The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Black Goods!"

We have every reason to believe that our spring selections now in and gathering are superior in many particulars. We show, beginning at

"50c! for 40 inches wide,"

AND

"65c! for 46 inches wide,"

The best and most reliable make of

Black Cashmeres!

IN

"3 Shades of Black!"

"At 50c per Yard!"

(Worth One-Half More.)

We offer

Small Figured Armures!

40 inches in width,

"At 85c!"

(Worth $1.25.)

We furnish

"Figured Goods!"

IN

"36 Different Designs,"

All 44 inches wide, all new, all choice,

"At $1.00!"

(Worth from $1.25 to $1.50.)

We offer

42 inches wide Drap d'Almas!

ALSO

Ottoman and Sicilian Cords!

And at equally low prices we show

Henrietta Cloths!
Melrose Cloths!
Epinglines!

And new weaves in

Gros d' Afrique!
Gros d' Londres!

27, 54, and 72 inches wide.

Stockinet! etc.
Courtauld's Crepes!

Stock thoroughly complete.

Mail Orders receive close, careful, and accurate attention.

State and Madison-sts.

To Capitalists

For sale to party having from $150,000 to $200,000, a manufactory located within seven miles of Court House, making staple goods; selling entire product to heaviest city houses. Good reasons for selling. Will give time to good party. Address P 34, Tribune office.

Preston, Kean & Co.
Bankers.
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

DEPOSIT accounts received.
COMMERCIAL paper discounted.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold.
INVESTMENT Securities and Land Scrip.

Treasury Department.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, February 27th, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Continental Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Continental National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

[Seal.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1883.

JNO. J. KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
[No. 2894.]

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
3 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ½ oz. to 25 lb. $3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

At lowest current rates made promptly by
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
121 & 123 State-st.,
WILL SHOW TODAY
IN THEIR
CLOAK
DEPARTMENT,
THE LATEST
Parisian Novelty,
THE
JERSEY TUNIC,
TO WHICH
Public Inspection is Invited.

Having received so many inquiries in regard to the beautiful Photo-type engraving, "REPRESENTATIVE JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS OF AMERICA," we have had a number framed in Polished Oak, and offer them for the price of the frame, $2.00 each.

The group consists of the following well-know Journalists:

JOS. MEDILL,

GEO. W. CHILDS, WHITELAW REID, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, R. M. PULSIFER, HENRY WATTERSON, W. F. STOREY, THURLOW WEED, MURAT HALSTEAD, VICTOR F. LAWSON, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, CHAS. A. DANA, JOS. R. HAWLEY.

Forming a background to these gentlemen, with the exception of the late Thurlow Weed, is a photograph of the first page of their respective journals. The picture is 23x27, and is valuable both as a work of art and a souvenir of American journalism. As the edition is limited, those who desire to secure a copy should apply at once.

Lord & Thomas,
Advertising Agents,
7, 8, 9, and 10 McCormick Block,
Corner Dearborn & Randolph-sts.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.
Headquarters Department of Dakota,
Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
Fort Snelling, Minn., February 28, 1883.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the offices of the Purchasing and Depot Commissaries of Subsistence at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., until 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, March 30th, 1883, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in such places in St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis, or Fort Snelling, as may be required, on or before April 20th, 1883:

551 barrels Pork, mess.
300,000 pounds Bacon, short clear sides.
1,150,000 pounds Spring Wheat Flour, equal in quality to the standard sample to be seen at the office above mentioned; packed in barrels or in double sacks.
26,000 pounds Hard Bread, from winter wheat flour.
144,000 pounds Patent Process Flour, packed in barrels or in double sacks.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts.

The right to diminish the amounts to be purchased is reserved to the Government, and, with the consent of the bidders to whom awards are made they may be increased.

The prices bid for furnishing the articles at Chicago must include the cost of loading the same on cars.

Samples of all articles bid for, except the salt meat, must accompany the proposals, and (to be acceptable) must equal the standard samples to be seen at the offices mentioned above. On application at the same offices full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, kinds of packages required, blanks for proposals, etc., will be furnished.

In consequence of receiving proposals in the two cities mentioned the awards may not be made for two or three days after the opening of the bids. Proposals at variance with this understanding will not be considered.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ———" (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago, to Maj. J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. Army; and for deliveries in St. Paul, to the undersigned.

C. B. PENROSE,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Marrenner & Kimball, has expired by limitation. All liabilities of said copartnership will be paid by George F. Kimball, who will also collect all moneys due the same.

EDWARD MARRENNER.
GEORGE F. KIMBALL.

Chicago, March 5, 1883.

The business of the late firm of Marrenner & Kimball will be continued and carried on by the undersigned, under the name of G. F. Kimball, at Nos. 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. GEORGE F. KIMBALL.

DISSOLUTION.

The interest of Morris H. Paige in the firm of H. D. Bogardus & Co. has this day been terminated. The business heretofore carried on under the name of H. D. Bogardus & Co. will hereafter be carried on under the name of H. D. Bogardus. All accounts are payable to H. D. Bogardus.

Chicago, March 5, 1883. H. D. BOGARDUS.

We Want an Offer

For 40 feet on Adams-st., corner of Honore-st., 130 feet deep.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

PARDRIDGES'
Main Store.
2
Important Inducements!
THIS WEEK.
SILK and CASHMERE EMBROIDERIES
AT
50c
ON THE DOLLAR.
200
ALL SCOTCH LINEN TABLE COVERS
AT
$2.00 each,
Worth $3.50.

Samples sent on application.
Out-of town orders filled subject to approval.

PARDRIDGES'
Main Store,
114 & 116 State-st.

Lumber Yards.

The South Chicago Dock Co.

Are prepared to make leases for occupancy May 1st. The system comprises about 25,000 feet dock front, 9,000 front feet now completed. The Docks are 400 and 250 feet in depth, slips 110 feet wide, water 16 ft. Several R. Rs., including Belt Road, connect with docks. Leases will be made on most favorable terms.

J. B. BROWN, President,
First National Bank Building.

Superior Quality
SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER,
With Patented Improvement used by no other manufacturers.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
Largest Stock of
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
In America, embracing all the LATEST NOVELTIES.
PRICES REASONABLE.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS NOW OPEN
From ST. PAUL AND DULUTH to BOZEMAN, MONTANA,
AND
From Portland, Oregon, and Puget Sound, to Missoula, Montana.

The gap is being filled at the rate of about two miles per day, and the road will be finished before September. A line of Concord Coaches runs between the ends of track. Tourists and settlers can now go over the road to reach any point in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, or Oregon. The Northern Pacific line is the most picturesque 2,000 miles of travel on the American Continent. For settlers, pleasure travelers, hunters, fishermen, and business-men it offers unrivaled attractions. It is the only direct route to the wonderful Yellowstone National Park and the magnificent Snow Peaks and Glaciers of the Puget Sound and Columbia River region.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

G. K. BARNES,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the College and the Professional Schools are held every year in Chicago on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday following the last Wednesday in June (this year June 28, 29, and 30) at the Chicago Atheneum, 50 Dearborn-st. The Harvard Examinations for Women are held at the same time and place.

Special students are received without examination in every department except the Medical School.

Graduates of other colleges are admitted to advanced standing in Harvard College upon such conditions as the Faculty deem equitable in each case.

For information concerning the terms of admission, the cost of a college or professional course, the scholarships (155) and other beneficiary aid, the studies in each department, or any other subject connected with the University, address the Registrar of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa.—Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

RUPTURE CURED.

DR. A. H. PARKER—Dear Sir: In the year 1857 by an accident the abdominal walls of my abdomen were torn, the bowels protruding on the sidewalk. I was a great sufferer for years until [illegible] gave me relief and cured the rupture. I wear no truss, and am sound and well. Age 73 years. ANDREW LAWSON, 711 West Madison-st. Chicago, Nov. 11, 1882. Ruptures promptly relieved and permanently cured. Dr. Parker's experience extends over 20 years. [illegible] navy, and [illegible] Truss Co. Office and factory 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

HOSIERY DEPT!

SPRING BARGAINS!

English spun Silk Hose, in Black and Colors, $1.50 pair.

French Thread, Silk, in High Colors, $1.50; worth $3.00.

English Lisle Thread, Ingrain Colors, good lengths and fashionable shades, 75c pair.

German Lisle Thread, full fashioned and Assorted Colors, an unusual bargain, 65c pair.

A lot of Fancy French Lisle Thread Hose, 85c; worth $1.00.

Children's Spring Cashmere Hosiery now open, including all the newest shades of colors.

Would respectfully announce to our many patrons that we have now received the Ladies' Silk Jerseys, for which we have had so many calls.

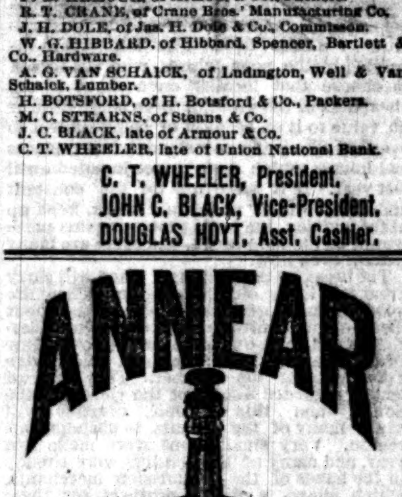
Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK
115 & 117 Dearborn-st.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
Now Open for Business.

DIRECTORS:
P. D. ARMOUR, of Armour & Co., Packers.
R. T. CRANE, of Crane Bros.' Manufacturing Co.
J. H. DOLE, of Jas. H. Dole & Co., Commission.
W. G. HIBBARD, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Hardware.
A. G. VAN SCHAICK, of Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, Lumber.
H. BOTSFORD, of H. Botsford & Co., Packers.
M. C. STEARNS, of Stearns & Co.
J. C. BLACK, late of Armour & Co.
C. T. WHEELER, late of Union National Bank.

C. T. WHEELER, President.
JOHN C. BLACK, Vice-President.
DOUGLAS HOYT, Asst. Cashier.

ANNEAR



Piquant and Appetizing

SAUCE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS IN QUALITY, STYLE, AND CONVENIENCE.
Sold by all Grocers.
JOHN ANNEAR & CO., Philadelphia.
Chicago Office, 9 State-st.

FOR RENT.

Store and Basement No. 256 State-st.
Three-story Dwelling, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, 106 Twenty-fourth-st.
Store 54 Dearborn-st., from March 1st.
J. & J. M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

Light, high corner basement, finest in city. In building S. W. cor. Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.
For terms, &c., apply to
EDWARD ELY.

FOR RENT.

Store No. 169 Randolph-st., 20x170.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR RENT,

Store 209 Wabash-av., 25x190 feet, with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

Chicago Nickel Works,
No. 95 East Ohio-st.,

Sole Agents for and licensees of the United Nickel Co.; proprietors of the Adams Patents.

By having your Nickel Plating done at above address all litigation is avoided.

TAXPAYERS,
Town of West Chicago:

Pay your Real Estate Taxes on property in above town at my office, 36 and 38 South Halsted-st., near Madison, and save costs.

The time for paying taxes at this office is short, as I shall deliver my books to the County-Collector.

CHRISTOPH YUNK,
Collector Town of West Chicago.

PANIC PRICES.

WILL OFFER
TO-DAY
1,000 Yards
Summer Silks
AT
29c.
Retailed all over the city for
50c and 60c.

500 Dozen
8-Button Length Black and Colored
Mousquetaire Kid Gloves!
At 29c,
Worth 75c.

200 Dozen
8-Button Length Undressed
Mousquetaire Kid Gloves!
At 39c,
Worth $1.00.

Notice! Notice!

TO OUR MANY PATRONS!

No renting out departmets No adding extra 15 to 25 per cent on goods as commission paid for rent in these Renting-Out-Department Stores in the city. No buying goods in small quantities of second and third hands.

Buying all our goods strictly for cash, with our own money, and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,
118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN
88
TRIBUNE PRICELESS BUILDING

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Capital Wanted.

A party worth $200,000 to $500,000 is wanted to engage in one of the largest lines of business in Chicago, with other parties that have both capital and business. Address A 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The fine Dock Property at the junction of Canal and Lumber-sts., 150 feet front on the river and Lumber-st. by 24 feet deep, the same being very desirable for manufacturing purposes, lumber or coal yard. Apply to J. M. WILLIAMS, Room 6 Borden Block.

THOSE INTERESTED
IN THE
BATES MONUMENT FOR LINCOLN PARK

Are invited to call at the Studio of David Richards, No. 17 Clark-st., Room 13, where can be seen his figure of Liberty, at any time during the present week.

HATS.—Spring Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

WASHINGTON.

Very Important Decisions by the United States Supreme Court Yesterday.

Justice Harlan's Dissent in the Louisiana Case—Riddleberger's Law Upheld.

Resignation of James Gilfillan, of Minnesota, Treasurer of the United States.

Senator Kellogg Gave Out 340 Offices in Thirty Days—Hennepin Canal.

Keifer in Hot Water Again—Pensions—Railway Mails—Closing Hours of Congress.

SUPREME COURT.

A DECISION IN THE LOUISIANA CASES—THE RIDDLEBERGER BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The United States Supreme Court today decided that under the Federal Constitution one State has not the right to sue another State by any method of indirection, and that the attempt which has recently been made by the Legislatures of New Hampshire and New York to authorize creditors to sue in the name of the State for the purpose of bringing suits is not to be successful. The decision is made in what is known as the Elliott case, which came up from New Hampshire. The Elliott or Louisiana bondholders' case was substantially this: In 1874 Louisiana passed an act readjusting the debt of the State, and providing all necessary means to carry out the arrangement so that nothing further would be required in the way of legislation. Then the State adopted a constitutional amendment affirming this action and declaring that the State had a contract with the bondholders, and that no other legislation should ever be required to carry it out. In 1879 the State adopted a new Constitution, annulling the former Constitution and the former law, but before this last Constitution took effect the State officers had collected $800,000 of the special tax provided for by the act of 1874, and have been collecting it to this day, and are collecting it now; but the State authorities are not applying it to the payment of the bonds or interest, but shield themselves behind the Constitution of 1879. The United States Supreme Court today held that the act of 1874 and the constitutional amendments of that year created a contract which the State was forbidden by the United States Constitution ever to impair; and that the attempt to impair by the Constitution of 1879 was a nullity, and that the court cannot come to the relief of the bondholder, because to do so would be, in effect, to take the administration of the Louisiana Treasury.

Justices Field and Harlan dissented on the following ground: That the act created a special fund in the Treasury to pay these bonds and the interest; that it is not necessary to take the actual money and put it into separate bags; that it is enough that the money should be separated on the books, as it is; that there is a long line of decisions of the United States Supreme Court affording relief in such cases; that there has never been any decision to the contrary; that the decision of today introduces a novel and dangerous doctrine in the relations between the United States and the State Governments. Justice Harlan even intimated that the majority decision in effect puts the State Constitution above the Constitution of the United States, although the latter is expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Mr. Harlan delivered his decision in an extremely animated manner, indicating that he deeply felt what he considered the line of new departure in State rights upon which the court was entering.

THE RIDDLEBERGER BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—A decision was also rendered in the case of Andrew Antoni against Samuel C. Greenhow, Treasurer of the City of Richmond, Va., brought here by appeal from the Supreme Court of Virginia. This was a suit to test the constitutionality of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia Jan. 14, 1882, entitled "An act to prevent frauds," etc., popularly known as "the Riddleberger bill," which forbade Tax-Collectors to receive in payment of taxes any coupons of State bonds of 1871 and 1879 until the genuineness of such coupons should be established by judicial proceedings. This court holds that the obligation of the contract between the State and its bondholders has not been impaired by the law in controversy, which does nothing more than make a change in the nature of the remedy for its enforcement. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is affirmed.

EFFECT OF THE RIDDLEBERGER DECISION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—[Special.]—For several days past there has been considerable movement here in the consolidated bonds or consols, and prices have fluctuated lively. The dealings were all along on the prospect of the Supreme Court decision in the Riddleberger case, which, it was known, was to be rendered today. It was confidently stated on Friday that the court would rule in favor of the bondholders, and the possessors of this valuable "tip" backed their information to the utmost extent. There were others as confident on the other side, and bonds were poured out on sellers' option. The first "tip" was wrong, and, as is well known, the Readjusters were sustained by the Supreme Court, and a number of fingers were very badly scorched. One failure was announced here today—that of Messrs. Fritz, Lewis & Co., one of the best-known houses in Baltimore. The house was long on Virginia consols, and was also interested in Marietta & Cincinnati bonds, Silver Valley, and other mining stocks. The suspension was precipitated by a call for margins on large contracts for consols which could not be responded to. The liabilities of the concern are large but well distributed. It is rumored tonight that a couple of other brokers here have been bitten.

GILFILLAN.

RESIGNATION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, today tendered his resignation to the President through the Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect the 1st prox. Mr. Gilfillan has accepted the position of Treasurer and Manager of the Mutual Trust Company of New York.

OFFICES.

THE CHIEF END OF MEN IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The Capitol presented a deserted aspect today. In the morning hours there were a few members arranging their papers, settling their stationery accounts, franking the last documents, and many of them taking a final look at the halls which they will never enter again as the Representatives of the people. The members who were not reëlected, in fact, seemed to linger the longest about the scenes.

But the busiest places were in the departments. There the new members and the members whose terms continue were most numerous and importunate. The old members were there generally for leave-taking and to make entreaties that the men they have in office may be retained. The old member, however, has no influence for new appointments, as the persons who control the patronage set their faces toward the rising sun.

CIVIL SERVICE.

There was as much of a scramble for places today as if the civil-service rules were not to go into effect July 15. It remains yet to be seen whether the contest will not be as great after that date.

The President has not yet been able to fill the position of Examiner-in-Chief to the Civil-Service Board. The two gentlemen whom he had selected, Burt and Graves, having declined on account of inadequate compensation, the point was strongly urged by the friends of civil-service reform that it was unwise to reduce the salary below the $5,000 contained in the bill, on the ground that it would be impossible to obtain the best talent at smaller pay. The most efficient civil-service reformers are generally men whose brains command good salaries. But the opponents of the bill were glad to avail themselves of an indirect means of attacking the bill, and were able to fix the salary at the lower figures proposed.

KELLOGG'S POWER.

There was one outgoing Senator who is an exception to all the rules of patronage—William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana—but he only steps from the Senate to the House, and in either body he is the sole Republican representative from the State, and is regarded by the Administration as the Republican party of Louisiana. The duties of the Republican party in Louisiana, even in the disposition of patronage, are quite onerous when concentrated in one man, and William Pitt Kellogg, although he missed few votes in the closing month of the session, was the busiest in Washington. Mr. Kellogg, during the last thirty days, has filled 340 offices in Louisiana. It happened that the vacancies for nearly all the Federal offices occurred at this time, and Mr. Kellogg has had the disposal of them for four years to come, reaching two years into the next Administration, be it Republican or Democratic. He is the most potential distributor of patronage next to the President of the United States.

RAILWAY MAILS.

James L. Wilder has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., and assigned to the district of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, subordinate to the Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Railway Mail Service.

GILBERT AND WRIGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury had agreed to make a decision today in the matter of the contest for the Deputy Collectorship at Chicago between John Gilbert and Mr. Wright. Senator Logan went to the department to secure a settlement of the matter, but Judge Folger is still indisposed, and did not feel like entering upon general business today, so the matter goes over.

POLACHEK.

Max Polachek, of Chicago, was not defeated for confirmation, as was reported, but was confirmed as Consul at Zanzibar on the closing night of the session.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Congressmen who have failed of reëlection have been unusually clamorous for office. There is another candidate for the position of Register of the Land-Office. Ex-Representative Lord, of Michigan, is an applicant for the new office which has been created at Devil's Lake, D. T., and is supported for the position by the entire Michigan delegation. He probably will succeed in getting it. The Indian reservation at Devil's Lake is about to be thrown open to preëmption. The reservation has been for years occupied by settlers, who have been unable to obtain patents, and the land-office of that place is expected to be very profitable for some time.

REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Following is a list of all the nominations sent to the Senate by the President during the session just closed, which were rejected or not acted upon by the Senate:

Rejected—Postmasters: Nathaniel Atkinson, Asheville, N. C.; Edward Deas, Florence, S. C.; Theodore C. Hooker, Brownsville, Neb.; Lewis Sawsh, Water Valley Miss.; John A. Mahon, Holly Springs, Miss.; Seth P. Mabley, Grand Island, Neb.; Julius P. Mabley, Union, S. C.; John T. Sharp, Wilson, N. C.;

Failed of confirmation—Thomas B. Keogh, United States Marshal of the Western District of North Carolina; Saul Strobach, United States Marshal for the Southern and Middle Districts of Alabama; William Youngblood, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Alabama. Postmasters—James E. Dorsey, Smithland, Md.; David M. Ebersole, Fulton, Mo.; Thomas A. Humphrey, Prescott, Ark.; Morris C. Hutchins, Maysville, Ky.; James H. Lloyd, Liberty, Mo.; John McKee, Leavenworth, Kas.; A. Patterson, Janesville, Wis.; Dexter M. Owsus, Unadilla, N. Y.; J. R. Smith, Wheaton, Ill.; John Saunders, Mexico, Mo.; Alex F. Safely, Boulder, Colo.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER—THREE ROUTES SURVEYED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Maj. Benyaurd, of the engineer corps, detailed to survey and locate a canal from a point on the Illinois River at or near Hennepin by the most practicable and convenient route to the Mississippi River at or above the city of Rock Island, with the cost of enlarging the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the connection of the canal between Hennepin and the Mississippi River and the right of way therefor, has made a report from the Engineer's office at Chicago to the Secretary of War, of which the following is a summary:

Three lines for a canal from Hennepin to the Mississippi, with a feeder from Rock River at Dixon, were surved and are designated. It is proposed to make the canal and feeder eighty feet wide on the water line and seven feet deep, with locks 170 feet long and 30 feet wide. The same dimensions are taken for the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Marais D'Osier route—Length, 64 miles; number of locks, 31; estimated cost of construction of canal and feeder, including right of way, $5,811,367; estimated cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs annually, $88,600; dredges, $36,000.

Watertown route—Length, 65 miles; number of locks, 32; estimated cost of construction of canal and feeder, including right of way, $7,207,646; estimated cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs annually, $91,245; dredges, $36,000.

Rock Island route—Length, 75 miles; number of locks, 35; estimated cost of construction of canal and feeder, including right of way, $6,672,890; estimated cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs annually, $94,082; dredges, $36,000.

The length of the feeder from Rock River at Dixon is thirty-seven miles, and its estimated cost, included in the above, $1,664,117.

Enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—Length, 96 miles; number of locks, 16; estimated cost of construction, $2,398,919; estimated cost of maintenance and ordinary repairs annually, $50,000.

CONTEMPT FOR KEIFER.

CRITICISM OF THE "EVENING STAR."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The *Evening Star* tonight says the following:

While it may be unjust to suggest such a thing, Speaker Keifer really exposed himself to the imputation of possibly being a party to some legislation which for some reason or other it was desirable to keep out of public view by his refusal to maintain a motion to clear the gallery set apart for the press representatives of the crowd of outsiders which had been admitted there in Saturday evening, in violation of all precedent and propriety, and which rendered a clear knowledge of what was going on on the floor absolutely impossible to the reporters present. Unfortunately for the late Speaker, however, his strongly biased action earlier in the session, in legislation which covered a stupendous and shameless private printing job, makes such an explanation of his course on Saturday evening the more easily accepted by the public.

EXPRESSED BY THE CORRESPONDENTS AT A SPECIAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Cleveland *Herald*.]—The correspondents entitled to admission to the reporters' galleries of Congress held a meeting today at noon, immediately after the adjournment, to take action respecting the conduct of Speaker Keifer toward them last night. All the newspapers having correspondents in Washington were represented. W. B. Shaw, of the Boston *Tran-*

script, the Nestor of Washington correspondents, presided. Several speeches were made by the older members of the association, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives on motion of Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, on the last night of the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, by alleged unanimous consent threw open the reporters' gallery of said House to the wives and daughters of members of Congress; and

WHEREAS, Said gallery was immediately filled by said wives and daughters, their male escorts, and the public indiscriminately, thereby rendering it impossible for correspondents to secure their seats and desks reserved exclusively to them by a standing rule of the House; and

WHEREAS, Said correspondents sent a respectful petition to Speaker J. Warren Keifer of said House, setting forth their grievances and asking that he issue an order clearing said gallery of intruders so that correspondents could perform their work, and said Keifer returned the petition, stating that the House made the order opening the gallery and he was powerless to reverse it; and

WHEREAS, Representative J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, at the request of the correspondents, asked said Keifer to recognize him to make a motion to clear said reporters' gallery; and

WHEREAS, The said Speaker Keifer bluntly told the said Burrows that he would not recognize him for any such purpose; and

WHEREAS, Said Speaker Keifer, when again approached by a correspondent on the subject, made use of grossly ungentlemanly language, using such remarks as "I don't care a G—d d—n for the press"; therefore, at a full meeting of the said correspondents, it was

Resolved, That the action of said Representative McKenzie and said Speaker Keifer being in violation of the rules of the House and of common courtesy to the press, the same is hereby condemned; and be it further

Resolved, That the language of said Speaker Keifer toward the correspondents and the press of the country was alike ungentlemanly, unprovoked, and entirely unwarranted, and is hereby condemned; and be it further

Resolved, That for their action in defense of the rights of said correspondents, the thanks of the meeting are tendered to the committee of correspondents and Doorkeeper Stevens; and be it further

Resolved, That the action of Assistant-Doorkeeper Austin in taking an active and rude course in ordering the reporters' gallery open to outsiders is hereby also condemned.

KEIFER'S REJOINDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In reply to the resolutions, Speaker Keifer furnishes the following for publication:

To those newspaper correspondents who assumed to pass resolutions in condemnation of the House, the Speaker, and the distinguished member from Kentucky, Mr. McKenzie, for allowing some members' wives and their lady friends to have seats for a few hours in the reporters' gallery of the House, I desire simply to say that the grievance chiefly complained of is that these members of the press feel that they had rights superior to those of ladies who were by a unanimous vote of the House granted privileges of seats where they could witness its proceedings for a very short time. All that part of the preamble and resolutions which purports to have been adopted by the meeting of members of the press which relates to the refusal of the Speaker to grant the request of J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, to be recognized for the purpose of making a motion to turn out of the reporters' seats the wives of members and other ladies, is absolutely false. If Mr. Burrows had sought to make such a motion in the face of a unanimous vote of the House, it would have been a great farce. To have succeeded in getting an order to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to forcibly or otherwise take these ladies from the reporters' gallery after they had been admitted by order of the House would have been more than a farce. Mr. Burrows was never foolish enough to seek to obtain the unanimous consent of the House to cause the ladies to be turned out after being admitted, and never, so far as I know, sought the floor for that purpose. The coarse, vulgar, and profane language which is attributed to me has, of course, no foundation in truth. No such language was ever used by me, and during the time the gallery was occupied by ladies no members of the press saw me on the subject. I never thought of using such language and never did use it toward the press. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, while hastily passing from the chair to the Speaker's room I met a representative of the press, who seemed to be in a high state of excitement. He requested me to see the order rescinded, and was told at once the order had been executed; that the gallery had been practically cleared of ladies, the fact being at that time that neither press nor ladies occupied seats in the reporters' gallery. This same correspondent was also told at that time that the order of the House would not extend to the meeting of the House during the remainder of the session. It was only for a few hours, and did not extend further, and the gallery was never again occupied by ladies. These worse than foolish resolutions, false in their basis, were adopted without giving me a chance to make a statement at all, but must have grown out of a high state of excitement originating in the fact that these distinguished correspondents regarded themselves so much superior to the wives of members of Congress that they considered their dignity as very severely taxed by the unanimous action of the House of Representatives.

I want to add here that, during the entire Forty-seventh Congress the Speaker, although put specially in charge of the reporters' gallery, never gave passes to enter that gallery except to such persons as were recommended by a committee of press agents, of which Gen. V. Boynton was Chairman. It is due to Gen. McKenzie to say that, as I am informed, a number of members urged him to make this request of the House, and he made it, as he had a right to make it, without the direction or previous knowledge of the Chair, and, whether it was right or wrong, it seemed to meet with the approval of every member of the House of Representatives then in his seat.

The correspondent to whom Mr. Keifer is alleged to have used the profane language referred to (Mr. W. E. Barrett, of Boston) tonight reiterated the statement upon which the resolutions were in part based, notwithstanding the denial of Mr. Keifer.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

THE NEW LAW—FIRST CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions and approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

The following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect as speedily as possible the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, increasing to $30 per month the pensions of those who lost a leg at or above the knee, or an arm at or above the elbow; and of those who have been so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, and who are now receiving a pension at the rate of $24 per month; and increasing to $24 per month the pensions of those who have lost one hand or one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to a loss of a hand or a foot, and now receiving $18 per month.

Inasmuch as said act has immediate effect upon such admitted cases as have been adjudicated at rates of $24 and $18 per month respectively, no formal application by the beneficiary is necessary to be made other than to forward to the Commissioner of Pensions the pension certificate, accompanied by a letter stating, in the handwriting of the pensioner, his present post-office address. As soon as possible after the receipt of the pension certificate aforesaid the Commissioner will reissue to him a new certificate for the new rate, and will forward the same to the proper Pension Agent to inscribe the name of such pensioner on the roll at the increased rate, and to make to the pensioner the proper payment.

In case of amputation the certificate will be reissued without any further medical examination.

The intervention of an agent or attorney in such admitted cases as are affected by this act, being unnecessary, will not be recognized.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY AND REORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Soon after the Hon. R. A. Elmer assumed the position of Second Assistant-Postmaster-General he investigated the relations existing between the department and the railroad companies, which resulted in the conclusion that a revision of the system was essential to the public welfare, and, in consequence of the views expressed by him in his annual report, Congress, at the recent session, with a view to the proper settlement of the questions involved, provided by Sec. 3 of the act of March 3, 1883, making appropriations for the Postoffice Department, "That the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to make a thorough investigation into the railway-mail service in the United States, and report to Congress in December next, with the data upon which it is based, a more complete system of gaging the rates of pay for carrying the mails on railroad routes, if practicable in order to secure the better protection of the interests of the Government and the adjustment of the rates of compensation for the service required." The Postmaster-General has designated a committee to carry out the provisions of the section, composed of the Hon. R. A. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; the Hon. W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway-Mail Service; and J. C. Slater, Superintendent of Railway Adjustments. The committee will at once take steps to secure the data upon which to base the desired action.

GREENBACKERS.

EX-CONGRESSMEN ISSUE AN ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The representatives of the Greenback-Labor party in the Forty-seventh Congress have issued an address to the country, of which the following are the principal features:

The word "National" covers all benefits resulting from the union of States, but very few of its advantages can be employed unless there are perfect harmony, fraternity, and good feeling among all classes in all sections of the country, which is not the case now. The forty years' controversy over a sectional issue still controls the minds and hearts of a majority of the people, and will while parties representing the prejudice associated with their names continue to exist. The Greenback-Labor party is free from all prejudice, because the questions it represents related to the present and future welfare of the whole people, and under its banner all can unite without regard to their relation to the late war, their religion, or their past condition.

Money should be equal to the requirements of business on a cash basis. The people are now doing business on $7 credit to $1 in money, and a panic must follow in this case as in all preceding ones of like character. We hold that the Government can issue paper money in time of peace as well as in war, and should do so if the necessities of the people require such action. Money issued and used to build monuments of peace, thereby giving employment to labor, would produce more lasting and beneficial results than money expended in war and destruction of property.

To relieve the present manifest necessities of the people and the requirements of the Government, to prevent panics, and preclude their recurrence, we hold that the money now in the Treasury should be immediately used in payment of all outstanding interest-bearing obligations now due or payable at the option of the Government, and that an additional amount of full legal-tender notes should be issued for any of the purposes for which the Government requires money until the people's Representatives of Congress decide its volume is equal to the demands of business and the permanent welfare of the people, and we further hold that all legal-tender notes or other Government obligations hereafter used and entering into use as money should never be funded into interest-bearing bonds, but always remain as circulating medium in the hands of the people.

The address then declares that the late Congress has devoted weeks to the discussion of the tariff and internal revenue measures, under pretense of giving relief to the people, while it has perpetuated a financial system which renders relief impossible, and has wasted much time in appeals to sectional feeling which should have been devoted to legitimate legislation. The address is signed by Burrows, Jones, Rice, Ford, Haseltine, Brumm, and Cook.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

MONOGAMIST MORMONS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—When the Hon. William M. Evarts was Secretary of State a circular letter was sent to all foreign Governments asking that the emigration of Mormons to the United States be prevented, as they came to this country to practice crime against its laws. The "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," however, do not practice polygamy, and they claim that the circular letter of Secretary Evarts works injury and injustice to their church. This body claims to have between 20,000 and 30,000 communicants, and have their central organization at Lamoin, Ia. Most of these Mormons are in this country, but they have a large membership in Europe. Today Elders Joseph Smith, "son of the founder of the Mormon Church," and Z H. Gurley, a committee on behalf of the reorganized church, waited upon the Secretary of State and asked that Secretary Evarts' letter be modified so as to distinguish between themselves and the polygamous branch of the church. They presented a memorial in which it is stated polygamy was no part of the faith of the primitive Latter Day Saints and is no part of the faith today; but is a loathsome practice indulged in only by an offshoot from the true Mormon church, and is properly branded by Secretary Evarts as a crime. The memorial recites that the reorganized church has its missionaries in various parts of Europe, Australia, and in Society Islands in the Pacific, and that justice demands it should be relieved from the odium and shame of classification with a body practicing crime against the laws of the country in which the great body of its communicants live, and from the disability under which its missionaries labor in spreading their faith. The committee were introduced to the Secretary by Senators Allison and the Hon. W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa. Secretary Frelinghuysen took the memorial and promised that the appeal should be considered.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS—BIBULOUS CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[Cleveland *Leader*.]—The election case dragged on until 2 o'clock, with roll-call and call of the House, until there had been nine calls of the House. The crowd had gone, but hundreds of people remained in the galleries. The members sat smoking in their seats with feet upon their desks. Hooker, of Mississippi, had been carried from the House in a beastly state of intoxication, struggling, crying, and swearing. A Democratic member from Pennsylvania staggered down the aisle in a fair state of good, solid drunk, and, after an altercation with a page, fell into a chair and went to sleep. His snores bassooned in graceful alternation with the monotonous call of the Clerk. Kenyon, the Reading Clerk, lost his voice, and Valentine, of Nebraska, took the desk to help him out. A chorus of mischievous members greeted him with cries of "louder" between each call. The greeting stirred the sleeping member from the Keystone State. His snores cease, he opens one eye, his drunken ear catches a little of the spirit of the occasion, and, singing out "Laur," in a cracked voice, he falls helpless back into the arms of Morpheus and snores again. There is disagreement over the Sundry Civil bill, and a new conference committee is apppointed. Then the General Deficiency bill comes up. Somebody doesn't like the proposition to pay Charley Reed $3,000 for defending Guiteau, and a disagreement is announced. Ten minutes elapse and the committee returns and announces that the Senate adheres to its amendments, and the amendments are finally agreed to, and the Deficiency bill is passed. Meantime Keifer calls Robinson, of Massachusetts, to the chair and goes below. The restaurants are crowded with eating and drinking members; a good deal of liquor is being consumed with visible effect. Joe Blackburn and Tom Young, each surrounded with a bevy of pretty girls, are getting away with any amount of champagne and oysters. The air is full of a dingy yellow light, the smell of cookery, the clink of glasses, the rattle of forks and knives, and boisterous laughter. Occasionally a page rushes down and announces a call of the House, and the members rush or stagger up-stairs to reply to their names. In a committee room sits a convivial crowd, eight or ten correspondents, Calkins, of Indiana, Bliss, of New York, several other members, and a basket of champagne. At the head of the table sits Bob Ingersoll. Tales, punctured with the popping of corks, are stirring the crowd to uproarious laughter. The "Pagan Pope," as Ker calls him, is an agreeable fellow, knows where to find congenial company, and is always to be found here on the closing nights of Congress.

NOTES.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.] W. H. Singer and H. W. Singer, of Chicago, are here tonight.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, leaves for home tomorrow.

Senator and Mrs. Logan will remain until some time next week.

Senator Cullom is familiarizing himself with Washington life. He will stay a week or two longer.

Ex-Senator David Davis will leave for Virginia in a day or two for the purpose of resigning his bachelorhood, it is said.

Gen. Bragg and family left for Wisconsin this evening.

MAHONE.

Senator Mahone will soon start for Mexico with quite a party. He will combine business with pleasure, and will make a personal investigation of the national condition of Mexico, both with respect to railroad enterprises and to the proposed new Mexican treaty, upon which he will be called to vote next winter.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has not yet formed any plans for the summer recess. He will not, however, go to Long Branch, as has been stated. When the weather moderates and spring is fairly established the cottage at the Soldiers' Home will be used if he desires to make a change. The seclusion and beauty of that place, together with its proximity to the city, was very agreeable last fall while the White House was undergoing repairs. There is nothing so distasteful to the President as notoriety, and for this reason he will avoid the more fashionable resorts. Should a vacation be decided upon, a fishing trip like that of last summer or a quiet jaunt to some healthful place will be taken.

STAR ROUTES.

The Government has practically closed the prosecution in the star-route cases. There is great interest to know what the line of defense will be. There was a loud announcement some time ago that Dorsey and Brady would be put upon the stand. Dorsey has recovered his eyesight sufficiently to warrant this, but the defense have as yet given no public indication of their purpose. Mr. Merrick says tonight that, if Dorsey and Brady are put upon the stand, the Government will have a good deal of rebutting testimony. "There is one thing you can be sure about, and that is, they won't call Buell to the stand. There was a good deal of cursing among them when he was called at the last trial."

THE PAY OF MEMBERS.

Gen. Bragg said tonight that, if Lee, the colored contestant from South Carolina, had been admitted to his seat and received the $11,000, he would not have had more than money enough left to have got home on. It was pledged to outsiders.

On Saturday Col. Hooker, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, paid to members on salary about $80,000, and yesterday and today about $100,000.

This is the first instance on record since Buchanan's Administration when there was not an extra session of Congress or of the Senate before the assembling of the new Congress in regular session.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has not been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the salary of Representative Ochiltree.

New members cannot draw any portion of their salary until after April 4 next.

LITTLE PITCHERS HAVE BIG EARS.

The only instance ever known of any person who was not a sworn officer of the Senate being permitted to remain in the Senate Chamber during an executive session occurred on Sunday morning. When the Senate went into executive session little Richard Dalton, son of L. Dalton, Superintendent of the Senate folding-room, was on the floor and remained during the entire session. When the doors were opened his father asked him why he remained in the chamber. He replied that he wanted to see what they did. Little Dick is about 9 years of age and very bright. He described the proceedings with remarkable accuracy after the session was over.

CHARLIE WALSH.

The contract for carrying the city mail in Chicago has been let to Charlie Walsh on satisfactory terms.

CHARLIE REED.

An item was incorporated in the Sundry Civil bill giving Charlie Reed $3,000 for his services in defending Guiteau. The original proposition was $5,000.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

C. F. Hobart, one of the incorporators of the hotel company seeking privileges in the Yellowstone Park, called at the Interior Department today and informed Assistant-Secretary Joslyn that his company would go on with its work of hotel-building, and would lease the ten-acre lots allowed them by Congress.

THE NEW NICKEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Secretary Folger today gave instructions that the word "cents" be placed on the new five-cent piece in order to meet the requirements of the law.

PAYING FOR BUTLER'S ACTS.

The French and American Claims Commission today awarded Henry Dubos $800, with interest at 5 per cent from Jan. 1, 1863. This is an imprisonment case. Dubos was the editor of the French newspaper in New Orleans. For certain articles published by him he was arrested by order of Gen. Butler, and sentenced to imprisonment at Ship Island. He was not allowed trial by any court. The American Commissioner dissented from the award, and announced that he would file a dissenting opinion.

STANDARD DOLLARS.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended March 3 was $143,495. The issue for the corresponding period last year was $137,497.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY NEGROES.

A delegation of negroes from the Indian Territory who have been here seeking legislation to secure the removal of their brethren from among the Indians and settlement on a reservation leave for the West tonight. Mr. Milton Turner will accompany the delegation to the Indian Territory for the purpose of satisfying the colored people with the present situation until the desired legislation is obtained at the next session of Congress. Nothing but the lateness of the arrival of the delegation prevented action this session, as President Arthur, Secretary Teller, the Indian Commissioners, and many members of Congress warmly favored the object sought by the delegation, the Missouri members taking an especial interest in the matter.

THE DETECTIVE TROUBLES.

The indictment on Saturday of a fresh batch of detectives and others connected with their operations passed almost unnoticed in the rush of the closing day of Congress. There is a great variety of opinion about this so-called detective scandal. A gentleman whose position in the courts here has enabled and required him to watch the matter pretty closely said to your correspondent today that he did not believe a single one of the detectives would be convicted. "Why, look," he said, "at the trifling grounds of indictment. One man they have indicted three times for alleged connection with a robbery; the whole amount of which was only $10. More than that, they do not charge that he got any money for himself in the affair, but that he technically violated the law in recovering the stolen property before he had caught the thief. On various features of this they make three indictments. I am no apologist for thieves or bad men, but, until there is more ground for charges than this, I am not going to believe these men guilty of crimes."

BREWSTER AND VAN WYCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Senator Van Wyck and Attorney-General Brewster attracted attention on the floor of the Senate last night. Only the night before Van Wyck had outrageously abused Brewster in a speech. When Brewster came into the Senate Chamber Van Wyck was sitting near Logan and Ingalls. Brewster advanced until he got a position where he could get a good look at Van Wyck, and then he stopped and dropped his eye on the Nebraska Senator and kept it there. Logan and Ingalls began to be amused and Van Wyck became nervous. To keep up appearances he began to make some remarks about Brewster's style and the nobby way in which his hair was parted in the middle. Logan was heard to tell Van Wyck that he didn't dare to go over where the Attorney-General was. Van Wyck, who never allows anybody to knock a chip off his shoulder without resenting the act, bounced out of his seat, walked squarely up to and then passed the Attorney-General. Brewster kept his eye on him, while a half-dozen Senators looked on with amused smiles.

A LOBBYIST'S OPINION OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—[*Commercial Gazette*.]—A noted member of the lobby, who has been haunting the halls of the Capitol for many years, was asked today what he thought of the Congress whose time was now expiring. He answered, in a melancholy manner: "The present session of Congress has been a most disastrous one to the lobby and to varied interests, public and private, throughout the country. The defeat of the Southern Pacific bill gave black eyes in all directions. It destroyed all the bargains and combinations which had been formed for its passage, and many schemes fell through with it. The unfortunate thing for all is that this tariff legislation was delayed so long. It has crowded everything out at the close of Congress, and is not a very creditable bill after all.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 5.—The most remarkable phenomenon ever witnessed in this vicinity occurred early yesterday morning. An immense ball of fire darted across the heavens, brilliantly illuminating the city. Witnesses of the phenomenon were considerably frightened. Its course was northwest. An explosion was heard shortly after its passage. At Fredericksburg the explosion was followed by loud detonations and tremors of the earth. The light was very brilliant, and there was a blue tint all along the route traversed. Persons were awakened by the noise and shocks.

OKLAHOMA RAIDERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5.—Capt. B. S. Walden, the President of the Kansas City Oklahoma Colony which left here recently for the Indian Territory, returned tonight, and says that other members are coming home across the country. The President, although somewhat embarrassed in circumstances, announces his intention of organizing again and making another start for the ceded lands as soon as practicable. He reports that the remnant of Payne's band is in camp near Arkansas City, and that they contemplate another raid.

THE FLOODS.

Grave Fears Occasioned by a Break in the Levee Near Helena.

Breaks in the Mud-Banks Reported at Several Other Places.

The Bayous Rising at Points Above, and Many Points Under Water.

No Indications of Floods Along the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

Several Miles of Roadbed and Trestle Destroyed on the Wabash Line.

The Noble Work of Relief Being Accomplished by Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Board of Trade Relief Committee is the only one giving general relief to all points in the Ohio Valley, and people from three States fronting on the river have been and are still to a great extent dependent upon the relief agency of this city for the necessities of life. A. Dodds, of Enterprise, writes that 250 people of that town are needing aid. He has supplied them from the provisions left by the relief-boat, but clothing and food are now wanted. Two relief-boats are patrolling the river today and will meet all demands. An appeal was received this morning from Caseyville, Ky. Four-fifths of the people have been driven from their homes for two weeks, and it will be as much longer before they can safely return. The losses sustained aggregate $150,000. Treasurer Malotte forwarded $500 to Caseyville, contributed by Pittsburg. The total receipts to date are $35,366. The New York Drug and Chemical Exchange has telegraphed asking to whom it shall send $2,000. Answer was made, but the money has not yet been received. Ex-Senator Menzies, of Posey County, states that the loss to farmers in that county will aggregate fully $300,000.

Country Flooded Near Helena, Ark., by a Break in the Levee—Other Breaks Reported.

HELENA, Ark., March 5.—[Special.]—The town was startled this forenoon by the intelligence that the levee had broken eight miles below the city at the Fitzhugh place. The water burst its bounds about 12 o'clock last night, and at this writing it is rushing and roaring at a tremendous rate. Many fine plantations are now inundated, and owners and tenants are at their wits' end to know how to provide for themselves and property. The stock is being rapidly driven towards the hills, some preferring to build scaffolds. Much loss of property will ensue, and it is feared many lives will be lost and endangered. The disaster occurred at midnight, and those who live far back in the bottom will not be aware of their danger until it is at their door. The break is the same as last year. This will not affect the city, as the water can be kept out by stopping the culvert on the Midland Railroad, but great precaution is necessary on the front levee, where it is known that the river rose thirteen inches during the last twenty-four hours. This fact is causing much alarm among the citizens, as the rapid rise during the last forty-eight hours has never been known in the annals of the Mississippi. The rapidity of this rise is greater than was prophesied by Mr. Miles. Nearly all the houses situated outside the levee and adjoining it have been vacated, the water coming so rapidly as even to preclude the possibility of a false floor. The houses are inhabited by the poor whites, who are forced to choose that locality on account of the cheapness of the ground, there being little or no value to it on account of being subject to overflow. The water now stands in many places and houses which were never invaded until last year. If it were not for the constant and most vigilant watch and work, kept up night and day, the levee protecting this place would be liable to break, and there are many fearful even now.

The break at the Fitzhugh place will carry great loss in the old town region. There are many of the most valuable plantations about there—many controlled by New Orleans merchants and some owned by well-known New Orleans men, Col. Richardson and Judge Fetter among the number. This tract of land is regarded as one of the richest in the South, and this second disaster will cause many of the tenants to abandon this region. Very small crops were made last year, and many of the planters were already in the hands of the commission merchants, which shows a dismal prospect for these people.

At Languille the water is still rising rapidly, which affects the Iron Mountain Railroad, and about thirty miles northwest from this point. The managers of this road are doing everything money and work can do. Boats for transfer of passengers and freight over the gap are already in use on that road.

People from Mississippi are still flowing into this city. The alarm among people is becoming almost general, as there is no protection in that portion of the country from water.

Clarksdale, the terminus of the Mobile & Northern Railroad, is under water, and trains have been forced to stop. The poor classes in that neighborhood are in great distress even now, and no relief as yet has been received.

The closing of the culvert on the Midland Road is a trial only. Should the rise be as terrible as some anticipated, it will run over the track and thus inundate the town. Last year this same culvert was left open, and through it passed all the water which came into town. This culvert is situated in the south end of this city, and when it reaches this place there will be but very little space between the water and city. At many places on the levee the earth is caving off, and, should the rise during the next twenty-four hours equal that of the last, it will be impossible to prevent its running over, causing the greatest possible trouble and loss, from which there seems to be no relief.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 5.—A serious break is reported in Pastoria Levee, Chicot County, Ark., which will inundate all plantations outside of Lake Chicot, except such as are protected by private levees, and threatens severely those in the bed of the lake.

Missouri River Ice at Omaha Breaking Up.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—[Special.]—The long-anticipated breaking-up of the Missouri is at hand. The heavy ice, ranging from two feet in thickness in the lower river to four feet above, has rotted and honeycombed until it is less than ordinarily dangerous, and unless a sudden thaw and gorging takes place the break-up will result in little damage. The ice started out at Nebraska City and Rulo on Sunday, and at the former point wrecked and sunk the local ferry-boats. The water at this city has risen about five inches above the ice, while at Sioux City this evening it is reported thirteen inches deep and rising an inch an hour.

Gloomy Predictions by Isaac H. Adams, the Iowa Weather Prophet.

SCRANTON, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—A storm has been gathering for the last twenty-four hours, and now contains enough of electricity and wind force to make a storm of no light character. The forces are now the most active over Northern Nebraska and Southern Dakota. The next two days will be a time of general storm in Minnesota, Iowa, and portions of Wisconsin and Illinois, and in some localities it will be very severe.

ISAAC H. ADAMS.

Reports from Various Points Above Helena.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The latest news from the overflowed country along the Lower Mississippi River is that what are known as the sunk lands in the St. Francis River region are entirely submerged, and that nearly as far down as Helena there are but few places above water. People are living in the upper stories of houses where there is more than one story to the house, or are floating around on rafts or in boats. Most of them, however, have deserted the country and gone to high land back from the river. Several lives are reported lost in this region, but no definit information is given.

Five railroad laborers who were lost in the overflow were picked up in a boat a day or two ago in a starving condition, they having been without food nearly a week.

All bayous in this region are rising rapidly, and a great volume of water is pouring to the southward which will reach Helena about Tuesday. All railroad grading in this section has been suspended.

New Madrid, which is further north, is submerged, there being two to four feet of water in all the streets, and there is scarcely a house in town the lower part of which is not in water. The whole country back of this place as far up as Cairo on the Missouri side, and from Hickman south for over fifty miles, is inundated, and much property in the way of corn, live stock, fences, etc., destroyed. No great amount of suffering is reported, however, people generally being in better condition to meet the circumstances than they were last year. A good many of the people have left the bottoms and gone to high lands.

At Arkansas City the water is still about two feet lower than last year. Back-water in the town is more than a foot higher than in the river and is running over low spots in the levee, back into the river. Nearly all business houses and residences have water in them, and business is a good deal curtailed.

The Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway is still in operation, and the Superintendent is taking every means to keep the road in working order. A good many women and children have gone out of town to friends on the high ground, back from the river. Only one case of real destitution has yet been reported. Losses of stock around Arkansas City are much less than last year.

The Bolivar County levees in Mississippi are still intact and it is hoped that section of country will escape an overflow this year.

No Trouble on the Missouri and Yellowstone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—[Special.]—Specials from points on the Missouri River to the *Pioneer Press* say that there are no indications of the ice weakening. The Tongue River at Miles City broke up Thursday. There is five feet of water on the ice in the Yellowstone at Glendive, and the ice on the Missouri is solid as far as Benton, where the weather is reported warm. Should the ice break up at the points named of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone, the flood would not reach Bismarck under two weeks. A Mandan dispatch says: The Yellowstone broke at Dickson's Bluff, which is the latest report received from above. The Missouri at this point, despite the present mildness of the weather, is as firm as a rock, and will not break for some time. Mandanites do not anticipate the least trouble from a flood. A Fort Buford dispatch says ice is raising up Poplar River and snow melting rapidly. An early break-up is expected.

Serious Washout on the Wabash Road.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 4.—[Special.]—Two miles and a half of the Wabash Railroad track on the Cairo Division was washed away during the recent flood between this city and St. Francisville, Ill. The trestlework approaching the Wabash bridge is also ruined. Three months will be consumed in repairing the washout. The loss to the road is estimated at $25,000. In the meantime the Wabash will run into this city over the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

Signal-Service Prognostications for Today.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6—1 a. m.—Indications—For the South Atlantic States fair weather, followed by local rains, northeast veering to southwest winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressure.

For the Gulf States partly cloudy weather with local rains, southeast veering to southwest winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley cloudy rainy weather, southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature in the eastern portion, lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, southerly veering to westerly winds, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, colder, cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, northwesterly winds, and higher temperature.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

The Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

BULLETIN.

The barometer is highest in the Middle States and New England and lowest in the Northwest. General snow has fallen in the Northwest and Upper Lake region and rain in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and West Gulf States.

Southerly winds prevail east of the Mississippi River and in the Upper Lake region; elsewhere they are light and variable.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the Northwest and Upper Lake region.

A warm wave will move rapidly to the eastward, and will be followed by a cold wave, which is now entering Idaho and Montana.

The Mississippi is at the danger line at and below Memphis and is nearly stationary.

On Wednesday rain is indicated in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 5—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	*Ther. 2:18 p. m.*	*Ther. 10:18 p. m.*	*Wind.*		*Rn*	*Weather.*
Alpena	19	15	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	27	16	N....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	18	15	S.E..	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	49	52	S.W.	Fresh..	.02	T.stm.
Cheyenne	47	35	W....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	35	34	S.E..	Fresh..	0	L.snw.
Cincinnati	35	35	S.E..	Light...	.05	L.snw.
Denver	52	46	W....	Light...	0	Clear.
Des Moines	33	35	S.E..	Light...	.04	T.stm.
Detroit	31	..	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dodge City	45	45	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Duluth	..	21	......	....	.07	Foggy.
Escanaba	22	23	S.E..	Light..	.05	L.snw.
Huron, Dak.	35	32	N.W.	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	37	34	S.E..	Fresh..	.08	Lt rain
Keokuk	32	37	S.E..	Light...	.16	Lt rain
La Crosse	33	28	S.E..	Light..	.01	L.snw.
Leavenworth	45	46	S....	Light...	.02	Lt rain
Marquette	21	20	S....	Fresh..	.02	L.snw.
Milwaukee	31	31	S....	Fresh..	.02	L.snw.
Mackinaw	20	20	E....	Fresh..	.08	L.snw.
Omaha	35	33	......	....	.02	Foggy.
Pittsburg	28	26	......	....	....	....
Springfield, Ill.	35	36	S....	Brisk...	.32	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	35	40	S.E..	Fresh..	.16	Lt rain
St. Paul	27	24	S.E..	Light...	.02	L.snw.
Toledo	26	29	S....	Light..	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	31	46	......	....	.02	Cl'dy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R& S*	*Weather*
6:18 a. m.	30.469	24.1	47	E......	8	....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.383	29.7	39	S. E...	11	....	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.219	34.6	41	S. E...	9	....	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.130	36.8	57	S. E...	6	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.878	34.0	73	S. E...	7	*—	Lt. snow

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 37.2.
Minimum temperature, 21.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.189.
Mean daily thermometer, 31.9.
Mean daily humidity, 53.7.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

Arrival at Baltimore of a Ship-Load of Herefords and Polled Angus.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—[Special.]—The British steamship Ontario, of the Dominion Line, which arrived here yesterday from England, brought the finest lot of cattle ever imported at one time into this country. Though the weather on the trip was bad not a single head of cattle was lost, and all appear in excellent condition. There are for Mr. Thomas Lawson, of the Missouri Land Company, Neosho, Mo., seven Hereford bulls and three heifers, nine polled Angus bulls and five heifers, and thirty-nine sheep—Shropshire Downs—three out of forty-two having died of seasickness. The balance of the cattle are for Boulter & Morgan and Mr. Henry Yeomans, of Cheyenne, W. T., and are all Herefords—twenty-six bulls and 125 cows, heifers, and calves. This lot of Herefords are from the herds of Marlow Lodge, Shelton Court, Blackhampton, Winter Cote, Gutter Top, Castle, Blakemeere, Edenhope, Broadstone, Brainton, Comberton, Compton, and other first-class breeds. Among the fine bulls of the Cheyenne stock is the celebrated Rudolph, purchased from Mr. Allen Hughes, of Winter Cote. He cost 700 guineas—$3,500—the highest price paid for a Hereford either in England or America. Rudolph was bred by Philip Turner, and was sired by Grove 3d, dam Primrose, by Sparton, with a pedigree as long as the steamship, including Dauphin, Daffodil, Batchelor, Bertram, Paulina, Dorcas, Tom of Lincoln, Olive, Andrew, Piety, Cobden, Beauty, and Sir Walter, on the mother's side, and one equally as illustrious on the sire's. He is 2½ years old, weighs about 2,400 pounds and is a truly handsome animal, with a pedigree for every hair. There is also a young Hereford bull out of same dam as Leonora, bred by Mr. Allen Hughes, of Winter Cote. There is also a six-months calf by Lord Wilkens 2d. The cattle were chiefly selected by Mr. George F. Morgan, with the view of making a fine breeding herd in the Western country. The characteristics of the Herefords—red bodies, fine heads, white faces, regular horns, and excellent beef qualities—are discernible in all. The polled Angus, a Scottish breed, are perfectly black and hornless, smaller than the Herefords, and also excellent beef cattle. The whole lot of cattle is valued at about $75,000. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Yeomans, of the owners, accompanied the cattle across. The cattle were taken from the vessel to Baltimore & Ohio cars this morning and taken to quarantine, where they will remain until the middle of May. Mr. Yeomans returns to England by the steamer, which will on the next trip bring over equally as fine a lot.

A BLOODY FIND.

The Mangled Remains of a Man Discovered at the Bottom of an Immense Water-Tank.

CLEVELAND, O., March 5.—The little settlement called Paul's Station, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad, five miles north of Massillon, was the scene last night of a horrible tragedy. Frank Hunter was found lying in a water-tank, the top of which is twenty-five feet from the ground. Adjoining the tank is the sand-house, with a space of about three feet between them, and the top floor of the sand-house is on a level with the top of the tank, which is fourteen feet deep and eighteen feet in diameter, and this morning contained about ten feet of water covered with ice. At the side where Hunter fell in the ice had been broken, but had frozen again with thin ice. The man is believed to have been murdered at a house near by, and the body thrown into the tank. The coat of the dead man was found on the roof between the tank and sand-house. His hat was on the ice in the tank, and blood and brains were on the side and roof of the sand-house, on the roof between that and the tank, inside the tank on the ice, and on the ground at the foot of the tank. An officer arrested Mrs. Hunter, wife of the dead man; Clarissa Bliss, aged 15, her daughter by a former husband; Samuel Crooks, Mrs. Hunter's father; and George Brunner, a young man until recently employed as engineer at the quarry. Brunner is alleged to have been criminally intimate with Mrs. Hunter and daughter, and the dead man, who worked at night, told several parties that when he went home yesterday morning he found Brunner in bed with his stepdaughter. The girl is said to be in a delicate condition, and Mrs. Hunter and Brunner threatened to have Hunter arrested for the deed, but offered to withhold the complaint if he would pay $50. Last Wednesday night Hunter and Brunner had a row. The latter had Hunter arrested for assault, and the hearing was to have taken place today. Since the fight Mrs. Hunter has been living with Crooks, who took away all the eatables and part of the furniture, and Brunner has been living in that household. The post-mortem this afternoon casts a shadow of mystery about the affair. The body was allowed to remain in the tank until the water was drawn off. The Coroner found that death was caused by the discharge of a heavy load of shot in the man's head, and the weapon, a bored-out rifle, which belonged to Brunner, was found beside him in the bottom of the tank. The gun was unmistakably held close to Hunter's head, as powder marks were discovered in the wound. The top of the head was blown off and the brains cleaned out of the skull. The killing must have been done at the top of the tank, but it is impossible to say tonight whether a crime has been perpetrated or the man died by his own hand.

BILLIARDS.

First Game of the Balk-Line Tournament—Wallace Beats Gallagher.

The first game of the balk-line billiard tournament, which has been arranged under the management of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Billiard Company, and is merely preliminary to a grand tournament under the same management at Central Music-Hall, was played last evening at the rooms of the company at No. 49 State street, the contestants being Thomas J. Gallagher, of St. Louis, and Thomas Wallace, of Chicago, and the game 500 points up. As has already been explained, there are six entries to this tournament, as follows: Maggioli, Wallace, Carter, Heiser, Morris, and Gallagher. In the next eight days, excepting Sunday, these men will play fourteen games with each other, and the two, or perhaps three, who at the end of that time stand highest in the contests will be admitted to the grand tournament at Music-Hall. The game of last evening was of special interest, as it was the first of the new balk-line game that has been played before a Chicago audience, and the result was, the attendance of lovers of the game was large, fully 300 gentlemen occupying the neat amphitheatre that was made in the upper salesroom. The table occupied a carpeted place in the centre, and the arrangement throughout was very complete and cozy.

THE NEW GAME

is unlike the common French carrom game in that it prevents what sometimes becomes tedious nursing, and puts the player in an excellent position to display what skill he may possess. The table is marked off with lines made with soapstone or chalk extending along the sides and ends eight inches from the cushion. Then the rule of the game provides that the player cannot make two successive shots while the balls upon which he is playing are in either the side or end sections between these lines and the cushions. Thus he is prevented nursing the balls against the rail, and is compelled to use his utmost skill in the execution of the various shots presented to him without the aid of the cushions. Those who witnessed last night's game were unanimous in their good opinion of it, and experienced billiardists regard it as the standard game of the future.

Henry Rhines was chosen referee of the match; Charley Matthews was at his old post as marker, and J. M. Goodell was scorer. These gentlemen will continue in their respective positions during the tournament.

THE PLAYING.

Wallace won the choice of balls, and made the first effort from the layoff as in the usual carrom game, and missed. Gallagher was left a comparatively easy shot, which he likewise failed to make. Wallace then made three, and Gallagher followed with two. Then the game proceeded uninterestingly, although Wallace secured twelve points in the third inning. Gallagher gave evidence of not being in his usual form, and the fact that he became convinced that his ball was not as round as it should have been did not add to his composure. As will be seen by the score, Wallace played a careful, steady game from the first. His first important run was the one of twenty in the sixth inning. He then followed with good runs and few misses, turning the string for the first hundred in the thirteenth inning, with two to spare, while his opponent had but thirty-five points to his credit. Between the eighth and eighteenth innings he made four runs of fifteen each, one of eighteen, and another of twenty-one, and turned into his third hundred with 209 points to Gallagher's sixty-eight. The latter made some good shots, but he unfortunately succeeded in making more miscues and some bad calculations, which he had reason to charge to the condition of his ball. In the thirty-second inning he scored nineteen points, and then dragged along until the forty-second inning, when he made forty-seven, the largest run of the game. Meanwhile Wallace continued to play splendidly, and made a number of good runs. In the forty-first inning he made thirty-one, and in the forty-third he secured forty-two points, and in the forty-sixth thirty-one. The thirty-two points in the forty-first inning placed his score at 331 to Gallagher's 151. But in the following inning the latter's score reached 200; but he resumed his somewhat slow and unlucky play, and the game dragged considerably, although one of two fair runs were made by both men. In the sixty-third inning Wallace had but twelve to go, and nine points made in the sixty-fourth inning placed him within three of the goal. Gallagher made five in the same inning, which gave him 341 points, and Wallace finished the game in the next inning.

Wallace, the winner, is but 21 years of age, and is looked upon as a very promising player. In the last cushion-carrom tournament in this city he tied Slosson and Morris, but was finally vanquished in the play-off.

There will be a game this afternoon between Lon Morris and Randolph Heiser, and in the evening one between Eugene Carter and Maggioli, both 500 points up.

A COSTLY TRIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—[Special.]—James R. Keene, the well-known stock speculator and millionaire, who passes every Sunday in Newport, no matter what the expense, chartered a large steamboat Sunday night and was its solitary passenger for Providence, taking here the midnight train for New York. He arrives in Newport early Sunday morning via the Fall River Line, hiring the steamers at large expense to put into Newport for his benefit. He will continue to make this circuitous and costly trip every Sunday unless the New York, Boston & Providence Railroad Company reverse their recent decision and make a stop at Wyckford Junction for Keene's benefit. His Sunday vacation costs Keene at least $200 each week.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not Married.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud again married, and, if so, to whom? INQUIRER.

He Was.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was John Adams, second President of the United States, the father of John Q. Adams, sixth President of our country? M. W. O. B.

The Third.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Does the accent on the word Desdemona, in "Othello," fall on the second or third syllable? ADOLPH MYERS.

Reduction of Postage.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has Congress passed a bill reducing postage from three to two cents, and when shall said bill take effect? R.

[Such a bill has passed, and the reduction takes effect Oct. 1 next.]

The Coroner.

CHICAGO, March 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To decide a bet, will you kindly let me know through your paper who is the person who can arrest the Sheriff in a case of contempt of court or malfeasance? I wish to know who the proper person is that can assume the responsibility. CITIZEN.

A Bad Sidewalk.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish to call the attention of the Sidewalk Inspector to the condition of the sidewalk on the north side of West Ohio street, between Lincoln and Wood streets. This has been unfit for use the last three months or so, endangering the lives of hundreds of children attending the public school in the same block. A CITIZEN.

The Joneses.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please say which of the following is correctly written: "The Joneses gave a party last night"; "The Jones' gave a party last night"; "The Jones's gave a party last night." The point on which light is wanted is how to accurately write the plural of a proper name the singular of which ends with "s." JOHN JONES.

[All of the expressions are inelegant and unnecessary, as they may be avoided by a little circumlocution.]

The Bethel Home.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The fearless and impartial manner in which your reporter has exposed the Bethel-Home fraud has earned for your journal the gratitude and respect of all good citizens of Chicago who detest hypocrisy, especially when disguised in the garb of charity. The uninitiated public are under the impression that the Bethel is a charitable institution. Thousands of dollars are annually collected from gentlemen of Chicago which is supposed to go to provide meals and lodging for the worthy and destitute poor. Not one cent of this money is thus expended, and I challenge the manager to produce his books and show what cases he has relieved. Where, then, does the money go to? There are scores of places in this city where equally good, if not better, meals and lodging can be had for 10 cents, and these places make no pretensions to piety or charity. Every one of the poor class know that if they go into one of these pious institutions without 10 cents, no matter how needy or urgent their case, or how deserving of consideration, they are summarily shown the door, if not, like the poor cripple you mention, forcibly ejected. Continue your exposure of all such pious humbugs, and not only the poor unfortunates who frequent such places will be benefited, but the rich who subscribe liberally towards such places will have their eyes opened to as barefaced imposition as any of which our courts take cognizance. "ONE WHO KNOWS."

The "Protection" Fallacy and the Farmers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dak., March 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I should like to know in what manner Western farmers are benefited by the high tariff policy. Does it increase the price of the grain we raise? No, sir; the Government of this country does not adopt a policy that enables us to get from 25 to 50 per cent more than our grain can be produced for. The only protection that we get is a high tariff on the lumber we buy and the woolen goods that we cannot do without, and all the material used in the manufacture of the machinery that we use is highly protected; but the evil does not stop here. Manufacturers sell the exclusive right to sell their machinery in perhaps a dozen or more counties to one agent, and here the farmers are imposed on again. Wheat and oats are chiefly raised here, and is it any wonder that the best of our farmers fail to obtain more than a mere pittance when they have to pay $325 for a harvester and sell their wheat for 75 cents a bushel, with all other machinery as high in proportion? Why is it that when the protectionists plead the cause of the laboring classes they do not remember the Western farmer as well? The fathers of this county would not abide unjust taxation, but asserted their rights, and won them; and why should we sit still and have our rights and our liberty taken away little by little till we are but little better than the slaves of ancient Rome? I am glad to see two steps taken in the interest of the public, one by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the other by the Anti-Monopolists. A CONSTANT READER.

Converting Grape into Cane Sugar.

CHICAGO, March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There appeared in your Sunday's issue an article headed "The Glucose Fraud," and signed by one W. H. Bradley. Now, who Bradley may be I do not know, but it is certain that he knows but little in regard to grape or cane sugar, and he exposed his ignorance in more ways than one when he wrote the above-named article.

First—He substituted the word glucose for grape-sugar. Had he been well versed on the subject that he attempted to make clear to the public he would not have made such a grave mistake.

Second—He has attempted to make clear to the readers of your paper all the methods employed by Prof. Friend, when it is evident from his article that he knows nothing about it, but simply formed a method in his own imagination, which he seems anxious to pass off upon the public as a scheme invented by said Friend. He says, "Prof. Friend may succeed in crystallizing glucose, but that is nothing new." Now, Mr. Bradley may be able to crystallize glucose, but, if so, he should apply at once for a license to organize a company of his own, and thus give the public the benefit of his wonderful invention of crystallizing sirup.

He says, "Every one versed in the chemistry of sugar knows that it requires three pounds of glucose to equal one pound of granulated or cane sugar in sweetness." I have been taught to believe that a sugar of 97 per cent saccharine strength was a very fine sugar, but our friend Bradley produces in his imagination a sugar containing from 150 to 160 per cent saccharine strength.

He adds: "It requires four pounds of the Friend sugar to equal two pounds of honest cane sugar." This is false, and simply shows that he knows nothing of the product he is writing about. Prof. Friend produces a sugar that is superior in whiteness, purity, and saccharine strength to any "honest cane sugar" the said W. H. Bradley can produce. Upon the strength of these facts Mr. Bradley is placed in a bad light when he asserts that the consumer of this sugar is to be swindled out of six or seven cents on every pound purchased. I assert again that Mr. Bradley was entirely ignorant of the subject upon which he was writing, and I challenge him to put in an appearance and substantiate any of his assertions. I answer Mr. Bradley because I feel that he has, either through ignorance or for some personal reasons, attempted to do Prof. Friend and his business an injury. D. F. PRUYNE.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

A laborer named John Williams visited Mag Willard's house of ill-fame on Pacific avenue last night, and, becoming involved in a row with the landlady, struck her over the head with a poker, inflicting a severe scalp wound and rendering her unconscious. Officer Denis Quinlan arrested Williams and locked him up at the armory on a charge of assault. Dr. Gurney attended the injured woman, and says that while there has been no fracture of the skull the wound is a dangerous one.

At 1 o'clock this morning Jere Dunn, the wounded sport, was sleeping, though his nurses say his brain is affected and inflammation likely to set in and cause his death. No one but the nurses and physicians are allowed to see him.

LORD LORNE'S GUESTS.

OTTAWA, Can., March 2.—Mr. Berstadt, sketch artist of New York, is a guest of the Governor-General at the Government House, and yesterday he sketched two large twin moose which his Excellency recently purchased from an Indian. Sackville West and daughter, who have been guests at the Government House for a week past, left this afternoon for Montreal, en route for Washington. Mme. Nilsson will be a guest at the Government House during her visit to the Capital.

AUGUSTINIAN FATHERS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 5.—Ten thousand dollars has been subscribed toward the Augustinian relief fund. It is reported that the Jesuits of Boston offer to assume the indebtedness of Catholic churches here.

THE NEW LAW.

Opinions as to the Operation of the Internal-Revenue Act.

Comparative Tariff Tables in Sundries, Silks, Cottons, Paper, and Metals.

Some Idea of the Highly-Complicated Character of the Old Cotton Schedule.

The Pittsburg Iron-Men in Despair—Englishmen Also Unhappy—Canada Anxious.

Chicago Dry-Goods Dealers Generally Dissatisfied—President Potter Disgusted with the Iron Schedule.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX.

A BONANZA IN THE TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Internal-revenue officers who have been examining the new Tariff law in detail say that the law not only repeals the taxes on bank deposits from this date, but that it dates back to the date when the last semi-annual report was made. These taxes are paid semi-annually, and the date of the last report was Nov. 30. Certainly it cannot be held that the taxes which would have been due next November can be collected, and as there is no provision in the law for a payment of the proportionate amount of the tax from November last to March 3, there will be no authority to collect any taxes of this kind except such as were due Nov. 30 last. It evidently was not the purpose of the law that this should happen, but there seems to be no way of answering what will probably be the interpretation of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The act to reduce internal-revenue taxation which has just become a law provides for the repeal of the tax upon capital and deposits of all banks and bankers except such taxes as are now due and payable. The tax on capital and deposits, therefore, ceased March 3. Controller Knox says the passage of this act relieves National and State banks and private bankers from a tax on the average of about $1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from National banks on capital and deposits the last fiscal year was $5,959,702, of which $437,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being on deposits. The tax upon State banks and private banks was $5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was upon capital. The total tax collected upon deposits and capital upon all classes of banks during the last fiscal year was $11,208,875. The amount collected from the two-cent check-stamp is about $2,500,000, and the act repealing the use of these stamps takes effect on the 1st of July next. The law imposing a tax upon bank capital and deposits required all State banks and private bankers in the country to make semi-annual returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. From these returns the Controller has for a series of years compiled the only complete statements ever given in reference to capital, deposits, and the amount of United States bonds held by all classes of banks and bankers in the country. The repeal of this law will, after this date, prevent a compilation of these tables, and the only source from which these returns can hereafter be obtained will be from the reports of banks as compiled by the officers of the different States.

WHAT GEN. RAUM SAYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In reply to inquiries today to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue he said the effect of the law reducing internal-revenue taxation would be as follows:

That the tax upon capital and deposits of banks and bankers and National banking associations is repealed from this date, except such taxes as are now due and payable.

That a reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, etc., and upon matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles imposed by Schedule A, following Sec. 3,437 of the Revised Statutes, takes effect July 1, 1883.

That after May 1, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be eight cents per pound; on cigars, $3 per 1,000; and on cigarets, 50 cents per 1,000.

That there will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarets of the differences in taxes recently imposed and the taxes as now provided for where claims amount to $10. These claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1. Regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made.

That the law provides for a large reduction in special taxes upon dealers, commencing May 1, 1883.

That immediate arrangements will be made for changing the form of special-tax stamps and stamps for payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., so as to supply Collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of the trade prior to May 1, 1883.

TEXT OF THE REPEALING BILL.

The following is the text of the Tax and Tariff bill repealing internal revenue which has passed Congress:

INTERNAL TAXES.

That the taxes herein specified imposed by the laws now in force be and the same are hereby repealed, as hereinafter provided—namely: On capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and of National banks except such taxes as are now due and payable; and on and after the 1st day of July, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders, and vouchers, and tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations, and other articles imposed by Schedule A following Sec. 3,437 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed upon articles embraced in said schedule that shall be exported on and after the 1st day of July, 1883: *Provided, further*, That on and after May 15, 1883, matches may be removed by manufacturers thereof from the place of manufacture to warehouses within the United States without attaching thereto the stamps required by law, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of May, 1884, dealers in leaf tobacco shall annually pay $12; dealers in manufactured tobacco shall pay $2.40; all manufacturers of tobacco shall pay $6; manufacturers of cigars shall pay $6; peddlers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall pay special taxes, as follows: Peddlers of the first class, as now defined by law, shall pay $30; peddlers of the second class shall pay $15; peddlers of the third class shall pay $7.20; and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay $3.60. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay $250, and 30 cents for each dollar on the amount of their monthly sales in excess of the rate of $500 per annum: *Provided*, That the farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

SEC. 3. That hereafter the special tax of a dealer in manufactured tobacco shall not be required from any farmer, planter, or lumberman who furnishes such tobacco only as rations or supplies to his laborers or employés in the same manner as other supplies are furnished by him to them: *Provided*, That the aggregate of the supplies of tobacco so by him furnished shall not exceed in quantity 100 pounds in any one special tax year: that is, from the 1st day of May in any year until the 30th day of April in the next year: *And provided, further*, That such farmer, planter, or lumberman shall not be, at the time he is furnishing such supplies, engaged in the general business of selling dry goods, groceries, or other similar supplies in the manner of a merchant or storekeeper to others than his own employés or laborers.

SEC. 4. That from and after July 1, 1883, the internal taxes on snuff, smoking, and manufactured tobacco shall be eight cents per pound, and on cigars which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale on and after the 1st day of July, 1883, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per 1,000; on cigarets weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000; on cigarets weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000: *Provided*, That on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarets held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of reduction; and such rebate to the manufacturers may be paid in stamps at reduced rate; and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than $10. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act every manufacturer shall, in addition to all other requirements of law, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting on each package, containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by him, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, the district and State in which it is situated, and these words:

NOTICE.

The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under penalties of law, not to use this package for tobacco again.

SUNDRIES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE OLD RATES AND THE NEW ONES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The schedule of sundries in the new tariff contains a great variety of articles, the rates on which have been decreased considerably on the average, although there are many articles as to which there are no changes. On many articles the reduction ranges from 10 to 20 per cent. Many of the articles in this schedule enter into the daily consumption of the people. The following is a detailed analysis of the schedule: [N. O. P. stands for "not otherwise provided for."]

	Old.	New.
Alabaster and spar statuary and ornaments	30 p ct	10 p ct
Baskets, osierware, and straw, n. o. p.	35 p ct	30 p ct
Beads and bead ornaments, except amber	50 p ct	50 p ct
Blacking, all kinds	30 p ct	25 p ct
Bladders, manufactures	30 p ct	25 p ct
Bone, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory, manufactures, n. o. p.	35 p ct	30 p ct
Bonnets and hats of chip or straw, willow, whalebone, etc., n. o. p.	40 p ct	30 p ct
Bristles	15c lb	15c lb
Brooms	35 p ct	25 p ct
Brushes	40 p ct	30 p ct
Bulbous roots, not medicinal, n. o. p.	30 p ct	20 p ct
Burr stones	20 p ct	20 p ct
Buttons and button molds, n. o. p.	30 p ct	25 p ct
Candles and tapers	2½ to 5c lb	20 p ct
Canes and walking-sticks, finished	35 p ct	35 p ct
Canes and walking-sticks, unfinished	35 p ct	20 p ct
Card-cases, pocketbooks, shell boxes, n. o. p.	35 p ct	35 p ct
Card-clothing	25 p ct	25c sq ft
Card-clothing, for tempered steel wire	35 p ct	45c sq ft
Carriages and parts, n. o. p.	35 p ct	35 p ct
Chronometers, box, or ships, and parts thereof	10 p ct	10 p ct
Clocks and parts thereof	35 p ct	30 p ct
Coach and harness furniture, n. o. p.	35 p ct	35 p ct
Coal, slack or culm, ½-inch screen	40 p ct	30c ton
Coal, bituminous and shale	75c ton	75c ton
Coke	25 p ct	20 p ct
Combs	35 p ct	30 p ct
Unset compositions of glass or paste	10 p ct	10 p ct
Coral, cut, manufactured, or set	30 p ct	25 p ct
Corks and cork bark, manufactured	30 p ct	25 p ct
Crayons	30 p ct	20 p ct
Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, billiard and bagatelle balls of ivory or bone	50 p ct	50 p ct
Dolls and toys	35 p ct	35 p ct
Emery grains and emery manufactured	2c lb	1c lb
Emery, ground, pulverized, or refined	1c lb	1c lb
Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, and wings of gold and silver or other metal	35 p ct	35 p ct
Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed	35 p ct	35 p ct
Feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured	25 p ct	25 p ct
Dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds for millinery ornaments and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, for millinery use, n. o. p.	50 p ct	50 p ct
Friction matches	35 p ct	35 p ct
Firecrackers of all kinds, in boxes of forty packs, and not exceeding eighty to the pack	1c box	100 p ct
Other, n. o. p.	30 p ct	20 p ct
Fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles, n. o. p.	30 p ct	30 p ct
Fur, articles made of, n. o. p.	30 p ct	30 p ct
Gloves, kid and leather of all descriptions	50 p ct	50 p ct
Grease, n. o. p.	10 p ct	10 p ct
Grindstones, unfinished	$1.50 p ton	$1.75 p ton
Grindstones, finished	$2.00 p ton	$2.00 p ton
Gunpowder and explosives, value 20c per lb or less	6c lb & 20 p ct	6c lb
Value above 20c per lb	10c lb & 20 p ct	10 clb
Gun wads	35 p ct	35 p ct
Gutta-percha, manufactured, n. o. p.	40 p ct	35 p ct
Hair, human, braids, curls, ringlets, jewelry, curled hair, except of hogs, used for beds or mattresses	30 p ct	25 p ct
Human hair, raw, uncleaned, not drawn	20 p ct	20 p ct
Human hair, clean or drawn, but not manufactured	30 p ct	30 p ct
Human hair, manufactured	40 p ct	40 p ct
Hair cloth, known as "crinoline cloth," and all other manufactures of hair, n. o. p.	30 p ct	30 p ct
Hair cloth, known as "hair seating"	40c sq yd	30c sq yd
Hair pencils	35 p ct	30 p ct
Hats, hoods, bonnets, materials for braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets, and squares, used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow-hair, whalebone, or any other substance or material, n. o. p.	30 p ct	20 p ct
Hat-bodies of cotton	35 p ct	35 p ct
Hatters' furs not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin	20 p ct	20 p ct
Hatters' plush of silk, or of silk and cotton	25 p ct	25 p ct
Hemp and rape seed and other oil seeds of either character other than linseed or flaxseed	½c lb	¼c lb
India-rubber fabrics, wholly or in part of India rubber, n. o. p.	25 p ct	30 p ct
Articles of India rubber n. o. p.	25 p ct	25 p ct
India rubber boots and shoes	30 p ct	25 p ct
Inks of all kinds and ink powders	35 p ct	30 p ct
Japanned ware of all kinds n. o. p.	40 p ct	40 p ct
Jet manufactures and imitations	25 p ct	25 p ct
Jewelry of all kinds	25 p ct	25 p ct
Leather bend or belting leather, Spanish or other sole leather, n. o. p.	15 p ct	15 p ct
Calfskins tanned or untanned and dressed, dressed upper leather of all kinds, skins dressed and finished of all kinds, n. o. p.	25 p ct	20 p ct
Skins of morocco, tanned but unfinished	10 p ct	10 p ct
All manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, n. o. p.	35 p ct	30 p ct
Lime	10 p ct	10 p ct
Garden seeds, except seed of sugar beet	20 p ct	20 p ct
Linseed or flaxseed	20c bu	20 c bu
Marble of all kinds in block, rough, or squared	50c c ft 20 p ct	65c c ft
Veined marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including slabs and paving tiles. Old, various rates, 25 cents foot to 65 cents and 30 per cent. New, $1.10 cubic foot.		
	Old.	New.
All manufactures marble, n. o. p.	50 p ct	50 p ct
Musical instruments, all kinds	30 p ct	25 p ct
Paintings, oil or water colors, and statuary n. o. p.	10 p ct	30 p ct
Osier or willow prepared for baskets, makers' use	30 p ct	25 p ct
Paper maché, manufacturers' articles and wares	35 p ct	30 p ct
Pencils of wood filled with lead or other materials and pencils of lead	50 c gross 30 p ct	50 c grs 30 p ct
Pencil leads not in wood	$1 gross	10 p ct
Percussion-caps	40 p ct	40 p ct
Philosophical apparatus and instruments	40 p ct	35 p ct
Pipes, pipe-bowls, and all smokers' materials n. o. p.	75 p ct	70 p ct
Pipes of common clay	35 p ct	35 p ct
Plaster of paris, ground or calcined	20 p ct	20 p ct
Playing-cards	25 and 35c pk	100 p ct
Polishing powders by whatever name known, including Frankfort black, Berlin, Chinese fig, and wash blue	25 p ct	20 p ct
Precious stones	10 p ct	10 p ct
Rags of whatever material composed	10 p ct	10 p ct
Rattans and reeds manufactured, but not made up into completed articles	25 p ct	20 p ct
Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages	12c 100 lbs	12 p ct
Salt in bulk	8c 100 lbs	8c 100 lbs
Scaghole and composition tops for tables and other articles of furniture	35 p ct	30 p ct
Sealingwax	35 p ct	20 p ct
Shells, whole or parts of, manufactured, n. o. p.	35 p ct	35 p ct
Stones, unmanufactured or undressed, and all building or monumental stones, n. o. p	$1.50 tn	$1.00 tn
Stones as above, hewn, dressed, or polished		20 p ct
All strings of catgut, or any other like material other than strings for musical instruments	Free	10 p ct
Tallow	1c lb	1c lb
Teeth, manufactured	20 p ct	20 p ct
Umbrella and parasol ribs, stretched frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whale or chief part of iron, steel, or other metal	45 p ct	40 p ct
Umbrellas, parasols, and shades when covered with silk or alpaca	60 p ct	50 p ct
All other umbrellas	45 p ct	40 p ct
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, frames and sticks for, finished or unfinished, n. o. p.	35 p ct	30 p ct
Waste, all, n. o. p.	20 p ct	10 p ct
Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, parts of watches, and watch materials, n. o. p.	25 p ct	25 p ct
Webbing composed of cotton flax or any other material, n. o. p.	35 p ct	35 p ct

SILKS.

VERY SMALL REDUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The duties on these goods are much simplified. Raw silk remains free, but greater care is taken in defining the exact point at which it becomes subject to a specific duty. Above that, with the exception of a 10 per cent duty on button goods, there are only two rates of 30 and 50 per cent covering all which has been heretofore divided into several classes. The rates are:

Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, old, 50 cents per pound; new, 50 cents per pound.

Thrown silk in gum, not more advanced than single train organdies, old, 35 per cent; new, 30 per cent.

Sewing silk twist floss in gum, old, 40 per cent; new, 30 per cent.

Spun silk, silk threads or yarns, purified or dyed, old, 35 per cent; new, 30 per cent.

On lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form as to be fit for buttons exclusively, old, 10 per cent; new, 10 per cent.

Silk goods, n. o. p., and goods of the component parts of which silk is of chief value, including braids, fringes, etc., dress goods, handkerchiefs, hats and hosiery ready made, ribbons, shawls, velvets, old, 50 per cent; new, 50 per cent.

The same includes also ribbons, cotton-edge silk goods, 25 per cent of other material, or 25 per cent or over of cotton, flax wool, worsted silk, rubber goods, silk chief value, old, 50 per cent, new, 50 per cent.

THE METALS

OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The chief change, aside from a general reduction, in metals other than iron and steel is in raising a large number of miscellaneous products to 45 per cent now at 30, 35, and 45.

	Old.	New.
Argentine, Albata, or German silver	35 p ct	25 p ct
Copper-ore	3c lb copper	2½c lb cop
Copper, regular and cement	4c lb copper	3½c lb cop
Copper scrap-clippings and clippings of copper	4c lb	3c lb
Composition metal	15 p ct	3c lb
Copper sheets, rods, pipes, and bottoms, and mfrs of, n. o. p.	45 p ct	35 p ct
Bars brass and pigs	15 p ct	1½c lb
Old brass	15 p ct	1½c p lb
Clippings from Dutch metal	10 p ct	1½c p lb
Lead ore and dross	1½c p lb	1½c p lb
Lead, pigs and bars		2c p lb
Refuse in blocks		2c p lb
Scrap	1½c p lb	2c p lb
Sheets	2½c p lb	3c p lb
Nickel in ore or matte		15c p lb
Nickel	30c p lb	15c p lb
Nickel oxide alloy with nickel of chief value	20c p lb	15c p lb
Zinc spelter tutenegue, blocks or pigs	1½c p lb	1½c p lb
In sheets	2½c p lb	2½c p lb
Sheathing or yellow metal, definition unchanged	3c lb	35 p ct
Antimony regulus	10 p ct	10 p ct
Bronze powder	15 p ct	15 p ct
Cutlery N. O. P.	35 p ct	35 p ct
Dutch or bronze metal in leaf	10 p ct	10 p ct
Steel plates, engraved	25 p ct	25 p ct
Electrotype plates	25 p ct	25 p ct
New types	25 p ct	
Gold leaf	$1.50 pkg	$1.50 pkg
Hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned	3c¼ lb	3c lb
Muskets, rifles, and other firearms, N. O. P.	35 p ct	25 p ct
All sporting breech-loading shotguns and pistols of all kinds	35 p ct	35 p ct
Forged shotgun barrels, rough bored	35 p ct	10 p ct
Needles for knitting or sewing machines	$1 p 1,000 or 35 pct	35 p ct
Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, N. O. P.	25 p ct	25 p ct
Penknives, pocketknives of all kinds, and razors	50 p ct	50 p ct
Sword-blades and side-arms	35 p ct	35 p ct
Pens, metallic	10c grs	12c grs
Penholder tips and penholders or parts thereof	35 p ct	30 p ct
Pins, solid heads or other	35 p ct	30 p ct
Britannia ware and plated and gilt articles and wares of all kinds	35 p ct	35 p ct
Quicksilver	free	10 p ct
Silver leaf, per package of 50 leaves	75c per pkg	75c per pkg
Type-metal	25 p ct	20 p ct
Chromate of iron or chromate ore	25 p ct	15 p ct
Mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought n. o. p.	20 p ct	20 p ct

Manufacturers' articles or wares, n. o. p., of iron, steel, copper, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, brass and bronze, 35 per cent.

Eyelets, 6 cents per thousand.

German silver, 40 per cent.

Gold and silver, 40 per cent.

Iron and lead manufactures, 35 per cent.

Miner-strings, 35 per cent.

Silver-plated ware, 35 per cent.

Steel manufactures, 45 per cent.

Slates over 20 cents, 35 per cent.

COTTONS.

A HIGHLY-COMPLICATED SCHEDULE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The alterations in the cotton schedule are, first, increasing the number of prices under which yards are classed; second, abandoning the classification intended to cover jeans, denims, drillings, bedticking, ginghams, etc., and adopting, instead, a symmetrical classification of threads to the square inch, 100, 200, and up, dividing each class into three subclasses of gray, bleached and colored. In addition, a variety of articles classed in the past under sundries are grouped under the classes of woven and ornamented goods, and two classes are created under knit goods for "cut" and "full" knit goods. These changes made a comparison unusually difficult. In the main, approximate comparative rates as to yarns (the limit being as to value) are:

Under 25 cents a pound, old, 10 cents a pound and 20 per cent; new, 10 cents a pound.

From 25 to 40 cents a pound, old, same; new, 15 cents a pound.

From 40 to 50 cents a pound, old, 20 cents a pound and 20 per cent; new, 20 cents a pound.

From 50 to 60 cents a pound, old, same; new, 25 cents a pound.

From 60 to 70 cents a pound, old, 30 cents a pound and 20 per cent; new, 33 cents a pound.

From 70 to 80 cents a pound, old, 30 cents a pound and 20 per cent; new, 38 cents a pound.

From 80 cents to $1 a pound, old, 40 cents a pound and 20 per cent; new, 48 cents a pound.

Over $1 a pound, old, same; new, 50 per cent.

The present law greatly confuses the classification of cotton cloth by taking two general classes which in fact admit of no separate distinction. One of these classes contains jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plain cottonades, pantaloon stuff, and goods of like description. The other class is all goods except these. Each of these classes is divided into "under 100 threads to the square-inch," "over 100," and "over 200 of finer and lighter of like description to the general classes." The further limitation is put on each general class of requiring it to weigh five ounces or over to the square-yard. This threw book-muslins, etc., into the N. O. P. class at 35 per cent, and all such thin cloth of loose mesh and much dyeing. The new law omits this limit, and these goods come under the prohibitory rate of the first class below.

Comparative rates, bearing in mind the duplicate character of present rates, are as follows:

	Old: Jeans, denims, pantaloons, etc.	Old: Except jeans, etc.	New.
Cotton cloth, less 100 threads to square inch not bleached	6c sq yd	5c sq yd	2½c sq yd
Do bleached	6½c sq yd	5½c sq yd	3½c sq yd
Dyed, colored, printed, etc.	6½c sq yd and 10 pct	5½c sq yd and 10 pct	4½c sq yd
	Like jeans, etc.	Like above, but finer	
Cloth over 100, less than 200 threads to square inch, not bleached	6c sq yd	5c sq yd	3c sq yd
Do bleached	6½c sq yd	5½c sq yd	4c sq yd
Dyed, colored, printed, etc.	6½c sq yd and 15pct	5½c sq yd and 20pct	5c sq yd
Cloth exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, not bleached	7c sq yd	5c sq yd	4c sq yd
Do bleached	7½c sq yd	5½c sq yd	5c sq yd
Dyed, colored, printed, etc.	7½c sq yd and 15pct	5½c sq yd and 20pct	6c sq yd

In order to reach cotton cloth of higher values, whose cost is largely out of proportion to the number of threads, the old law levies 35 per cent on gray over 16, bleached over 20, and colored over 25 cents, and in the case of jeans, denims, etc., over 25 cents a square yard bleached. The new law levies 40 per cent on all of the second group in value over 8 cents per square yard bleached, 10 unbleached, and 13 dyed, etc., and in the third group over 10 cents unbleached, 12 bleached, and 15 cents dyed.

Print goods, "cut," old 35 per cent, new 35 per cent.

"Full," old 35 per cent, new 40 per cent.

Cotton cords, braids, gimps, and all inferiors n. o. p., old 35 per cent, new 35 per cent.

The above also includes: Corsets, $6 per dozen and less, old $2 per dozen, new 35 per cent.

Corsets over $6 per dozen, old 35 per cent, new 35 per cent.

Ready-made clothing, old 35 per cent, new 35 per cent.

Yarn or warp on spools, old 35 per cent, new 35 per cent.

Laces, embroideries, insertings, trimming, and window curtains, hemmed handkerchiefs, and cotton velvet, old 35 per cent, new 40 per cent.

Thread on spools, less than 100 yards, old 6 cents a dozen and 30 per cent, new 7 cents a dozen.

Over 100 yards, for every additional 100 yards, old 6 cents a dozen and 35 per cent, new 7 cents a dozen.

BOOKS AND PAPER.

THE REDUCTIONS OF NO BENEFIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The only reduction made in this schedule is on paper and paper pulp, both of the slightest importance and unlikely to change the effect of the present duty. On books, the limit as to free books twenty years old and the privilege now enjoyed by colleges and societies of ordering books free are continued. Rates are:

Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, n. o. p., engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps, and charts, old, 25 per cent; new, 25 per cent.

Blank-books, bound or unbound, and blank-books for press-copying, old, 25 per cent; new, 20 per cent.

Paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing-paper, old, 25 per cent; new, 20 per cent.

Printing-paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, old, 20 per cent; new, 15 per cent.

Paper, manufactures of or of which paper is a component material, n. o. p., old, 35 per cent; new, 15 per cent.

Sheathing paper, old, 10 per cent; new, 10 per cent.

Paper boxes and all fancy boxes, old, 35 per cent; new, 35 per cent.

Paper envelopes, old, 35 per cent; new, 25 per cent.

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire boards, paper antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note, and n. o. p., old, 35 per cent; new, 25 per cent.

Pulp, dried, for papermaker's use, old, 20 per cent; new, 10 per cent.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

AT PITTSBURG THEY WANT THE EARTH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—The Tariff bill continues to be the principal subject of conversation in business circles here. Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, is confident that there will be a general reduction in the cost of manufacturing American products, and anticipates a series of long strikes, not only in the iron trade but in all others. "It will be disastrous industriously, because wages and the cost of materials will have to be reduced. I don't believe this can be accomplished without a struggle, and the effects of these are always unhappy. It will be disastrous politically, because the party that has done this will be held strictly responsible."

Mr. Weeks further remarked that ex-Speaker Randall told him one of the first things the Democrats would do when Congress reassembled in December would be to take up the tariff question, and formulate and pass a new bill reducing revenue taxation and cutting rates on iron, steel, and many other articles.

Mr. Feschenk, of the United States Tin-Plate Company, in a talk on tariff, said tinplate cannot be made in this country under the present tariff rates. According to an estimate made on the figures given by Judge Kelley, the reduction in tariff rates will not affect Pittsburg industries more than $400,000 annually.

AT POTTSTOWN.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 5.—The rolling-mill of Potts Brothers, stopped for five weeks on account of the uncertainty about the tariff, started today. After one heat the puddlers and helpers struck. The cause of the strike was a notice of a reduction to $3.50 per ton for puddlers and 8 per cent in the wages of other workmen. The plate-mill was then compelled to stop.

ENGLAND

AS DISAPPOINTED AS PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD, Eng., March 5.—There is great disappointment among the merchants and manufacturers over the new Tariff law of the United States.

CANADA.

DELAY IN THE ESTIMATES.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The new tariff of the United States will delay the budget speech for some days, that the effect of the changes in American duties may be fully considered.

CHICAGO VIEWS.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION — DRY - GOODS MERCHANTS CONSIDERABLY DISGUSTED.

Speculation as to the effect the new Tariff bill will probably have on the various branches of the dry-goods trade is being indulged in to a considerable extent by those who are directly interested, and yesterday a reporter visited some of the leading representatives of this line, and solicited their opinions in the premises.

Mr. Albert B. Hill, who manages the extensive silk department of

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.,

said he thought the whole matter a farce. What the dry-goods people wanted was a specific duty equal to 60 per cent ad valorem. The present reduction of from 50 to 60 per cent was not going to help the market any. In anticipation of a reduction a lot of goods had been brought on and put in bond, and the importers of silks and velvets would leave their goods in bond until after July 1, when the bill goes into effect, to save the 10 per cent. Field & Co. could not import silk directly from Europe on account of the undervaluation of the stuff by the manufacturer, and the change in the tariff would not prevent this undervaluation being carried on just the same. No jobbing-house could purchase silk with francs in Lyons and compete with the New York importers, who were not wholesale merchants, but simply the agents of European manufacturers, the latter invoicing goods at much below their real value. When the invoice was so low as to create suspicion the customs officers selected appraisers, but the men drawn as appraisers were always in the ring. The duty was a big protection to American manufacturers, but did not help the jobbers in the article. A specific duty of so much per square yard was needed.

Mr. Robert M. Fair, general manager for Marshall Field & Co., said that as the passage of a tariff bill had been long expected, preparations had been made for it. The slight changes made, however, caused considerable disappointment. The reduction of only 10 per cent in the ad valorem duty on silk was an example of the unsatisfactory features of the bill. So far as the consumer was concerned the change would have no immediate effect, and probably none at all. The change on woolen goods being more marked, the consumer might reap a scarcely perceptible benefit. Taken as a whole, the bill could hardly be called an improvement on the old state of affairs. Mr. James A. Barnhart, manager of the importing department, thought there would be a slight reduction on cloakings, but dress goods had been left about as they were before.

Mr. James H. Walker, of the firm of

BURKE, WALKER & CO.,

said the advance on cotton laces, embroideries, cotton velvets, and other fabrics not manufactured in this country to any appreciable extent, was an unnecessary hardship. This advance of from 1 to 5 per cent would have to be borne by the consumer. The reduction of 10 per cent on silks and velvets and the slight reduction on worsted fabrics would not interfere with the manufacturers of similar goods in this country. The reduction on woolen goods was not sufficient to stimulate their importation. The manufacturers would get more benefit from the reduction on raw wool. Goods under 80 cents a pound had been reduced 15 cents a pound, but this was on a cheap class not imported to any extent and not entering into competition with the American manufacturers. On the whole, the change had been a disturbing element, the advantages being more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages. Consumers would not be able to buy any goods cheaper than formerly.

Mr. Edson Keith, of the firm of

KEITH BROTHERS,

dealers in hats, caps, and furs, said the bill did not trouble his house any. Hats and caps were manufactured almost exclusively in the East, and the change would only be felt by the manufacturer. The price of goods to the consumer would not be influenced by it. The price of furs was affected more by the weather than anything else.

THE IRON SIDE IS DISPLEASING TO PRESIDENT POTTER.

President O. W. Potter, of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, was called on by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday and asked for his opinion on the new Tariff bill as affecting the iron and steel interests.

"I believe the bill will be most calamitous to both the steel and iron trade," said Mr. Potter. "I have not had time to critically examine it in detail yet, but from all I do know that is my firm conviction. The result of it will be to take away all the business on the Southern seaboard—all the business in the South and Southwest, and probably in California also—and place it in the hands of English and Belgian manufacturers. The European manufacturers can put rails in at New Orleans or any Southern seaport at a cost of $24 per ton, and $17 tariff added brings the price up to $41. We cannot possibly produce steel rails at $41; it is impossible for Western manufacturers to do it, consequently our Southern and Southwestern trade is lost. We shall have a demand for only one-third or one-half of our productive power, and this will of course necessitate the closing of the same proportion of the works. While European manufacturers can place rails on the market at our seaports for $24 it is impossible for us to compete with them near the seaboard. The tariff proposed by the Cresson committee, $22.40—that is $5.60 of a reduction—is as low as we could go. We could only have lived at that, but the present bill is a calamity. In the matter of iron the bill is but little better; both iron and steel interests will suffer. The Tariff-Commission schedule would have been almost as bad, their proposal on steel rails being $17.92, or a difference of only 92 cents. When I have an opportunity of thoroughly examining the bill in detail I shall be in a position to give you a comprehensive statement. I do not believe the working-classes, or the manufacturers either, for that matter, fully appreciate the extent of the calamity of this bill, so far as the iron and steel industries are concerned. I may not be competent to judge. It is a blow we do not understand. We shall hope for the best, and at once shape ourselves for the new conditions."

"WHICH SECTION WILL SUFFER THE MOST?"

"The West. The Eastern manufacturers have conveniences that we have not. They are nearer the seaboard, and by so much the better able to compete with foreigners for the trade of the South and West. Pennsylvania is also favored in such competition by the presence of the Ohio River. The Eastern country is more accessible to foreign ores and pig metals, of which it buys largely. Then they have discrimination in freight rates in their favor to aid them in transporting their products to this market. They have a lower priced labor and always have had. Except our mills are exceptionally well located and have all and the latest labor-saving appliances it is a very great question whether the iron and steel mills of the West will be able to run on one-half time."

COLLECTOR HARVEY

is not yet able to tell how much the receipts of his office will be affected by the bill just passed by Congress reducing the tax on tobacco and abolishing that on bank capital and deposits, patent medicines, toilet articles, etc. The druggists are in the habit of getting their stamps in Washington, and it is not possible to tell here how much the revenue will be reduced by cutting off taxation on the articles in which they deal. As for the tobacco tax reduction, it will be several months before it goes into effect. The Government would allow a drawback on all unbroken packages. To provide for these drawbacks the department will send an officer to the manufacturers, jobbers, and dealers, and some sort of a certificate will be made up, forwarded to Washington, and the money refunded or stamps issued in the place of them at the new rate. It is not anticipated that these drawback certificates will call for much money, as the manufacturers have been expecting some such law as this and have been running close, so that those who hold stamped goods will probably have them pretty much all worked off. No claim will be allowed for a less sum than $10.

All bank-check stamps will of course be redeemed by the department, and as for loose stamps for private use, there are but few of them outstanding.

In Mr. Harvey's opinion the expenses of collecting the revenue will remain as they were, while the collections will be materially diminished. He thinks it would have been better had the provisions requiring a license to sell liquor and tobacco been abolished altogether.

READING'S LOAN.

Satisfactory Settlement of What Threatened to Be a Serious Hitch in the Negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—Third street was excited today because of the decline in Reading in spite of a strong bull movement in the other securities. When several brokers had sized each other up, and the fact became known that the selling principals were capitalists largely interested in Reading, either as stockholders or managers, rumors seriously affecting the continuity of the resumption of control by the managers were set afloat. The control of the road had been handed over by the Receivers after an arrangement with the Union Trust Company by which the latter was to float a loan secured by car-trust certificates—in other words, chattel mortgages of the rolling-stock—in payment of Receivers' certificates amounting to about $2,000,000. The subscriptions for the car-trust loan were advertised as having absorbed the entire amount. It was supposed that the largest subscribers were holders of the Receivers' certificates. In this category were the Philadelphia Savings Fund, the Philadelphia Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and numerous fire and life insurance associations. The Philadelphia Savings Fund subscribed for $650,000 of the car-trust loan. Last Friday was the day when the third subscription was to have been paid. On that same day other obligations of the Reading Railroad accrued, for which the contract with the Union Trust Company made it liable. President William Watterson had heard rumors that there would be difficulty in realizing upon the subscription of the Philadelphia savings fund, and, before going out to ascertain what the hitch was, instructed his Treasurer, M. S. Stokes, not to draw any checks against the expected deposit of the Philadelphia savings fund. Treasurer Stokes misapprehended his instructions and drew checks against the expected deposit, which was to have been made on the Western National Bank. The checks were returned indorsed "No funds," and so it remained over twenty-four hours. President Copp, of the Philadelphia savings fund, subscribed for the $65,000 without having considered whether there might be any legal impediment. Mr. George Tucker Bispham, counsel of the savings fund, however, called attention to a cast-iron rule in its charter forbidding investment except in certain specified securities, of which car trusts was not one. This opinion was rendered early enough to have prevented the trouble described, but the fact was not imparted to the other parties in interest. "It requires only a few hours to place the surplus thus unexpectedly made," said President Patterson. "The matter has been satisfactorily settled." Reading is permanently out of the Receiver's hands, and the Union Trust Company has made good its promise. By noon tomorrow every certificate of the car trust will have been placed.

A CARELESS TRAVELER.

He Is Robbed of a Satchel Containing $7,000 in Gold.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Jesse Williams, of Orange County, New York, was robbed of a satchel containing $7,000 in gold and a gold watch and chain at a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad this evening. Williams was on his way to Delaware to buy land, and laid his satchel on a bench while eating.

TURF NEWS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—[Special.]—The Directors of the Rochester Driving Park Association decided today to have two special races on the installment plan, to be driven during the circuit week in August. The first purse is $3,000 for three-minute trotters, and the second is $2,000 for three-minute pacers, both to be divided into four moneys as usual, and entries to close on May 1. At the time of nominations 2½ per cent of the entrance money is to be paid, and the same percentage is to follow on June 15, July 30, and Aug. 13. The withdrawal of any horse after payment of any part of the entrance money entails the forfeiture of whatever has been paid.

CAPTURE OF INDIAN TERRITORY REBELS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—[Special.]—Advices received here today from Indian Territory are to the effect that on Wednesday last Gen. Porter, on his return from Fort Gibson, discovered quite a number of Spiechee's men, among whom he recognized Sleeping-Rabbit, Spiechee's chief lieutenant in the late disturbances. Being then without forces, he on arriving at Muscogee sent a runner for a detachment, who came and arrested him and five or six other leaders, with a considerable number of subordinates. The event was very exciting, as Spiechee's men had no idea that Porter and any of his forces were in the neighborhood.

AN ACROBAT'S FALL.

CORSICANA, Tex., March 3.—This afternoon, during a tight-rope exhibition given by a one-legged acrobat traveling under the name of Prof. Dehnon, the rope, owing to an insecure fastening, gave way, precipitating him to the ground, breaking his remaining leg just above the ankle and his right arm. The surgeons think there is a possibility of saving the leg, although it is badly shattered, both bones being broken. The sufferer is an Alsatian, and came from New York. He has a mother, sister, and wife dependent on him.

TOO MUCH MEDICINE.

TROY, N. Y., March 5.—Robert J. Prichard died yesterday at Granville from an overdose of powders. The physician left a written prescription directing that one powder be taken every four hours. Pritchard's little girl, who could not read, gave three powders every hour.

PLAYING WITH A PISTOL.

JEANNERETTE, La., March 5.—Louis Stancin, playing with a pistol, was shot dead.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Discussion in Parliament on the Subject of German Immigration—News Budget.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons a good deal of discussion was aroused on the subject of German immigration by two motions of Mr. Kranz, member for Waterloo. He wanted returns, first, regarding direct steamship connection between Germany and Canada; and, second, the naturalization of aliens. During the course of the debate several members expressed a high sense of the value of the Germans as immigrants, and urged upon the Government the advisability of appointing special agents. On the subject of direct communication, Sir John Macdonald announced that several propositions were before the Government and were under consideration, for weekly and monthly lines of steamers to Bremen and other points. He recognized the difficulty of getting immigrants through to Canada if they were allowed to land in the United States, and said if the Government could find a company willing and able to give regular communication by means of good steamers they would not hesitate to ask the House for a liberal subsidy to assist them. On the subject of naturalization, Mr. Kranz spoke specially of Germans, and urged that means of naturalization should be made simple. He advocated a change under which a man otherwise eligible was prevented from casting his vote by objection taken at the polling-booth based on non-naturalization. He drew attention to some cases of genuine hardship where men perfectly good citizens and loyal as any were not allowed to vote simply because of the non-compliance with some form.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

A strong deputation representing the steamboat engineers of Ontario and Quebec waited on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay before him their views of the Steamboat Inspection act of last session, and ask for amendments. The deputation pointed out that the fees for the renewal of certificates had been increased from $1 to $5, whereas Americans only paid 50 cents. Engineers holding first-class certificates were exempt from paying any fees at all, and they enjoy more privileges. Boats up to 150 tons gross tonnage which did not carry passengers were exempt from employing a qualified engineer, but could employ whom they chose, whether competent or not, and there were lives on those boats which required just as much protection as on passenger boats. The Minister promised to give the matter his consideration.

THE POPE ON POLITICS.

MONTREAL, March 5.—[Special.]—A letter has been received from the Pope condemning the undue interference of the Catholic clergy in elections. The communication is published in the papers here, and is signed by Cardinal Simeoni. It sets out by declaring that his Eminence, having learned from the press that certain elections were then (3d of February) shortly to take place in this country, deemed it opportune to write his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, so as to obviate the danger of any member of the clergy unduly interfering therein. He charges the Archbishop with the duty of making known in any way that may seem to him best the decision of Leo XIII., so that all may keep within proper bounds and give at once to the Holy See the obedience which they owe to it.

IN BEHALF OF FREE BOOKS.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5.—A deputation is here endeavoring to influence the Government to admit free books for use in public libraries and seats of learning.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Roman Chabot was sentenced to be hanged at Arthabaskaville the 11th day of May for the murder of Ayette.

CHANGES IN THE BANKING LAW.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons the Government introduced a bill effecting certain changes in the Banking law. By the amended act banks, under penalty, will have to furnish the Government with a certified list of stockholders annually. Penalties will also be imposed upon banks allowing the amount of their notes in circulation to be in excess of that limited by law, or for holding a less amount of their cash reserve in Dominion notes than is required by statute. A penalty is also provided for cases where parties unlawfully style themselves banks. The Government also introduced a bill authorizing the Customs Department to make a rebate of duty on goods damaged in transit.

TARIFF DISCRIMINATIONS.

Messrs. Shickluna and Neelon, of St. Catharines, largely interested in shipping on the upper lakes, waited on Sir Leonard Tilly today, and drew attention to the fact that the tariff as at present arranged discriminated in favor of the United States shipbuilders. A vessel built in the United States was admitted in Canada on payment of 10 per cent duty, while the same material in the construction of vessels built in Canada was as high as 17½ per cent. Sir Leonard promised to rectify the matter.

STEMBOAT INSPECTION.

The new Steamboat-Inspection act, to be introduced during the present session, will recommend a new system of inspection, by which overloading of vessels in the fall season will be strictly prohibited. All Captains and officers must hold a certificate of competency and be experienced men. A new survey of the lakes is to be made and unknown shoals buoyed.

TOM PAINE AND VOLTAIRE.

Mr. Walker, solicitor, of Montreal, is in the city today to interview the Government on behalf of the agnostics of the Dominion. They ask that works of Voltaire and Tom Paine be be admitted on the same basis as other books. In the event of the Government refusing to accede to their request, the matter will be tested in the courts. Mr. Doutre, Q. C., is acting as counsel in the matter.

QUEER LEGISLATION.

A bill to make incest a crime has passed its second reading in the House of Commons. The promoter of the bill pointed out that the only reason urged for voting against the bill last session was that it was considered an insult to the people of Canada to pass such a bill. Since then four cases of this offense had come under his notice.

FLEMMING.

TORONTO, Ont., March 4.—[Special.]—The Chief of the Barrie police is confident that a case cannot be made out against Bucket-Shop Flemming, and he will therefore forego his claim and assign in favor of the Montreal people. A letter has been received from Wisconsin offering the authorities 50 per cent of $5,000, the amount lost by them through Flemming & Merriam, if the money can be squeezed out of Flemming.

THE FISHERY AGREEMENT.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3.—[Special.]—The *Globe* says: "It may be taken for granted that the American Government will, next July, give to Canada the requisite two years' notice of a desire on their part to terminate the fishery agreement under the Washington Treaty. At the expiration of the two years' notice, if notice be given, the Americans lose the right to enter Canadian fishing grounds, and Canadians will lose the right to send fish into the United States free of duty. The termination of the treaty will doubtless have a marked effect upon the business of the maritime provinces. We know that the sentiment in the maritime provinces was strongly in favor of reciprocal trade with the United States. The occasion is of sufficient importance to warrant the expectation that the maritime province members will sink their party differences, and join in demanding of the Dominion Government immediate action with a view to providing for the future."

GRAND TRUNK AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—The Grand Trunk Railway has given notice to Parliament that it is holding its first annual meeting under the fusion with the Great Western, and asks to have it make a special order to ratify their arrangements with their Western extension and with the Lake Shore Railway Company, for traffic arrangements, for building their connecting line from Point Claire through to the Island of Montreal. Also for the purchase of the debentures of the Hamilton and Northwestern, Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and the Lawrence & Ottawa lines.

NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERNMENTAL MATTERS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3—Attorney-General and leader of the Government, Elder, of St. John; Provincial Secretary, Mitchell, of Charlotte; Surveyor-General, Ritchie and Solicitor-General Gillespie of Northumberland; and President of the Council Vail, of Kings. Turner, Albert, and Harrison, of the Legislative Council, are the members without office.

BODY-SNATCHER'S CASES COMPROMISED.

TORONTO, March 3—The body-snatching cases were settled, the accused paying expenses and refunding the money received for the return of bodies.

A FRIEND OF THE SICK.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—A special from Vermont says that Chauncey Warner, Cambridge, Vt., proposes to establish a free hospital in St. Albans, and to liberally endow it. He has made arrangements for purchasing the large and handsome residence owned by Edward A. Smith for this purpose. The place cost some $30,000, is centrally located in the village, and has extensive grounds. The necessary papers will be signed Thursday, transferring the property. Mr. Warner recently founded the Warner Home for Little Wanderers here, and provided an endowment fund of $25,000 for its support.

FIRE RECORD.

Losses and Insurance in the Red Wing (Minn.) Fire—Several Blazes Yesterday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—A Red Wing special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: The additional insurance companies which could not be ascertained yesterday are as follows: Insurance on Diamond Mills—Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago, $5,000; Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Mutual, $2,500; Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mutual, $5,000; Millers' & Manufacturers' Mutual, $5,000; Oakland Home, $1,500; Illinois Mutual, $2,500; Millers' National, $5,000; Ætna Insurance Company, $1,500; State International, $1,000; New England, $1,000; Delaware Mutual, $2,500; Merchants' & Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,500; Western Manufacturers', $2,500; Capital City, $3,000; Corn City Mutual, $3,000; Van Wert County Mutual, $3,000; Phœnix Mutual, $2,500; Forest City Mutual, $2,500. Insurance on Bluff Mills—Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual, $5,000; Western Manufacturers', $5,000; Millers' National, $5,000; Mississippi Valley Manufacturers', $5,000; Manufacturers' & Mechanics', $2,500; Illinois Mutual, $2,500; Oakland Home, $1,500; Ætna, $1,500; State Insurance Company, $1,000; New England, $1,000; Corn City Mutual, $2,500; Merchants' & Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,500; Van Wert County Mutual, $2,500; Delaware Mutual, $2,500; Capital City, $2,500; Forest City, $2,500; Phœnix, $2,500. Insurance on warehouse—Miller's National, $5,000. The total insurance on mills, warehouses, machinery, and stock amounts to $157,500, according to the company's own statement, and the total loss $240,000, as follows: Insurance on "D" and "B" mills and warehouse, $52,448.99; on machinery therein, $75,051.01; on stock, $30,000; total, $157,500. Loss—Diamond Mills, $130,000; Bluff Mills, $80,000; warehouses, $20,000; stock, $10,000; total, $240,000.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—F. Deichman's residence and greenhouses were partially destroyed by fire this morning. There was insurance on the residence and furniture of $900 in the Hanover Insurance Company. The total loss will approximate $4,000.

SALEM, N. H., March 5.—Evans' Artificial Leather Company's manufactory was partially burned this forenoon; loss, $40,000; partial insurance.

CHICAGO BLAZES.

The explosion of a gasoline stove in the restaurant at No. 173 West Madison street caused a small fire and the alarm from Box No. 333 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire communicated to No. 175, a saloon run by Dennis Galvin, who will lose $25 on his fixtures. Insured for $1,000 in the Traders' of New York. Moeglein & Graham, the proprietors of the restaurant, lose $60 on furniture, and Jacob Beidler, owner of the building, will lose about $150. The second story of both numbers is occupied by Herman Volreth, a photographer, who is damaged to the extent of $75. Insured in the Firemen's of Chicago for $300.

At 7:45 o'clock last night fire was discovered in a basement of No. 81 Michigan avenue, and an alarm was transmitted to police headquarters over the police line. It was there given to Engine Companies Nos. 32 and 13, Truck No. 9, Chemical No. 6, and Superintendent Bullwinkle's patrol. The Captain of Engine Company No. 32 upon arriving at the fire turned in an alarm from Box No. 23, and the force thus summoned was sufficient to smother and drown the blaze in short order. The fire originated in the basement from an overheated furnace, and did not get beyond there. Lalance & Grosjean, manufacturers of agate iron-ware and Japanned goods, will lose upon stock about $500, which is fully covered by insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of about $200, and is insured.

The alarm from Box No. 814 at 7:10 o'clock last night was caused by a gas-jet setting fire to some flowers in a window at No. 110 Chicago avenue, a house occupied by C. W. R. Wimmerstedt. Damage nominal.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Iron Mills at Springfield, Ill., Closed on Account of a Strike—Labor Troubles Elsewhere.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.—[Special.]—Some weeks since the Springfield Iron Company reorganized its departments, abandoning the manufacture of railroad iron and devoting the mills to turning out merchant bar-iron, etc. The men employed in the new plow-plate and steel-bloom departments were bound by an ironclad verbal agreement not to unite with the Amalgamated Association, to which the men in the merchant bar and puddling departments belong, while connected with the mill. The union men have been at work on the others, and finally succeed in inducing the stel-bloom men to join them in kicking against the agreement. Accordingly a demand was made on the company to withdraw that agreement and reinstate the men as union men. This the company refused to do, and the result was that all the men employed in the mills, except those in the plow-plate department, struck today and the mill was forced to shut down.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—The employés of the nail mills are dissatisfied at the frequent stoppage of the mills. They claim that the stops are always made during good working weather and when the necessaries of life are very high. Workmen on the south side talk of holding a meeting and protesting against shutting the mills down, thus throwing a large number of people out of employment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—It is understood tonight that the matter of wages of engineers and firemen on the Wabash Road has been settled satisfactorily to the men. The wages are to be uniform on the entire system, and all delays and over-time are to be paid for at agreed rates, which are satisfactory to all concerned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 5.—Miller & Cargill, queensware and crockery, failed today for $8,400. The creditors are principally in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and New York.

CAPTURED CREES.

Nine Hostiles Taken Into Camp by a Scout.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—Telegraphic advices have been received at department headquarters from Capt. O. B. Read, Eleventh Infantry, in command at Camp Poplar River, Montana, to the effect that on the 1st inst. Scout Culbertson reported from Timber Creek the capture of nine lodges of Cree Indians belonging to Big Bear's camp, and which he said he would hold until the troops should be sent to his assistance. The Indians state there were thirty lodges of Crees camped at the big bend of the Milk River twelve days ago, but a detachment from Fort Assiniboine drove them away, and the nine which are at Timber Creek separated from the others and came towards the Missouri River. The remaining twenty-one lodges did not move a great distance from the big bend because of the deep snow, and in spite of the shaking up given them by the troops from Assiniboine are reported to be still this side of the line. Culbertson also reports finding the bodies of two white men frozen to death in their lodges, about twenty-five miles from Timber Creek. A mounted detachment has been sent from Poplar River to Culbertson's Camp to bring in the captured Crees, and, in reply to Capt. Read's request for instructions, orders have been issued by Gen. Terry to send the Indians across the boundary line into the British Possessions.

A NOBLE DOG.

[*St. James' Gazette*.]—Every one knows Landseer's picture, "A Member of the Royal Humane Society," the said member being no other than a large Newfoundland dog. A Parisian specimen of this noble breed has just qualified himself to be regarded as a member of the fire brigade, and has earned the medal awarded for having saved life from fire. A Mme. Ralst, living in the Rue de Trézel, having occasion to absent herself from home for a short time, imprudently left her child alone in a room where there was a fire. The baby having got near the fireplace, slipped on the marble hearthstone and fell under the bars, where he lay, unable to extricate himself. The family, fortunately, possess a magnificent Newfoundland dog, which is exceedingly attached to the child. On hearing the infant's screams the noble brute, who was lying down in the kitchen, bounded into the room, seized the child in its mouth, and bore him into the centre of the room. The neighbors, who had also heard the cries, forced their way in and found the dog engaged in licking the face and hands of the infant, which had escaped with one or two trifling burns.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Lotta in "Zip."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Collier's "Lights o' London."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. M. B. Curtis in "Sam'l of Posen."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Mlle. Rhea in "The Adventuress."

Dime Museum.
158 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Hyde & Behman Combination in "The Two Johns." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Nera Vernon in "The Hidden Hand."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Davene's Allied Attractions.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1883.

A SPECIAL election will be had in Georgia April 24 to fill the unexpired term as Governor of the late Alexander H. Stephens.

FOR the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, and warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds for today.

JAMES GILFILLAN, who has for several years occupied the position of Treasurer of the United States, has resigned that office and will go into the banking business in New York.

THERE was no quorum in either branch of the Illinois Legislature yesterday, but by unanimous consent the bill for the relief of the Braidwood sufferers was advanced one stage in the House.

THE Mutual Union Telegraph Company yesterday filed a bill before Judge Drummond in the United States Circuit Court praying for an order restraining Mayor Harrison and the City of Chicago from further interference with the poles and wires of that company.

AT the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the non-partisan citizens' movement in favor of a $500 saloon-license and the election of honest men to fill the municipal offices.

THE County Board yesterday appointed a committee of three to stir up ex-Sheriff Mann and induce him, if possible, to present his final report. The pay-roll of the Clerk of the Criminal Court was allowed after Chris Mamer's alleged claim for services never rendered had been stricken out. Then the virtuous Commissioners allowed themselves their own per diem and mileage, refused to discharge some of their superfluous janitors, and adjourned.

THERE is yet hope for the Jacksonian Democracy. Light has broken in upon it from what has generally been considered by the faithful as a very dark corner. Yesterday the unterrified succeeded in so far overcoming the Republican majority in Iowa as to elect their candidate for Mayor in the City of Boone. Curiously enough the great question at issue was that of water-works, although how the Democracy have become interested in water, either for lavatory or assimilative purposes, remains a mystery.

THE engineer officer who was detailed to survey and locate the Hennepin Canal has presented his report to the Secretary of War. He offers a choice of three routes, varying in length from sixty-four to seventy-five miles, and providing for a canal and feeder eighty feet wide on the water-line and seven feet deep, with locks 170 feet long and thirty feet wide. The cost of these works ranges from $5,811,468 to $7,207,646. The estimate for the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the same dimensions as are proposed for the Hennepin Canal contemplates an expenditure of $2,298,919.

MAYOR HARRISON returned to the Council without his approval a number of the license ordinances, and the session of that body last evening was chiefly devoted to amending the ordinances so as to comply with the law. Most of them were reënacted with the amendments suggested, an exemption being granted to the keepers of restaurants doing a business of less than $15 per day. Brokers and money-changers will pay $100; grain, real-estate, and insurance brokers $50. The rate on wholesale liquor dealers was cut down to $150, and the ordinance fixing a fee for all-night saloons was tabled. The report of the Finance Committee, which was laid over, asks for appropriations aggregating $4,021,224.

TWO IMPORTANT decisions were rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States. One related to what is known as the "Riddleberger bill," which forbade the Virginia Tax Collectors to receive in payment of taxes any coupons of State bonds of 1871 and 1879 until the genuineness of such bonds should be established by judicial decisions. In this case the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Virginia Court of Appeals and declared the law to be unconstitutional. In the other case it was decided that under the Federal Constitution one State has not the right to sue another State by any method of indirection. This disposes effectually of the attempt recently made by the Legislatures of New Hampshire and New York to authorize creditors of a State to bring suit against it in the name of their own State. Justices Field and Harlan dissented from the last decision, the case under review being one where a citizen of New Hampshire burdened with some repudiated Louisiana bonds brought suit in the name of his State against the Louisiana State Government.

THE DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING.

The Democratic filibustering which consumed the closing hours of Congress and prevented the final passage of several important measures was another illustration of the theory that the ruling passion is strong in death. The ruling passion in this instance is the Democratic hatred of the "nigger" in politics. The pending proposition was to seat Lee, the colored contestant for the seat which has been fraudulently occupied by Richardson, a white Bourbon from the First South Carolina District. The House had already confirmed Lee's title by a vote of 124 to 110, but the Democrats were determined that Lee should not be sworn in, because that would entitle him to pay for the term for which he had been elected. Their own man had already drawn his pay regularly once a month, though the House subsequently declared that he had held the seat unlawfully; but the Democrats could not tolerate the idea that a colored man should receive pay to which the House had declared he was entitled. They were prepared to resist any such "outrage" to the last, and they did so.

Lee, the colored man, who was undoubtedly elected to Congress, represented in race and political sentiment two-thirds of the population of South Carolina and nine-tenths of the working-people who are engaged in the productive and industrial interests of that State. But he was a negro. Hence he was not only kept out of his seat in violation of every principle of political justice, but, after the seat had been awarded him, he was deprived of the pay attached to it in violation of the uniform practice of Congress, which always pays the contestant who is finally admitted as well as the man who has held the seat previously. Had Lee been a white man, even though a Republican, there is no doubt he would have been sworn in and received his pay. But his crime was in the color of his skin, and that the Democrats could not forgive.

If the Democratic filibustering has produced no other result than the swindling of a darky, thereby demonstrating the superiority of race to which the Bourbons of the South lay claim, obstruction in so ignoble a cause would merit the condemnation of decent men, white and black, from both North and South. But this same obstruction also imposed upon the American people by defeating legislation of general importance which could easily have been passed during the last twelve hours of the session. There were acts which had been agreed upon by the Senate, had been sufficiently discussed to secure the approval of both Republicans and Democrats, and needed only a vote in the House to become laws. But the Democrats preferred that these valuable measures should fail rather than pay a negro what was lawfully due him. From this point of view the Democrats did an injustice, not only to Lee and to common decency, but to the entire people.

Among the important measures thus defeated by Democratic obstruction were the following: The Shipping bill, designed to promote American commerce on the high seas by more liberal navigation laws; the bill which lodged the Presidential succession in the members of the Cabinet according to rank in case of the death or inability of both President and Vice-President; the bill providing for proof in the French spoliation claims, the non-payment of which is a disgrace to the American Government; bills establishing postal-saving depositories, authorizing the issue of gold certificates, making a treaty with Germany, providing a National bankruptcy act, and many others of like importance. The bills which had come over from the Senate and remained unacted upon by the House numbered 126 in all.

Some comfort may possibly be derived from the fact that the Democratic filibustering against paying a "nigger" his due caused the defeat of the Bonded-Whisky bill; but in doing this the Democrats antagonized some of their best friends and sacrificed one of their pet measures. Perhaps this circumstance shows most clearly how deep-rooted the Democratic race prejudice really is. The public can forgive the defeat of the Whisky bill, and also the failure to pass the Fitz John Porter bill, as a result of the Democratic filibustering against Lee, but it will not condone so readily the Democratic willingness to sacrifice all legislation in order to gratify their partisan malice. In this respect they exhibited their customary indifference to public sentiment and their characteristic deficiency in the sense of public responsibility. They will find that their obstruction tactics in the closing hours of Congress will come back to plague them in the next campaign, not only on account of the unworthy purpose which prompted them, but also on account of the resulting failure of urgent legislation. Thinking people will naturally ask themselves whether such a party may be safely intrusted with the administration of National affairs.

THE NATIONAL SENATE AND HOUSE.

The merits and the demerits of the new tariff measure aside from the circumstances of its passage were, to say the least, very peculiar. Under the Constitution the right to originate revenue measures resides in the lower House of Congress. But the House of Representatives had no more to do practically with making the Tariff bill than the Assembly of Illinois. Both the excise and the tariff branches of the measure originated in the Senate. The House passed a bill and sent it to the Senate. The Senate threw it into the waste-basket, formulated an entirely different bill, and sent it to the House. The House fumed and blustered about its constitutional privilege to originate revenue bills, non-concurred, and appointed a conference committee. The Senate half of the Council of Ten made a few unimportant concessions to the House half, and the House adopted the report almost without a murmur.

The theory of the Constitution of course is that the immediate direct representatives of the people shall take the lead in the subject of taxation, because they are presumed to be better informed as to the wishes of the people. The Senate represents the States; the members of the House are chosen by the people, and ought to know exactly how and to what extent the people are willing to be taxed.

In the matter of the late tax measure the House of Representatives abdicated its chief function. At the first blush this act suggests a confession of inability on the part of the House to discharge a duty imposed upon it by the Constitution. For, after spending a large part of the time of the entire session in preparing a tax bill, the House sees it tossed into the waste-basket and accepts an entirely different bill from the Senate. But this is probably a superficial view of the case. As a matter of fact, the House bows to the Senate, defers to the Senate, surrenders one of its constitutional rights to the Senate—a right, too, of the preservation of which it has hitherto been justly solicitous.

Did a sense of guilt prevent the House from asserting its privilege against the Senate? Did a feeling of shame in view of the overwhelming influence exerted in the lobby in the preparation of the tax bill rob the House of the moral power to protest against being overridden by the Senate? Did the House cringe to the Senate because it had previously sold its honor to the lobby? These are grave questions; for if it be true that the Lower House of Congress may be overawed or corrupted by an importunate lobby representing tax-protected monopolies it may be overawed or corrupted in all matters of legislation, and in this way one of the checks of the Constitution may be nullified and the whole power of making laws practically vested in the Senate.

The situation is not rendered less alarming by reason of the admitted fact that the tax measure originated by the Senate was a better measure than that originated by the House. The danger lies in the fact that the constitutional method of lawmaking has been disregarded, and disregarded not through want of ability on the part of the House, but through want of integrity.

There is a suspicion, too, that Senators are gradually coming to exert an influence upon members of the Lower House, not so much by reason of their intellectual power and superior statesmanship as on account of their great wealth. It is proverbial that only rich men go to the United States Senate. There is an occasional exception to this rule, but it is the rule that the doors of the Senate Chamber open only to millionaires. That millionaires exert an influence proportioned to their wealth in the social and the commercial walks of life is beyond dispute, and that they should wield a like influence in political life is a logical conclusion. Fifty years ago, with here and there the exception of a member, the whole Senate was not worth a million, so to speak; but now, with here and there an exception, the members of the Senate are all millionaires. With a cowardly, cringing House and a Senate composed of wealthy men what reasonable hope is there of the curbing of monopolies, of restraints upon the rich, and of equable taxation?

GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP IN THE UNION PACIFIC.

After some delay, the report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific, of which an imperfect and unfair summary was given by telegraph, has been furnished the public in full. It turns out to be in reality a severe criticism of the management of the road, and, though by no means exploring to the end its violations of its public duties, is to be welcomed as the first appearance in many years of a disposition on the part of the Government Directors to remember that they are the representatives and trustees in the management of the road of a public interest of $63,000,000, and public rights and reservations of transcontinental importance.

To understand fully the significance of the report a clear idea must first be had of the functions of the Government Directors. The acts that gave the builders of the road their charter, and a land-grant of 12,000,000 of acres, and bonds to the amount of $33,000,000, provided that, as the road was built primarily for the political and military benefit of the public, and by the grant of the lands and money of the public, the Board of Directors should contain five members appointed by the President to represent this predominant Federal interest in the property. The Government Directors are not visitors. They are not mere supervising Commissioners. They are in the fullest sense Directors of the corporation, with the same powers and prerogatives as other Directors. The laws that provided for their appointment gave them places on all the committees and made them coequal in authority with the other Directors. And this status has not been lowered by any later enactment.

When the present Government Directors began gently and tentatively to assert their prerogatives the amazement and surprise of the other Directors were extreme. No notices of the meeting of the board, of which they were members, were sent them. They were informed by Mr. Dillon that their office was a "myth." The Secretary of the Union Pacific attempted to treat the Government Directors as a separate body from the other Directors.

The issue of an additional mortgage of large amount on the railroad was decided upon and then abandoned at meetings at none of which were the representatives of the Government, which owns the largest individual interest in the concern, given an opportunity to be present.

Dividends have been regularly declared to the stockholders by meetings of Directors at which the Government's representatives were not present, although these dividends gave the stockholders money which should have been paid to the Government in liquidation of its aggregating claims. The Government Director is habitually ignored in the calls for the meetings at which these dividends are declared, and when a firm remonstrance was made in behalf of the Government against this unwarranted exclusion the officers retorted that the matter was "a very small one," and that "previous Government Directors gave very little attention to the meetings." But these Directors insist that the purpose of the law in having Directors was to have Directors, and state plainly that they consider it to be their duty, as it is their intention, to act on the committees.

The wholesale extent to which the Government Directors have been snubbed by the management of the company is revealed by this statement which they make:

> We have not been consulted concerning the inception or progress of any matter falling within the province of the Directors, and have only learned after the event from current rumor or by persistent inquiry of any action of the Directors or their Executive Committee.

Against this treatment they put on record their protest, and state the undeniable truth that "it was intended that the Government's representatives should not be merely a medium of communication through whom what had been done might be learned, but that they should have a voice in the direction, having intimate knowledge of its affairs, and keeping themselves thoroughly posted concerning all its transactions, and the policy of its administration."

Beyond showing this spirit of inquiry and raising the issue of their rights, these Government Directors have not contributed much to the enlightenment of the public as to some of the most important points to be settled between it and the road. This is excusable, if at all, on the ground of the delays and difficulties interposed by the management. They criticise sharply the financial policy which has permitted the accumulation of a floating debt of millions while the company was possessed of valuable stocks and bonds it could have sold to pay its debts. They pronounce the rates of fares and freights "not unreasonable," but their observation goes only to those of the main line.

The public have a right to demand of their representatives in the Union Pacific Board that they shall at once proceed to extend their authority and investigations over the branch lines; that they look into the why and wherefore of the purchase of something like $50,000,000 of stocks and bonds in other connecting roads, while not a cent is applied except under compulsion of law to the payment of the debt to the Government. The people will also insist that their representatives see to it that the Thurman act be so construed by the company as to apply to all the subsidiary lines, and not as now simply to the trunk between Omaha and Ogden; and as well that the operations of this act be closely examined to the uttermost detail. There have been frauds and swindles galore in the past management at the expense of the people, and it is time something was done to check them.

WOOL.

The genuine "Ohio idee," according to the Ohio River hill country wool-growers, is high protection for their wool. They had a special representative on the Tariff Commission. During the tariff debate four paid agents lived for their sake on the fat of the land in Washington and lobbied between drinks for an increase of the duties on wool. The experience of the Ohio wool-growers has not been a very happy one. When the report of the Tariff Commission appeared they discovered that the new classifications and duties of the proposed tariff had been arranged so as to benefit the wool manufacturer at their expense. There was great indignation in the sheep-raising hill counties of Ohio, and Garland was denounced in set resolutions by all the farmers' county associations. As the tariff debate went on the lobby agents drew persistently for "more funds," and the more the Ohio wool-grower remitted the slimmer appeared to be his chances of getting anything for it. Naturally the enthusiasm of the wool-grower began to cool, and the urgent calls of the lobbyists for more funds met with less and less ready response. But just at this stage of the game a curious thing happened. The lobbying representatives of the wool-grower, although shouting louder than ever for protection for wool, became very "thick" with the attorneys for the woolen manufacturers, who are never very enthusiastic about paying high prices for wool, and began to wear better clothes, and smoke longer cigars, and drink higher-priced "sundries," as the star-route counsel for the Department of Justice call it in their expense account. As the wool-growers' remittances grew lighter and lighter their lobbyists grew fatter and sleeker and more intimate with the woolen manufacturers. And when the Tariff bill came forth from the conference committee the truth was out. The Ohio wool-grower was shorn. The "Ohio idee" of high wool had been sacrificed to the Bay State "idee" of low wool. Of the eleven Republicans who voted against the tariff as finally passed six were Ohio representatives of the simple-minded wool-grower, who had to confess that their constituents, going out to shear the manufacturer, had come home shorn by him.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Woman-suffrage has received a hard blow in the Massachusetts Legislature. For sixteen consecutive years the demand has been made upon the Legislature, the average vote being 73 yeas to 116 nays. This year the demand was limited to a proposition that they should be allowed to vote at municipal elections, and it was defeated by a vote of 60 yeas to 137 nays. It is also a peculiar phase of the matter that whereas in the past the votes in favor were mainly Republican, this year it was introduced as a Democratic measure and defeated by Republican votes. The Governor himself had urged the measure, and previously evinced his faith in women by nominating Gail Hamilton to the Superintendency of one of the State charities. But it was of no avail. The Boston *Journal* incidentally explains the cause in the following remark: "When the women of Massachusetts, with anything like unanimity, ask for the right of suffrage it will without doubt be conferred upon them. This being the case, the work to which those who believe in woman-suffrage should devote themselves is that of convincing women that they desire to exercise the right of suffrage." There is a great deal of force in this. Very few people will be found to deny the abstract right, as a principle, of women to vote under proper conditions, if they wish to vote, especially of those who hold property and pay taxes; but there is no use in passing mere abstract declarations of principle when there is no one ready or willing to apply them. Should the time come when the women of this country unite "as one man" in the request for suffrage, in all human probability it will be granted, for it is not in the accommodating spirit or gallantry of American men to deny the gentler sex anything they desire, but when a request is made by a little handful they have a natural reluctance to granting it for fear of discommoding the rest. As the *Journal* says, the advocates for suffrage should begin with their own sex and convince them that they want to vote, and ought to vote, and must vote. When they have accomplished this, and the women of America in solid phalanx, with streamers and ribbons flying, besiege the legislative halls, they will be bold men who hesitate to acknowledge their right to vote, hold office, electioneer, or even steal the spoils. At present the vast majority of women wouldn't vote if they could, nor will they ever reach that point until their stronger sisters change their tactics and commence vigorous missionary work among them. They must invade the shop, the factory, the office, the parlor, the boudoir, the churches, the clubs, the sewing-circles, and all other places where the female bees and butterflies are wont to congregate, and convince them that they are not fulfilling the whole duty of woman until they can march to the polls, armed with the ballot, side by side with man. If they can convince them of this the battle will be won.

STOCK-GAMBLING IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

There is an interesting likeness in the aspects of the New York and London stock markets. In both prices are high, stocks are held in large blocks by the professional operators and their cliques, the public refuses to buy, and the resources of the inside manipulators are draining away in the effort to maintain an artificial level of quotations.

Both these markets were "boomed" together, and both have flattened out together. In both the unscrupulous tactics of the king gamblers have effected a great change in the disposition of the public as to the ownership of stock-exchange securities. It is as true in New York as the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares it to be in London, that the "bull leaders" have far outrun the public wants and demands. They have in recent years taught the public to speculate so effectually that outsiders often snatch a profit out of the pocket of the stock-exchange operator himself. The outsider also has learned to "buy for the rise," and when he has got that rise he has no scruple in throwing back upon the weary market the stock that the operators there had hoped was "placed." Owing to this extension of the gambling spirit, the amount of stock "floating" on the market tends rather to increase than otherwise. Men do not buy such stock nowadays and put it away in their strong boxes as if it were a permanent investment. They hold for a while and then sell again, and this habit has become really very troublesome to those who live by the ups and downs of the market in the market.

The New York Stock Exchange up to a recent date was grinding out new securities at the rate of $1,000,000 a day, including Sundays. Its machinery has passed substantially into the control of a few great tricksters, who control the sources of news, the banks, and the management of the principal corporations. These men can teach the London stock market manipulators a great many new games. The Lombard street "rigger" of the market is but a child beside any one of the kings of Wall street. British prejudices against the betrayal of trusts, the corruption of courts, and the use of Directorships in corporations to enrich inside rings are so strong that many of the "operations" which have made some of our leading Wall street citizens what they are could not be repeated in London.

But beyond this criminal aspect of Wall street there can be no question that "the game," even on what may be called its legitimate side, has been played too high. It was such a royal road to wealth to manufacture chromo-lithographs and exchange them in Wall street for brown-stone houses, horses and carriages, wine, oil, meal, and a big bank account, that too many have gone into it. Too many stocks have been made; prices have been put too high; the lambs have been shorn too often. The fish bit well for a time, but while they were biting too much bait was cut. The public are ceasing to look on Wall street as a place where they may purchase that most eligible kind of property—negotiable securities. It is a place for "flyers," gambling throws, speculative turns.

The habitués of the street console themselves by recalling the fact that the public, if they do sometimes sulk, have always, like a school of mackerel, come back to the hook. Men have better memories than mackerel, and the day may come when the public will refuse to come back to Wall street. The stock exchanges have played a vast and useful part in the distribution of the new wealth of these later generations, but their functions have been terribly abused. Their recent progress has been a steady deterioration towards the status of gambling dens.

THE *Journal* really credits THE TRIBUNE with too much sense to believe that it is in earnest when it questions the constitutionality of a high protective tariff. The editor of that paper has a pretty good understanding of the English language, and no words in that language are clearer than those in our National Constitution which give Congress authority to "levy and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises," with which "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States."—*Journal*.

The *Journal* argues around the question in a circle. We will try once more to bring it to book. There is a duty for "protection" levied on pine lumber of $2 per 1,000 feet. This tax, the *Journal* has admitted, is unnecessary and unjustifiable, as it provides for neither the common defense nor the general welfare, but is onerous on the consumers of the prairie States, and should be repealed. In short, the lumber-tax violates the spirit and intent of the Constitution in confiscating the property of the many for the benefit of the few. We have named the tax on pine lumber because it is so conspicuously glaring and outrageous that not even a high-tariff bigot can defend it; but there are many other duties in our tariff, even in its revised form, which, in the language of Daniel Webster, "are taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of one class of men, and are equally *inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution* and with sound judgment."

It is a monstrous doctrine that the Constitution confers on Congress authority to confiscate the property of one citizen under the taxing power, and to give it as a bounty or gratuity to another under the pretense that it was necessary in order to "protect" him in carrying on his private business. Or, stating the same idea in the language of the Supreme Court:

> Beyond a cavil there can be no lawful tax which is not laid *for a public purpose*. . . . To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of a citizen, and with the other *bestow it upon favored individuals*, to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, *is none the less robbery* because it is done under the forms of the law and is called taxation.

What the Supreme Court here declares cannot be legally done is precisely what "a high protective tariff" is intended to accomplish. As we have said before, unless the *Journal* can meet and overthrow these propositions of Webster and the Supreme Court, it had better relapse into silence, and save the remnants of its reputation with its readers from ridicule and contempt.

THE old duty on all silk goods was 60 per cent *ad valorem*, with the incidental taxation of 60 per cent on the cost of such inland transportation to the shipping port, boxing, commissions, etc., which added about 3 per cent to the tax. The new duty is 50 per cent without any extras. While this seems to be a small reduction, yet every family will find it resulting in a considerable saving in the silk goods purchased in the course of a year. Let us make a little calculation of the old and new cost of a silk dress-pattern. Suppose the price of the goods at Lyons, France, to be $40; add old duty as aforesaid, 63 per cent, and 3 per cent for ocean-freight and insurance, and 15 per cent for importer's profit and freight to the Chicago retail merchant, and 33⅓ per cent for the retailer's profit here. Tabulated the items foot up thusly:

Cost of silk dress-pattern in Lyons	$ 40.00
Duty and freight to New York	26.40
Cost to importer in New York	$ 66.40
Fifteen per cent profit and freight to Chicago added	9.96
Cost of goods to Chicago retailer	$ 76.36
His profit, 33⅓ per cent	25.45
Cost to consumer	$101.81

Under the new tariff the same piece of goods will cost the lady purchaser $93.80—as follows:

Cost of goods in Lyons	$40.00
Duty, insurance, and freight to New York	21.20
Cost to importer in New York	$61.20
His profits and freight to Chicago	9.15
	$70.35
Retailer's 33⅓ per cent profit	23.45
Total cost to consumer	$93.80
Saving in price by new tariff	8.01

While this is not a very large sum, still it is something in family expenses.

THE unconstitutional protection crank that runs the tariff department of the *Journal* classified the following Republican tariff-reform papers as "free-trade allies of the Bourbons"—viz.: "The New York *Times*, New York *Evening Post*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*." It omits several others—for example, the Boston *Advertiser*, the Boston *Journal*, the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Davenport *Gazette*, and the Chicago *Herald*; and pretty much all the independent journals of the country, such as the New York *Herald*, the *Daily Graphic*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, the Boston *Herald*, the Chicago *News*, *et al.* When the *Journal's* crank gets done "reading out" and excommunicating all the Republican papers which refuse to advocate "a tariff for protection with incidental revenue," it will find itself at the head of a rather shriveled and flaccid organship of cormorant bosses, who will despise its weak and servile services.

SOME of the iron manufacturers are saying to the interviewers sent to them by the high-tariff journals that the duty on railroad steel is too low; that $17 per ton is not enough "protection" against the British and Belgians; and that the Southwest is lost to them, as the English can land rails at New Orleans for $25 per ton, which with duty added makes $42. But to do that the rails must be shipped from the English furnaces to Liverpool for nothing; docked for nothing; loaded on cotton-steamers for nothing; conveyed 4,000 miles by sea for nothing; and the rails must be unloaded at New Orleans for nothing. And even then the Pittsburg mills can ship rails down the river and undersell the Britishers at $42 per ton. But, in point of fact, mighty few English steel rails will be laid down in New Orleans for less than $45 or $46 per ton; and it is high time for the American steelmakers to have a little competition to sharpen their wits, put them on their mettle, induce them to introduce the best labor-saving methods, and a little more economy and more careful management in their business. A year from now the present grumblers will be perfectly satisfied with the new tariff duties on steel rails.

AN Irishman sometimes hits a nail very squarely on the head, even though he may go clear round Robin Hood's barn to do it. At the very extraordinary meeting of the People's Democratic Club of the Second Congressional District, after the members had struggled through a chaos which would have driven any other nationality insane, Martin Kennedy rose to a point of order. There had been several other points of order raised meanwhile, with which the Chairman was struggling when Martin Kennedy rose with his. The Chairman, evidently hoping that Kennedy's point might relieve him as to all the others, desired him to state it, which Kennedy triumphantly did by exclaiming, "D——n this Harrison!" There was once a lady who arrived at a station just too late to get on the train. As she was silently bemoaning her luck a fat man came puffing up, and as he saw the end of the last car disappearing beyond his reach he testily exclaimed, "D——n that train," whereupon the lady turned and sweetly said, "Thank you, sir." There are not wanting a great many people in Chicago who will feel like expressing the same gratitude to Martin Kennedy, notwithstanding the peculiar nature of his point of order.

[NEW YORK *Tribune*, March 4.]—A large mastiff was recently purchased as a companion for Jumbo, and was placed beside him yesterday in the winter-quarters of the show at Bridgeport. The dog which had formerly been Jumbo's companion was taken away. Jumbo immediately evinced his displeasure at the change. Suddenly catching the mastiff around the body with his trunk, he threw him with terrific force. The dog struck a vicious elephant called Pilot and was killed instantly. This enraged Pilot so that he broke his chain and began fighting all the other elephants. The trainers and other hands made a rush for the doors and windows, and succeeded in escaping. One named Conrad barely escaped the tusks of Pilot. George Arstingstall and Frank Hyatt, from the outside of the building, threw great ropes made into slip-nooses on the floor of the interior, and succeeded after about an hour in catching the legs of Pilot and throwing him to the ground, when the employés went in and finally conquered the beast, but not until severe measures had been adopted and considerable damage done. During all the excitement Jumbo, the originator of the disturbance, was quietly feeding, but Queen, the mother of the baby elephant, was much exercised in behalf of her young one. Chief, Mandrie, and some others of the elephants, were bruised by the blows given by Pilot. One employé in his haste to get away fell from a window to the ground and sustained slight injuries. Pilot is now heavily "hand-cuffed" and chained away from the other animals.

IT is stated that Lord Dufferin, in framing a scheme for local courts in Egypt, has come across the difficulty of the capitulations, or special exemptions. Each Power in Egypt, as in Turkey, protects and tries its own subjects, and, though they would surrender this privilege if English courts were established, they will not give it up if the courts are to be Egyptian. They fear extortion and oppression too much. At the same time it is most difficult to administer justice while a numerous and influential class remains outside the jurisdiction to which the body of the people must submit. In the ports a compromise can be made—a legal agent of the Consulate sitting in all such cases side by side with the Egyptian magistrate, on the principle acknowledged in the British system of mixed juries; but in the interior it is difficult to carry this out. The French have been greatly perplexed by this difficulty in Tunis, but have obviated it by making the courts frankly French, and so depriving the Powers of their excuse. In India the device adopted was to sweep away all exemptions in civil cases only, but in Egypt it is the civil claim which most provokes unjust judgments. We question if there is a remedy possible, without a protectorate entitling the Resident to "call attention" to abuses in such and such a court.

THIS is how the savage prohibitory liquor laws of Maine prevent selling whisky:

PORTLAND, Me., March 2.—An examination of the books of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Portland shows that the number of licenses to engage in the wholesale and retail liquor business granted by the United States authorities to citizens of Maine during the year beginning May 1, 1882, is as follows:

Towns and cities.	*Licenses.*	*Towns and cities.*	*Licenses.*
Augusta	22	Houlton	18
Bath	31	Lewiston	62
Belfast	21	Oldtown	18
Biddeford	68	Old Orchard	12
Bangor	154	Portland	212
Brunswick	11	Rockland	53
Eden	11	Richmond	11
Ellsworth	10	Saco	10
Gardner	16	Skowhegan	10
Hallowell	11	Waterville	20

The towns and cities in which the number of licenses varies from one to nine swell the total number of licenses in the 172 towns and cities included in the examination to 1,162.

Allowing two men in each instance we have a grand total of 2,332 men engaged in the licensed liquor business in Maine.

No absolutely correct estimate can be made of the number of persons engaged in the business, to a greater or less degree, without a license; but good judges put their number as high as 200 in Portland alone, and at about 1,000 in the State at large.

THE London *Spectator* has a good suggestion for the protection of the ever-increasing class of brain-workers who can only be saved from a breakdown by temporary complete rest. It proposes to add to the number of our etiquets a new etiquet which shall prescribe that men who declare themselves overworked are to be left alone, just as if they were actually ill or had any of the recognized causes of "grief." "Master is quiet till the 10th," as an answer from the servant at the door, is to be as complete an extinguisher upon the importunate visitor as the announcement that master is in bed with rheumatic fever, or Mrs. X., his wife, is to be buried tomorrow—nay, even a more complete one, for it is to exclude both "kind inquiries" and letters of condolence. By this method people who cannot afford or do not wish to go away are to be secured the same immunity from friendly attentions which at present is reserved for a man on board his yacht in the middle of the Atlantic, as long at least as science has not discovered some means by which his friends may bore him even there. There is no objection to such an idea but that it is far too sensible to become a fashion.—*Ex.*

A STATEMENT recently furnished by the French Minister of Finance indicates that in the eleven years between 1872 and 1882, inclusive, debt of the State to the amount of $425,500,000 has been amortized. First, there was the war and indemnity debt of $290,000,000 due to the Bank of France, all of which was paid off by 1879 "out of the ordinary taxes, and without recourse to borrowing." Then $80,840,000 of short term obligations have been paid off, and the sinking fund on the redeemable 3 per cents has already operated to the extent of $3,910,000, and divers small debts to the amount of $50,000,000 have been liquidated—thus bringing the total up to the sum named. From this point of view, then, France has been making considerable progress, and, had no new debt been created, might have looked forward to a considerable lightening of her load at no distant day. Unhappily, the rate at which she has made new debt far exceeds that at which the old has been paid off, and burdens grow instead of diminishing, till the whole country is steeped in debt—private debt and public debt—to a degree unequaled by any nation under the sun.

THE universal conflict between protection and free trade has now broken out in a mild form in the Canadian Parliament. Protection is the Government policy in Canada, and it is the protectionists who have been assailed in the House of Commons by Mr. Davies in behalf of Prince Edward Island. He said that protection had proved ruinous there. Since its adoption real estate in the towns had decreased in value 50 per cent, and throughout the country 25 per cent. The vessels built there in 1875 amounted to 26,041 tons; in 1882 to only 3,776 tons. The registered tonnage in 1873 was 18,593 tons; in 1882 only 4,369 tons. The trade of the island has decreased. The average rate of duty paid by the people when they regulated their own tariff was 11.47 per cent. In 1882, under the protective tariff, it was 25.28. This high taxation, he says, has caused its inhabitants to quit the country by hundreds. Many have gone to the Northwestern Canadian settlements, but still more have made the United States their home.

THIS country is great in resources and varied in climate, and a few facts from the census show that we have not overrated the agricultural interests in their relations to the wealth and industry of the Nation. Here are the figures:

Number of farms	4,008,907
Improved land	284,771,042
Value of farms	$10,197,096,776
Value of implements	406,520,055
Value of live stock	1,500,464,609
Value of farm products	2,213,402,564

There are millionaires in cities, and rich merchants and manufacturers; but the great wealth, and that which does not shift much and is reliable, lies in our farms, and these, as we have already said, are the basis of all our industries. It is a business, too, that is not likely to be overdone, and never had farmers a better prospect ahead, or greater inducements to plant more, than in this year 1883.

A SAN FRANCISCO letter says: The twenty-two ostriches brought out here several months ago to serve in the experiment of farming for feathers still remain at Woodward's Gardens—a popular resort in the suburbs. They are huge ungainly, dirty birds, penned up in a small inclosure. The other day their lunch consisted of the favorit dish of Col. Sellers—a pan of raw turnips. One of the birds picked up a good-sized turnip, rolled it around in its strong beak, and then gulped it down. One could see the turnip gradually move down the long neck until it disappeared in the body. The legend of the diet of tenpenny nails was no longer a fiction after this sight. It is said that the difficulty of getting suitable land is the cause of the delay in the experiment.

A BOSTON letter says: Gov. Butler's absenteeism from his office is becoming a marked feature of his *régime*, and is regarded as especially scandalous considering the nature of his recent business in Washington—the defense of a whisky-violator of the Federal revenue laws. The feeling is not very demonstrative as yet, but deep. One eminent citizen today says that he ought to be impeached, and leading lawyers aver that his conduct admits of no palliation on account of legal ethics, as he could readily turn his business over to other counsel. Lieut.-Gov. Oliver Ames has had to sign some important appropriation bills, and otherwise assume the Governor's duties, in order to keep the machinery of the State from coming to a standstill.

IT is very clear, from their whining comments, that the high-tariff organs are not pleased with the new law revising the tariff. They would have been far happier if Arthur had vetoed it. They wanted no reduction of the war-duties, but desired an increase. The more the consumers were robbed, the better those subsidized sheets professed to like it. They will continue to snap and snarl; but what good will that do their "protected" masters? The revision bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and become a law. It is a *fait accompli*.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the excess of the value of exports of merchandise for the month of January, 1883, was $21,397,430; for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1883, $77,972,899. The imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended Jan. 31, 1883, were $752,727,307, and for the twelve months ended Jan. 31, 1882, $681,880,814, showing an increase of $70,846,553. The exports for the same period were $783,298,409 and $824,391,216, respectively, showing a decrease of $41,092,807.

THE HON. EDWARD L. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, formerly of Chicago, some time ago gave to the sea islands of the Carolina coast a fine collection of standard books, consisting of about 800 volumes of the latest editions of the best works of history, biography, travels, science, and general literature. The library was formally opened to the public last month at Darrah Hall, St. Helena Island.

JOHN FOORD, editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*, and two Republican capitalists have purchased the Brooklyn *Union-Argus* for $[illegible],000. Mr. Foord will, as soon as convenient, sever his connection with the *Times*.

PERSONALS.

Miss Kate Field intends to visit Colorado in May and spend some weeks in Denver and its vicinity. To a friend in that city she writes: "I'm ashamed to know so little of my country when I know so much of Europe. Born on the Mississippi, near St. Louis, I've never been west of the big river, and it's time I saw beyond."

Sarah Bernhardt is disconsolate. Her husband, having left the stage because his talent was not of the highest order, offered himself to his country for service in Algiers, but was rejected by the medical examiners and has returned. Her jewels brought very little, and, meanwhile, her family is about to be augmented.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke of England, tried to enter Palace Yard, London, during the Bradlaugh demonstration at the opening of Parliament, but was prevented by a policeman who didn't recognize him. In vain the Duke revealed his august dignity. "*You* a Peer?" cried the guardian of the law; "you're no Peer; you're a Bradlaughite." And the Duke had to give it up as a bad job.

Miss Anna Parnell writes to a friend in St. Louis, declining to become the almoner of any Irish relief fund, because "Charity given now will create more distress than it relieves. The lack of food and impending famine over parts of Ireland have been brought most deliberately on the country by the people themselves by the way in which they have gone on paying rent in spite of everything that has been done to induce them to refrain from so suicidal a course."

Senator Hoar appears to be in a rather effervescent frame of mind. He has thrown off several little bonmots this winter which should give him a lasting reputation as a wit. The following is the latest: "A friend of Senator Hoar was sitting by him the other day, and Beck, as usual, was talking on jute or horseshoe nails. The man had heard him many times in a few days, and, turning to Senator Hoar, he asked: 'When does Beck's mind rest?' Looking quietly over his glasses, Senator Hoar said: 'When he talks.'"

At the close of a dinner party in Philadelphia not long ago Signor Salvini remarked to a friend that a certain lady among the guests was one of the most intelligent women he had met in America. "She is intelligent," was the reply, "and she is a good wife and mother too." "Has she children?" exclaimed the tragedian in surprise. "Yes, six." "It is very strange," said he, after a moment's thought; "very strange. How a young and handsome woman has time to be intelligent, with six children to look after, I cannot understand."

Ton Kin Sin, a high official of the Celestial Empire, is now on his way to make a tour of Europe for the purpose of studying commercial and manufacturing systems with a view to their introduction in China. He will also visit this country on the same mission, and will spend much time here, examining especially American manufactures and engineering. He will probably reach this country in July next. A gentleman who has frequently met him at home is quoted by the Cleveland *Herald* as saying that Ton Kin Sin is affable and courteous in his manner, simple in his tastes, and, for a Chinaman, unusually averse to noise and display. He has much of the innate egotism of his race, but is too well-bred to show it. He has a quickness of thought and speech which is rare for one of his race, and a logical mode of argument and a keenness in asking questions which are anything but Chinese. He is a thoroughly competent business-man, and one cannot fail to be struck with the quiet, unostentatious way in which he handles dollars by the millions as if they were dimes.

Tawhiao, the Maori King, has had his portrait taken at Wanganui, to the utter despair of the art critic of the Hawera *Star*, who writes: "The first glance at his head forcibly reminds one of an American ax, or Maori tomahawk, it being broad at the chin and narrow at the crown. If his head were iron, it would be a valuable acquisition to the bushfaller for splitting shingles. The tattoo marks, with which the face is covered, destroy all facial expression, and a simple-minded person could easily be persuaded that for a minute at one period of his life his pate had been in a sausage machine in full operation. The picture also represents him as fearfully swivel-eyed, and it would be a hard thing to tell whether his Highness is represented to be looking at his subjects or sadly contemplating the shadowy prospect of a banquet from the Wanganuiites." To this encomium the local scribe of the Wanganui *Chronicle* adds that the more one sees of Tawhiao the less intelligent does he seem. "Jem" Mace's "slugging" protégé therefore appears to be the worthy subject of a more worthy monarch.

FOREIGN.

Kaiser Wilhelm Tires of His Independent War Minister for Prussia.

Ferry Refuses to Imitate Gambetta in a War on the French Senate.

Gladstone Re-enters the British Commons and Is Cheered on All Sides.

A Tablet in Memory of Prof. Morse Unveiled Yesterday in Rome —The Commune.

The Faubourg St. Antoine Holding Meetings in Byrne's Behalf—Blaspheming and Science.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade last week, says: "The wheat trade was weaker, the declines varying from 6d. to 2s. Flour was lower. Trade in foreign breadstuffs was tedious and unsatisfactory, with a downward tendency in prices. Flour weakened, owing to excessive arrivals. Other articles were quotably unchanged. Cargoes off coast in restricted demand. Red winter wheat closed 6d. dearer. Four arrivals and six sales; three withdrawn and two remain. About twelve cargoes are due this week. The trade in forward was slack. Sales of English wheat the last week 45,039 quarters, at 42s. 6d. per quarter, against 34,364 quarters, at 44s. 9d., the corresponding period last year.

"BLASPHEMOUS" LITERATURE.

The Society for the Suppression of Blasphemous Literature proposes to get up cases against Profs. Huxley and Tyndall and Herbert Spencer, the publishers of the works of John Stuart Mill, John Morley and others, who by their writings have sown widespread unbelief and in some cases rank atheism.

George W. Foote, editor; William J. Ramsey, proprietor; and Kemp, printer, of the *Freethinker*, were found guilty of blasphemous libel. Foote was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; Ramsey to nine months, and Kemp to three months. Foote's sentence provoked a storm of yells.

DEAD.

Chambers, proprietor of *Land and Water*, and umpire of the Hillsdale-Thames boat-race, is dead.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Premier Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon for the first time since his return. He was received with loud cheers from all sides of the House.

Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, Under Foreign Secretary, informed Puleston, Conservative, that the surrender of P. J. Sheridan had been asked of the United States Government. He was unable to say anything further regarding the matter.

Parnell asked a question touching the "starving condition of the people of Ireland."

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply denied the existence of distress as mentioned in Parnell's question.

WOOL.

Twelve thousand nine hundred bales of Port Philip, Adelaide, and New Zealand wool were sold today. The bidding was spirited. No change in prices.

Gladstone stated that the Government intended to withdraw the troops from Egypt as soon as the aims of occupation had been obtained. These were the establishment of order and liberty and securing the passage of the Suez Canal.

THE COMMUNISTIC STRONGHOLD OF PARIS EXCITED OVER BYRNE'S ARREST.

PARIS, March 5.—The *Paris* says two Irish members of Parliament have made affidavits that they saw Frank Byrne in London May 6 last, the date of the Phenix Park murders.

A meeting will be held in the Faubourg St. Antoine Wednesday evening to protest against the arrest of Frank Byrne and John Walsh at the request of the British Government.

OTHER IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, March 5.—Flynn, the Bailiff of Lord Ardilaun, beaten near Clonbur, Mayo, last week, has died.

The Town Council has expelled James Carey, the informer, from membership, and declared his seat vacant.

Six men have been arrested for holding a secret meeting at Castlereagh. A letter signed "Mr. P." was found with one. The police regard the arrests as important.

A number of revolvers have been discovered at Bradford, Eng. It is believed they were concealed there when the Fenian Tobin was arrested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—A largely-attended indignation meeting of Irish citizens held here tonight was addressed by Capt. O'Meagher Condon, and resolutions adopted charging the British Government with endeavoring to exterminate the Irish people by compelling them to choose between famine graves and emigration, and calling upon the Executive Department of this Government to employ its power to defeat the purpose of England. An additional resolution protests against the delivery of Sheridan to the British authorities.

FRANCE.

THE BOURBONS.

LILLE, March 5.—A Legitimist meeting was held here yesterday, at which 5,000 persons were present. Baudry d'Asson, Deputy, and M. Barbes, Senator, delivered addresses violently attacking the Republic. A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging all persons present to support the Royalist cause in the coming struggle. The principal importance attached to the affair is that it will possibly cause prosecutions.

IN THE DEPUTIES.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of taking into consideration proposals for a revision of the Constitution, Prime Minister Ferry formally refused (court repulsé) presenting any such proposal to the Senate. The Government, he said, would energetically bring the matter before the Chamber when it believed revision possible. The present moment was inopportune. The people would withdraw their support from the Republic if they saw it meant instability and agitation. The question was one for friendly compromise, and should not be used as a means of revenge against the Senate. An attempt might be made before the elections of 1885 to induce the Senate to accept the revision.

Clemenceau, Radical, asked whether the vote of 1882 in favor of a revision of the Constitution was still valid. He moved to adjourn debate until tomorrow.

The motion was carried—276 to 207.

SUICIDE.

VALENCIENNES, March 5.—Gen. Lardenois, commander of a cavalry brigade, has committed suicide.

GERMANY.

THE MINISTRY OF WAR FOR PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Gen. von Kameké as Minister of War. Either Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff or Gen. Capiri will succeed him. Gen. von Kameké resigned because of differences of opinion in regard to important military principles discussed at a conference under the Presidency of the Emperor, and not because of the proceedings of the Reichstag.

Lieut.-Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff is at present in command of the Second Division of the Prussian Guard, stationed at Berlin. He is one of the three Lieutenants of the Count Brandenburg II., who has military command of the city, and is at the head of the Guard, that body being divided into three divisions, two of infantry and one of cavalry. Gen. Capiri occupies no conspicuous military post. A sketch of Von Kameké appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, when he tendered his resignation.

ENORMOUS NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.

In 1882 the number of emigrants for America through Stettin, Hamburg, and Antwerp was 193,687, against 210,547 in 1881.

SCHLESWIG.

BERLIN, March 5.—The *North German Gazette* publishes a strong article pointing out that Prussia allowed the natives of Schleswig who chose to adopt Danish nationality to return to their homes. If they were further allowed the option of avoiding military service everybody in Schleswig would nominally become a Dane.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

A military officer has committed suicide in the Theirgarted here. Monetary difficulties led to the act. Such events occur now almost daily.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

The German Government is treating for the purchase of the library of the Spanish Duke of Ossuna.

THE CORDIALITY OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND A MATTER OF COMMENT.

The relations between Germany and England are reported better now than for ten years. The *North German Gazette* expresses the highest satisfaction at this state of affairs.

COMMERCE.

Several firms of Bremen have entered into a combination for the purpose of organizing a line of steamers to run from Bremen to Cuba and Porto Rico. Four steamers under the Spanish flag will maintain a regular connection between those places, which will be of great importance to the export trade of Germany.

A FIRE AT STETTIN.

STETTIN, March 5.—A fire in the Vulcan ship-yard caused a loss of 1,000,000 marks. Insured.

FRANCE, AND COPYRIGHT.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The following are some further particulars of interest with respect to the negotiations between France and Germany for the conclusion of a copyright treaty: France demands ten years' protection against translation or republication of her literary productions, while Germany is only willing to give and claim the same privilege for five years. The standpoint of the respective nations in the matter will be best understood when it is considered that in the intellectual exchange between them a proportion of about 90 per cent of current French productions is appropriated or enjoyed in Germany, while the demand in France for German literature is only equivalent to about 10 per cent. These facts, which have formed the basis of the pending negotiations between the Republic and the Empire, are very striking and suggestive, and would furnish material to a new Buckle for a very interesting inquiry into the relative literary activity of the two races which have so long been engaged in a struggle for intellectual as well as political supremacy on the Continent. Meanwhile, the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and the Federal Council, which has been informed of the fact, has decided to consult experts. But Germany will make no further concessions; and unless France can prevail upon her to do so the Copyright Convention, which both desire, will fall to the ground.

ITALY.

PROF. MORSE.

ROME, March 5.—A memorial ta[illegible] the house formerly occupied by Prof. Morse was unveiled in the presence of the American Minister and suite and the colony, the Director-General of Telegraphs, M. d'Amico, and others well known. After speeches, Minister Astor thanked Rome in the name of the United States for the honor done his country. The Director-General of Telegraphs followed with a eulogy, closing thus: 'Rome, the mother of civilized nations, honors in Prof. Morse the young Nation which is splendidly paying her debt to antiquity." A detachment of Pompiers paid military honors.

GAMBETTA—SPECIE RESUMPTION.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The *Journal de Rome* says it has been requested to announce that a requiem mass will be celebrated in the Basilica of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, on the 20th inst., for the repose of the soul of Léon Gambetta, and adds: "The church has not the right to refuse her prayers even for those who have persecuted her, and if a pious soul desires to repair the iniquity of those who kept God away from the pillow of the dying, the charitable intention will certainly not lose a useful application."

The *Popolo Romano* contradicts the announcement that King Humbert has signed the decree for the resumption of specie payments, and says Sig. Magliani desires before fixing the precise date to see the improvement the tendency of the markets is manifesting consolidated, and inasmuch as he is convinced of the influence France exercises over European markets, and especially that of Italy, he would wait until the political question which agitates France is solved and she returns to her normal state. The *Popolo Romano* says it cannot but appreciate the judgment formed by the Minister of Finance, while at the same time expressing the hope that should the prospect clear, as may be expected, in two or three weeks, he will do all he can to anticipate rather than postpone the return to specie payments.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CETYWAYO.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 20.—I hear, upon the best authority, that Cetywayo is using every means in his power to induce the people in the Reserved Territory to acknowledge him, hoping thus to secure the restoration of the entire country to his own rule. He says that Sir Theophilus Shepstone and his brother have not seen the Queen; but he has—and therefore is in possession of her Majesty's secret intentions concerning the position intended for him. A private correspondent in Zululand of unimpeachable authority, tells me that a period of six months will show how slight Cetywayo's authority is, despite the intrigues in which, aided by wirepullers in Natal and in London, he is now engaging.

THE COMMUNE.

TRIAL AT PRAGUE.

PRAGUE, March 5.—The trial of the Socialists was adjourned because a preliminary examination resulted in the implication of other persons on charges of high treason.

"THE BLACK HAND."

MADRID, March 5.—The Black Hand Society has extended into Estremadura. The Judges investigating the secret societies still receive threatening letters.

ROUMANIA.

NEW FORTS.

BUCHAREST, March 5.—A proposal has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by forty-two members, providing for the expenditure of 15,000,000 lei for the erection of forts made necessary by the political situation. Urgency was voted for the measure.

The lei is about 20 cents. Lei is the plural form.

ALGERIA:

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ORAN.

ALGIERS, March 5.—An expedition of great proportions is being organized to crush the rebels in the southern part of Oran.

INDIA.

EUROPEANS EXCITED.

LONDON, March 5.—Calcutta advices state that the most intense excitement continues to be felt among the Europeans because of the proposed law giving native magistrates criminal jurisdiction over whites in certain cases. The *Times* correspondent says: "It is certain that if the obnoxious measure is pressed 90 per cent of the white volunteers in Bengal will resign as a protest against it. At a great meeting held in Calcutta even violence towards the native magistrates was threatened.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

ABDEL KADIR TELLING A BRAVE STORY.

CAIRO, March 5.—Abdel Kadir Pasha has arrived at Senaar, after severely defeating the False Prophet, who lost 2,000 men.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Thief Appropriates $70,000 in Bonds from a Philadelphia Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—One of the boldst robberies that has taken place in this city was that of the stealing of $70,000 worth of People's Passenger Railroad bonds from the office of the Treasurer of the Guarantee Safe Deposit Company shortly before noon today. Mr. John S. Brown is the Treasurer of the Guarantee Trust Company, and he has a little office in the rear of the bank proper, a view of which can be had from the President's office, between the bank proper and the Safe Deposit Company. The bank had advanced a loan to a gentleman, who deposited with them $71,000 in bonds of the Pacific Railroad, numbered from 106 to 175—X. This morning Mr. Brown took the tin box in which they were deposited from the vaults and carried it into his little office, and commenced to clip off $1,750 worth of coupons, when Mr. Cochran, the President, came to him with a gentleman and spoke a few minutes. Mr. Cochran then returned to his room, where Mr. Staddinger, a Director, was sitting, and Mr. Brown followed him. While Mr. Brown was talking to President Cochran Mr. Staddinger noticed a man coming out of Mr. Brown's apartment, but thought it was some one connected with the company. When Mr. Brown returned the bonds were missing from the place he left them. The boldness of the theft made it successful, for the floor of the Guarantee Company is constantly traversed by a number of watchmen, who did not observe the thief. The officers of the Trust Company say the bonds are negotiable, but, as the numbers have been made known, it would be a risky business to sell them.

The loss was at once telegraphed to all parts of the country. The room from which the bonds were stolen is located immediately in the rear of the Treasurer's desk, at which all the business of the company, except that of the teller's, is transacted. It adjoins the President's room, being separated therefrom by a wall in which there is a door with a large glass panel. There are also two doors in the railing surrounding the Treasurer's desk, and spring locks are attached to both, although one is generally kept open. It is thought that the thief took a seat on a bench in front of the Treasurer's counter, awaited his opportunity, and made his "haul."

MEDICAL SWINDLERS.

Arrest of Several So-Called Physicians for Questionable Practices.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 4.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—Three important arrests were made here today, being a firm of alleged physicians who have been going about the country, and have agents also traveling for them throwing flaming circulars among the people, claiming to cure all manner of disease by medical, electrical, and surgical treatment. It is charged that they have swindled a large number of people by signing an agreement to cure them for a stipulated price and getting the victim's signature to a duplicate agreement which turns out to be a negotiable note, which is immediately placed in the market and readily disposed of for cash. The parties arrested here today were Dr. R. W. Spangler, Dr. G. M. Dayton, and a printer recently arrived here, giving the name of Felix Seward. Officers Hughes and Craft made the arrest. Another party named J. L. Stephenson, living in the southeast part of town, is also wanted, but so far the officers have not been able to find him.

Spangler and Dayton are men of family, and live together on Miami street. They came here from Dayton last fall. Their office is in the Cochran Building, on Main and Plum streets. Spangler is the medical examiner, but it is said that Dayton is regarded as the leader in the scheme. It is supposed to be the same crowd who have been operating so successfully in Newark, O., Highland and Ross Counties, and Marysville, O. At the latter place a party named McManemy is already under arrest for alleged complicity in the plot. A brother of McManemy is also wanted, and the Marshal of Marysville, who came here today, thinks that the fellow giving the name of Seward is the other McManemy. They had distributed their circulars at Marysville, locating their "institute" in this city, and met with success there. The prisoners were lodged in jail today, and taken up to Marysville on the night train. The arrest is a crushing blow to Dayton's wife, who is in very delicate health.

THE READING RAILROAD LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—A widely-circulated rumor that the new loan of the Reading Railroad floated by the Union Trust Company had not been placed as reported, and as a result the reorganization of the Reading would be vitiated and the Receivership reestablished, created considerable sensation in financial circles. This grew out of the fact that the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society abandoned a block of $650,000 car trust which Caleb Cope, its President, agreed to take. Under its charter the fund cannot make such investments. The amount can be readily placed in other quarters, and the present status of affairs will not be disturbed.

THE MEXICAN VISITORS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—[Special.]—This afternoon, after a stay of four days, each of which was marked by receptions and banquets, ex-President Porfirio Diaz and party left by a special train over the Morgan & Sunset route via the Mexican National for Monterey. After a brief stay in Mexico the party will return through Texas and go to St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and other Eastern cities. This forenoon Gen. Diaz and suite called upon Collector Badger at the custom-house, and were received by the Collector and officials of the several departments. After the interchange of courtesies, champagne was served, and a pleasant time generally had.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. BURT

CLEVELAND, O., March 5.—[Special.]—George H. Burt, Secretary of the Winslow Safety Car Company, and one of the best known men in northern Ohio, died after thirty minutes' sickness of apoplexy. Deceased was 62 years of age, and former Secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park & Northern Ohio Fair Association and member of the Workhouse Board of Directors. He leaves a wife and several grown-up children. He was also a thirty-third degree Mason and a man prominent in Cuyahoga politics.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Arrived, the D. Steinmann, from Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Arrived, the British Prince, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Arrived, the State of Alabama, from Glasgow; the Schiedham, from Amsterdam; the Lake Manitoba, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, March 5.—Arrived, the Silesia, from New York.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The Davis-Burr marriage will take place Thursday. Davis will be accompanied by Judge W. J. Otto as his best man. The Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., will perform the marriage ceremony at Tokay. Miss Sadie Green, daughter of Congressman Green, will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Davis to Bloomington, Ill.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

BUFFALO, March 5.—The corner-stone of the great Sängerfest Music-Hall was laid today. There were speeches by the Mayor and prominent German citizens. The building will cost $160,000 and seat 5,500. The North American Sängerbund will hold a festival here in July.

EXTRAVAGANT CITY FATHERS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—The Mayor, in a message to the Board of Aldermen, says the refreshment and carriage bills are unreasonable and unwarranted, and he declines to approve them. The present board's bills are $8,000.

NEW YORK.

The Late E. D. Morgan's Estate Divided Among a Score of Relatives.

Meeting of the National Base-Ball League—Schedule of the Games.

Remarkable Exhibition of Skill by Vignaux, the French Billiard Expert.

Vigorous Protests Against Gov. Cleveland's Veto of the Elevated Railroad Bill.

A Pilot-Boat Run Down by a Steamer—Liquor-Dealers Swindled by a Crooked Broker.

DIVIDED UP.

EX-GOV. MORGAN'S WILL.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The will of the late ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan was filed in the Surrogate's office today. The legacies to the relatives of the testator amount to $407,500. They are as follows: Catharine A. Dresback, $30,000; Abigail T. Sherman, $20,000; each of the children of the latter and each of the children of Sarah G. Sill, a half sister of the testator, and each of the children of Joseph Morgan, a half brother, $10,000; each of the children of Amelia L. Joslyn, a niece, $5,000; Henry Waterman Jr., $10,000; Edwin D. Morgan Waterman, $10,000; Caroline McCorkle, $10,000; Caroline E. Bates, $10,000; Mary E. Henry, $10,000; William F. Rowland, $20,000; George Rowland, $20,000; the children of Frederick Avery, a half-brother, $8,000; Ida A. Todd, $25,000; the Rev. John Brainard, $20,000; Rebecca M. Brainard, $5,000; Sarah W. Brainard, $5,000; the children of Charlotte M. Johnson, an aunt of the testator, $20,000; the children of Alfred M. Waterman, $25,000; Mary B. P. Morgan, wife of the testator's grandson, $30,000; the children of Phœbe Bacon, $10,000. The income of the residuary estate is left to Edwin D. Morgan Jr. during his life, and after his death one-fourth of the personal estate is to be paid to his lawful issue. If he should have two children then one-half of the estate is to be divided between them. But if there are three the whole amount is to be distributed among them. The real estate is also to go to the children of Edwin D. Jr. at his death. The executors are authorized to pay to the grandson of the testator, when he is 30 years old, should he have one lawful issue living, $250,000. When he reaches the age of 33 years he is to receive the additional sum of $250,000 if he has two lawful issues living, and $250,000 more when he is 35 years old if he has three children living at that time.

BASE-BALL.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the National League Base-Ball Association was held at the Victoria Hotel this afternoon, President Mills in the chair. The following delegates were present: Harry Wright, of the Providence Club; A. G. Spalding, of the Chicago Club; Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, on behalf of the Detroit Club; John B. Day, of the New York Club; A. H. Souden and A. J. Chase, of the Boston Club; G. W. Howe, of the Cleveland Club; S. G. Roach and John Rogers, of the Philadelphia Club; and George Hughson, of the Buffalo Club. President Mills was authorized to sign the agreement recently entered into by the conference committee that was appointed to confer with the American Base-Ball Association. It was also resolved not to allow league clubs to play any games among themselves before the beginning of the season, and practice games will have to be played with non-league nines. Fifty-nine applications were received for the positions of umpire from base-ball enthusiasts. The salary of the umpire is $1,000 for the season. The following men were selected: A. F. Odeline, of Lancaster, N. H.; D. M. Dicker, of Bradford, Pa.; W. E. Furling, of Kansas City; and Frank Lane, of Norwalk, O. The men engaged are not well known in base-ball circles, but it is thought that after some practice they will fill the position to advantage. They will go to Washington before the season begins and receive instruction at the hands of Nicholas Young, the Secretary of the association. Hereafter the pitcher will receive the credit of an assistance in the summary of the score when he puts a man out on strikes. Herman Doscher, the manager of the Cleveland Club, was expelled from the league on charges of embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses preferred against him. A schedule of games was adopted, and the meeting adjourned. Games will be played in Chicago as follows: New York club, May 15, 16, and 17, July 31, Aug. 1, 2, and 4; Detroit club, May 5, 7, and 8, Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 8; Cleveland club, July, 4, morning and afternoon, 6, and 7, Aug. 29, 30, Sept. 1; Buffalo club, June 28, 29, 30, July 2, Aug. 23, 24, and 25; Boston club, May 19, 21, and 22, July 17, 18, 19, and 21; Providence club, May 24, 25, and 26, July 10, 11, 12, and 14; Philadelphia club, May 10, 11, and 12, July 24, 25, 26, and 28. The Chicago club will play out of the city as follows: At Detroit, May 1, 2, and 3, June 27, Aug. 7, 8, and 9; at Cleveland June 23, 25, and 26, Aug. 17, 18, 20, and 21; at Buffalo, June 14, 15, 16, and 18, Sept. 11, 12, and 13; at Providence, June 8, 9, 11, and 12, Sept. 15, 18, and 19; at New York, June 2, 4, 5, and 6, Sept. 21, 22, and 25; at Philadelphia, May 30, morning and afternoon, and 31, June 1, Sept. 27, 28, and 29.

RUN DOWN.

A PILOT-BOAT CUT IN TWAIN.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The pilot-boat Ariel Patterson, No. 12, was run into and sunk by the steamer Commonwealth this morning off Seabright, N. J. Pilot John Campbell was lost, but the remaining members of the crew were rescued by the Commonwealth and brought to this city. The Ariel Patterson started on her cruise Sunday afternoon. She had on board Pilots John W. Stanton, John Convin Sr., John Convin Jr., and John Campbell, boatkeeper, Alexander Cochran, a cook, and four sailors. At 5 o'clock p. m. the vessel came to anchor about half a mile from the shore. A bright light was hung in the front rigging and the usual anchor watch set. The night was very dark, and the weather was intensely cold. At 4 o'clock this morning Pilot Stanton went on deck and told the boatkeeper to make sail. He returned to the cabin to dress, and at 4:40 he went on deck again. Two lights, which he thought belonged to some large ocean tug which was coming in to anchor, were seen close at hand. The crew were getting the pilot-boat under way at the time. Sails had been hoisted and the anchor was being weighed. The lights of the approaching vessel were growing brighter, and it appeared that she was about to run them down. The helm of the pilot boat was luffed up in order to pass shoreward of the steamer. Pilot Stanton had shouted down the companionway to the three pilots who were still below and warned them of their danger. In an instant there was a heavy crash. The steamer Commonwealth, Capt. Van Kirk, from Philadelphia, for this port, struck the Patterson and cut nearly half way through her. She immediately began to sink, and her crew sprang on board the Commonwealth, the forward deck of which was quite low. Stanton informed Capt. Van Kirk that there were three pilots still on board. The Commonwealth headed for the sinking boat. The two Convins were saved, but Campbell, who was still in the hold, was drowned. The Ariel Patterson was valued at $10,000.

ABSCONDED.

A LIQUOR-BROKER IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Julius Marcus, a well-known liquor-broker who had desk-room in William street and did business for a number of prominent firms in this and neighboring cities, has swindled several liquor-dealers and fled. Marcus came here from Cincinnati, has been engaged in the brokerage business for about three years' was generally popular, and was by some dealers regarded as the smartest broker in trade. The liquor business is transacted to a large extent on bonded warehouse receipts, which are delivered when sales are made, and are everywhere regarded as negotiable paper. Marcus method was to make various false representations in order to get hold of the warehouse receipts, and then take advantage of the custom spoken of to gain possession of the money. For example, he represented the firm of E. Eisling & Co. that he had found a customer for 100 barrels of whisky, who, although perfectly sound financially, did not wish to give a check for two or three days. On this representation he obtained the receipts, but it was afterwards discovered that he had sold the whisky on the same day to Paris, Allen & Co., and obtained their check for the same at the time of delivery. To the firm of Charles Schlessinger & Sons he represented he wanted the liquor for some persons in California; that it would take about thirty days for him to get the money, and he offered his own note for that time as security. The note was accepted, but the liquor was sold immediately to persons in this city. The New York firms defrauded by Marcus are E. Eisling & Co., $4,000; Charles Schlessinger & Sons, $2,000; and Starkweather & Co., $2,000. Marcus has not been seen since Saturday, Feb. 21. He has a wife and two children, and, unlike most defaulters, has taken his family with him. It is believed that he got away with from $14,000 to $20,000 in cash. Charles Schlessinger, in conversation on the subject this afternoon, expressed himself as willing to spend $2,000 more to send Marcus to prison, and said he would gladly pay for any information as to where he is. Inspector Byrne has charge of the case.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHAMPION'S SKILL EXHIBITED.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Maurice Vignaux, the French billiard-player, began his practice in the Madison Square Hall this afternoon with a game, 300 points up, with William Sexton. The balk line, eight inches from the cushion, was used. About 200 persons were present to witness the champion's skill. Vignaux won the lead and made a run of two. Sexton had the same success. At his third attempt the Frenchman obtained better control of the balls and made a run of 24. The lead he then obtained he held throughout the game, his largest runs being 55, 35, 33, 27, and 24. Sexton had made 141 points when Vignaux finished the game. The former's largest run was 49, but he did not again exceed 7 points. The average of Vignaux was a little over ten, of Sexton not quite five points. During the latter part of the game, and after it was finished, Vignaux made some shots for display. The most difficult shot he reserved until the close of his exhibition. He chalked a circle, six inches in diameter, near the centre of the table, and placed the two object balls within it. He played upon them from a point six inches below the circle on the outside, a few inches to the left, striking both balls. The white ball went to the end of the table, struck the cushion, and came straight back, stopping within the circle. The red ball went to the side cushion, and also came back into the chalk circle, stopping next to the white. The cue ball went clear around the table and came into the circle with the others, leaving the three together almost exactly in the centre of the circle. As his object ball neared the chalk-line, and the spectators grasped the player's idea, each man fairly held his breath, and when the ball stopped within the circle they waved their hats and shouted enthusiastically.

FIVE-CENT FARES.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO CONDEMNED.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Monopoly League this afternoon a memorial to the Legislature praying for the passage of the Five-Cent Fare bill over the Governor's veto was adopted. The memorial reviews all the arguments hitherto advanced in favor of the act, and speaks of the reasons for the veto set forth by Gov. Cleveland in his message. The paper concludes by censuring the Governor for not acting in accordance with the anti-monopoly clause in the Democratic platform. The memorial was unanimously adopted by the members present, who were Theodore E. Tomlinson, F. B. Thurber, L. E. Chittenden, John W. Keogh, W. S. Wolff, Henry Nichols, James E. Sereil, and Dr. Robert P. Gibson. It was resolved to send a copy of the memorial to every member of the State Senate and Assembly, and to the Governor. Also the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Association adopted a series of resolutions severely condemning the course of Gov. Cleveland in vetoing the Five-Cent Fare bill. The resolutions, which were offered by J. C. Julius Langbein, state that the Governor has falsified his letter of acceptance by vetoing the bill, that his message returning the bill without his approval stamps him as an ingenious railroad lawyer, instead of an independent and fearless statesman, and that by his scrupulous regard for what he terms the rights of the elevated road corporations he has disregarded the rights of the people, to whose rights and interests he and his party pledged themselves in the Syracuse platform.

DUSKY DIPLOMATS.

THE MADAGASCAR EMBASSY SEEING THE SIGHTS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The flag of the Queen of Madagascar, which has floated since Saturday last over the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is to be pulled down tomorrow. At 9 a. m. the embassy, conducted by Col. Wickham Hoffman, will set out for Washington. Yesterday afternoon the two Ambassadors, with Secretary Tacchi rode about town to see the sights. "We would have gone to many places which we did not see," said Secretary Tacchi, last evening, "if we had had some one to direct us where to go. As it was we rode down to South street and looked up at the Brooklyn bridge, visited Castle Garden to see how the immigrants are loaded, for who knows how soon inhabitants of Madagascar may emigrate to the United States, and finally took the elevated railway at Franklin Square station."

"What did the Ambassadors think of the elevated railroad?"

"They thought it was very elevated, and if they had not thought that they must do everything as the Americans do I have no doubt they would have asked to have the train stopped so that they might get off."

In the evening the Envoys went to the Casino and occupied two boxes while "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" was performed. The party are to be absent in Washington for ten days or a fortnight. They have return tickets on the National Line, and expect to take ship after a short sojourn in New York.

ITEMS.

STOCK SALES.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—The sales of the principal stocks at the New York Exchange today were as follows: Canada Southern, 4,200; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 400; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1,190; Chicago & Alton, 517; Central Pacific, 2,800; Chicago & Northwestern, 7,000; Chicago & Northwestern preferred, 200; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 42,200; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, 200; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 1,400; Colorado Coal, 300; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 104,700; Denver & Rio Grande, 4,370; Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, 200; Illinois Central, 100; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 2,200; Lake Shore, 6,000; Lake Erie & Western, 900; Louisville & Nashville, 4,250; Missouri Pacific, 10,850; Michigan Central, 4,500; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 8,570; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 13,000; New York, Lackawanna & Western, 1,615; New Jersey Central, 17,900; New York Central, 6,050; New York, Lake Erie & Western, 20,800; Northern Pacific, 7,200; Northern Pacific preferred, 7,510; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 3,030; New York, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, 1,200; Ohio Central, 1,000; Oregon & Transcontinental, 6,820; Pacific Mail, 700; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 1,300; Philadelphia & Reading, 13,100; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 800; St. Paul & Omaha, 1,300; St. Paul & Omaha preferred, 1,000; Texas Pacific, 19,060; Union Pacific, 30,060; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 5,450; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred, 19,400; Western Union Telegraph, 14,525; total sales, 378,289.

NO HOPE.

William F. Howe, counsel for McGloin, the condemned murderer, received this morning a letter from Gov. Cleveland in which he refused to interfere with the decision of the court condemning him to death. The news was taken to the Tombs, and McGloin heard it calmly. He said that he expected that the Governor would refuse. Majone, the wife-murderer, who has throughout his imprisonment been very friendly with McGloin, expressed his sympathy for him. McGloin's father visited him this morning, and cried bitterly when the news that nothing could now be done to save his son's life was given him. A telegram was sent to Gov. Cleveland on the receipt of his letter asking for a respite but it is very doubtful whether a favorable answer will be returned.

GORRINGE'S VENTURE.

The certificate of incorporation of the American Ship-Building Company was filed in the County Clerk's office today. The incorporators are Henry H. Gorringe, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and J. Frederick Taws. The purposes of the new company are to build and repair vessels, to make and repair any articles used in the equipment and outfit of vessels, and generally to manufacture machinery of all kinds. In order to effect those purposes the company is empowered to purchase and lease real estate. Its capital is stated as $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of $100 each, and it is to continue in existence for fifty years. Its Trustees for the first year are Henry H. Gorringe, Charles M. Fry, James A. Roosevelt, Henry C. Pedder, and J. Frederick Taws. The place of the company's main operations is to be this city, but its manufacturing business may be carried on in all parts of the United States.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF PUNISHED.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The "fire-alarm fiends" were sentenced to State Prison for terms varying from two to five years.

A COSTLY DISASTER.

The amount thus far paid by the New York Central Railroad in settlement of the tunnel disaster is $100,000. Four or five claims are yet unadjusted.

THE CO-EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Trustees of Columbia College declare it inexpedient to educate the sexes together. While not prepared for woman's education in the college, they deem it expedient to take measures to raise the standard of female education by proposing courses of study to be pursued outside of the college, but under its authority and with suitable academic honors.

LORD COLERIDGE TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY.

The *World* publishes a letter from Lord Coleridge accepting the invitation of the bar of New York to visit the United States. Lord Coleridge fixes the late summer as the time for his visit.

SOPER'S SUIT.

Arthur W. Soper has begun suit for $61,000 against the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company. Soper claims the company agreed to employ him as manager at $8,000 a year, and also to be Vice-President.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Judgment of foreclosure was entered today in the case of the New York Underground Railroad Company, and the property was mortgaged for $39,000.

SENATOR M'PHERSON.

In the action brought by Joseph F. Ruding against United States Senator McPherson the United States Court the Senator today filed an answer and prays that the bill be dismissed. The Senator denies any agreement with the complainant, whereby the latter was to call public attention to the subject of cattle transportation; or that a stock company with a paid-up capital of $100,000, or any company with any capital whatever, should be found to sell rights in alleged patented appliances; or that the complainant was to receive $20,000 in stocks as his compensation for such services.

HONORING EMMET.

The 106th anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth was celebrated in this city and Brooklyn tonight by large and enthusiastic meetings. The orator in this city was the Rev. H. M. Gallagher, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

PILOT BOAT SUNK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Pilot boat No. 12 was run into and sunk this morning by the steamer Commonwealth. Pilot Campbell, of the former, was drowned.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

The case of Morse in connection with the "Passion Play" has been taken to the Court of Appeals for final decision.

MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.

The British Australian mail from Europe will be forwarded tonight.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHANGES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—J. T. Odell, Superintendent of the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation, to take effect from and after the 1st proximo. This change is the result of the resignation of G. W. Cross, who is now at the East attending to preliminaries pertaining to his engaging in the operating of valuable coal mines under the control of a wealthy syndicate. His successor has not yet been named, though two or three well-known railroad men have been quoted in this connection. A Fargo special says it is reported there that Mr. Kimberly, in the construction department at the front, is to take Superintendent Odell's place in charge of the Dakota Division, and Superintendent Ainslie, of the Yellowstone Division, will succeed Superintendent McHugh at Brainerd, who also resigned. Superintendent Hobart, formerly of the Dakota Division, is to have the division at the West. There have been rumors of changes for some days, but nothing reliable could be obtained from the offices here.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

A lady writes: Electro-Silicon, the noted silver polish, "is a continual pleasure." Demand the genuine.

Lundborg's
Rhenish Cologne.

DEATHS.

WALSH—March 4, at his residence, 17 Laughton-st., Patrick Walsh, aged 27 years, formerly of Geneva, N. Y.

Funeral Tuesday from St. Pius' Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

GRATEFUL--COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.

PAPILLON
COUGH CURE.
CURES
Whooping Cough, Bronchial and Winter Cough, or Cold. This is a delicious syrup, perfectly harmless, and positively has never failed.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

ADVANCE STYLES!
AT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

We invite the attention of ladies who are about to make their Spring purchases to our new styles in House and Traveling

Gowns,
Wraps,
Coats &
Jerseys!

From specially prepared and original colorings in CASHMERES, SERGES, VICUNAS CLOTHS, and TWEEDS, at our usual reasonable prices.

Stylish House and Traveling Dresses in all the new colors, $12.00
Satin Merveilleux Costumes, extra quality, ... 19.00
Imported Jersey Waists, . . 3.50
" " " braided, 4.50
Kate Greenaway Cambric Suits, skirts 4 1-2 yds round, . 2.50
Cambric Suits, Sacque and Skirt, ... 2.00

The immense popularity of our esthetic costume for young ladies, known as the GARDEN DRESS, has induced us to make them up in all the new shades of Cashmere. We offer this piquant and stylish dress for

$15.00.

A good dressmaker would charge as much for the work alone, and it would not be made better.
Inspection solicited.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT!

INDIA SHAWLS!

On Tuesday morning, MARCH 6, we will exhibit the largest and most complete assortment of REAL INDIA "Valley Cashmere" Shawls ever shown in this market. These goods were purchased by us at the recent semi-annual "LONDON SALES" of India goods, and we shall offer them for sale at FULLY 30 PER CT. less than former prices. We think this a SPECIAL and attractive inducement (rarely offered) in India goods.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

BALL'S

CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:
Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50
Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50
Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.
For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

QUININE PILLS.

1, 2, 3, and 5 grs. Warranted pure, full weight, and soluble, elegantly made, the product of our own laboratory, by the dozen or hundred. Rare Drugs and Chemicals. Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Mail orders promptly executed. ARENDS'S Drug-store, Chicago.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Illinois Legislators Neglecting Their Duties—No Quorum in Either House.

Closing Hours of the Worst Legislature the State of Indiana Ever Had.

Call for an Election to Choose a New Governor of Georgia, Vice Stephens.

Some of the Causes for the Recent Failure to Pass Railroad Laws in Nebraska.

No Quorum Present in Either House of the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Very few of the legislators returned to the city today in time to help adjourn the two Houses this evening. But ten Senators put in an appearance when the Senate was called to order at 5 o'clock, and no business was transacted except the reception of a petition from voters of Johnson County urging the passage of the Harper high-license bill. About thirty members assembled at the same time in the House, and gave consent to Mr. Thomas, of Cook, to call up the bill for the relief of the Braidwood sufferers. Mr. Ricks, of Christian, attempted to slip in an appropriation of $1,500 for the families of the men recently killed by the explosion in the tile factory at Taylorville, but his amendment was tabled and the bill advanced to third reading. Mr. Gregg introduced a bill radically changing the law in relation to Receivers by limiting their powers and defining more clearly their duties and jurisdiction. Mr. Linegar called up the bill to establish districts for the maintenance of levees, and an effort was made to have it sent to the Committee on Drainage. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and an adjournment necessarily followed, as there was of course no quorum voting.

Final Adjournment of the Indiana Legislature — Sins of Omission and Commission.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Fifty-third General Assembly has adjourned sine die, and the frantic appeal goes up, "May we never look upon its like again." All that is bad and vicious in its program of legislation has been accomplished, and nearly all that is good, or at least what was demanded by the people, has been left undone. First and foremost of the schemes perfected according to the dictates of "King Caucus" was what has come to be known as the "rape of the benevolent institutions," including the House of Refuge for Boys, by which an alleged organization was effected, the only apparent change being the substitution of Democrats for Republican Trustees holding office on the boards, and relegating the appointing power to the Senate, whence it was removed four years ago and placed in the hands of the Governor, then a Democrat. The purpose of this plan was too apparent to deceive anybody. Another similar measure was the changing of the terms of Directors of the Northern Prison to four years, ostensibly to make them correspond with those of the Southern Prison Directors, but really because experience has shown that in off years the Legislature was generally Republican, and the prison part of the time was thereby placed under the control of that party. By this same scheme the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was legislated out of existence, and thereby deprived of the appropriation for the next two years, which, under the law of 1877, would be at the disposal of the institution in the present circumstances under its old name.

The Bureau of Statistics was reorganized in the same manner to displace a competent officeholder, the gentleman who has made the department what it is, to provide a berth for an underling of the party in the city, and the failure of the Appropriation bill leaves him without the means to carry on the business of the bureau.

Finally comes the Metropolitan Police bill, a measure intended to force upon the City of Indianapolis a system of police supervision utterly repugnant to the great majority of the people and subversive to the principles of local government.

LEGISLATIVE FAILURES.

On the other hand, nothing has been done towards regulating the fees and salaries of county officers, or to restrain the aggressiveness of railroad corporations and monopolies. The constitutional amendments adopted two years ago have been killed at the bidding of the Liquor League, including two in regard to the length of term of office and eligibility thereto, greatly desired by the people. Only two measures of general merit have been passed—one, providing for the erection of three hospitals for the insane at various points in the State, and appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the floods. Most of the perfected measures are legalizing bills and organizing new Circuit Courts. This is one of the records of the Democratic Assembly that has just closed its existence. The last day of the session was of a piece with the entire proceedings.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

In the interim since adjournment Saturday night the managers were engaged in whipping the disgruntled Senators into the ranks supporting the political measures, including the Police bill, and were successful in drumming up 26 votes, by which it was passed over the Governor's veto. The House did the same by 54 to 43. Kester, Democrat, and Robinsin, Democratic-Greenbacker, voted against it. It was also determined that the appropriation bills should pass the House and be sent to the Governor, with the vain idea that the responsibility for their failure should be upon him, but even this scheme flashed in the pan through bludering. The bill was passed by the House, but was not sent to the Senate in time to receive the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor, even had he been inclined to indite it.

THE LAST STEAL.

Resolutions were passed voting extra pay to almost every employé in both branches in the Legislature, notwithstanding that they performed less work than the employés of any previous Assembly. Rufus Magee, of Cass County, was elected President pro tem of the Senate. A feature of the day's proceedings was the speech by Horace Heffron in response to the ventilation of his career by an Indianapolis paper some weeks ago. He offered a resolution reciting that whereas an Indianapolis journal contained articles reflecting upon himself personally; therefore, resolved that it is a malicious attack, etc. It was a remarkable speech, even for a Democrat, and large portions are unfit for publication. It was principally devoted to charges against the private characters of the proprietor and editor, and denials of the statements made concerning himself. As soon as he finished his speech he withdrew his resolution, saying he had accomplished all he intended when he offered it, and the House adjourned before a protest could be filed by the Republicans. The Metropolitan Police bill will be further opposed by representatives of the City Government in the courts, unless the best legal talent unite in the opinion that it is useless.

Among the bills passed in the rush of business Saturday night was one introduced by Representative Smith, of Perry County, for the relief of certain lands overflowed by dams in his county, and supposed to be purely local in its application. It has been discovered that under its provisions all the water privileges of the State are imperiled, a matter of very grave consequence in La Porte, St. Joe, and other counties in Indiana. Prominent water-power men throughout the State have been summoned by telegraph to meet in this city for conference with the Governor, and a strong effort will be made to influence a veto.

Alexander H. Stephens' Successor as Governor of Georgia—Call for an Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—James S. Boynton, President of the State Senate, having been notified yesterday of the death of Gov. Stephens, reached Atlanta this morning at 10, and immediately upon arriving here proceeded to the Capitol and entered the Senate Chamber, where the ceremony of installing him in office was to occur. About 11 Senator Colquitt, accompanied by the Judges of the Supreme Court, State-House officials, and a number of friends, entered the chamber. With little ceremony Judge Boynton took the oath of office, the same being administered by Chief-Justice James Jackson. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony Gov. Boynton entered the executive office, and during the day received many callers, among them a large number of prominent politicians of the State. At noon Gov. Boynton, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, issued an executive order authorizing an election to be held Tuesday, April 24, to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Stephens, deceased, and a further order calling an extra session of the Legislature to meet here May 9 to canvass the result. The names of a dozen probable candidates are mentioned among knots of politicians in every corner. Prominent among these are Boynton, Judge-of-the-Supreme-Court Martin J. Crawford, and A. O. Bacon. Later in the day members of the State Democratic Executive Committee who were here met and decided to issue a call for a meeting of that body at Atlanta Thursday night. A call will be issued at once. The machine politicians favor prompt action of the committee, while candidates not in harmony with them favor putting it off a little longer. It is stated that the machine-men have proposed to Boynton to support him for Governor provided he will get out of the way at the close of his term and assist in the election of Congressman Blount; also to do what he can while in office to advance the election of Blount. Whether the trade has been consummated is not known on the outside. The leaders of the machine held a conference this morning and settled upon that matter. The outlook points to a short but heated campaign. Several aspirants for Gubernatorial honors are on hand, and others are on their way here.

Causes of the Failure of all Railroad Legislation in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—[Special.]—There are several reasons why the Legislature of Nebraska, at its last session, failed to pass a railroad law, or enact railroad legislation of any kind. There were three political parties in the two Houses, each tenacious of its own general principles and each determined to rule or ruin. The House had a small working majority of Republican members; the Senate was in the hands of the Anti-Monopolists and Democrats, and the two Houses did not in any way pull together. One considerable party, quite strong in the House, preferred the general features of the Iowa railroad law, and a bill of this kind, which followed the general features of the Iowa commission system, passed the House by a small majority. Another considerable number of the members of both Houses, though not a majority of either, favored railroad legislation after the Illinois pattern.

The principal objection against the Illinois law, and one that caused its defeat, was that it was a dangerous concentration of power in the hands of two men who might make a majority of a board of Commissioners. The House would have accepted either of these laws, but the Senate wanted something stronger and hotter. A majority of the members of that body were in favor of a commission law, "with teeth in it," to use the expressive language of one of the Anti-Monopoly leaders; and this bill they succeeded in passing. It was on the principle of the Illinois law, only it went further; it struck out that clause in the Illinois statute that made the rates fixed by the Commissioners prima facie evidence of what was a just rate in case an appeal was made to the courts, and put the decision of the commission beyond the reach of appeal. Next, it made a sweeping reduction of all rates within the power of the Legislature, to the amount of 20 per cent on all classifications, without deigning to inquire into the equities or expediency of the reduction. And finally it compelled the railroad companies having running arrangements with other roads for their business to disclose such arrangements, or, in other words, to make public their private business.

The Anti-Monopolists of the extreme stripe in the Senate worked this bill through; but the House, not quite so bloodthirsty, promptly sat down on it. The next move was in the way of a joint committee of conference, consisting of members of both Houses, the result of which was a bill corresponding almost exactly in all essentials with the Illinois law. This bill was supported by most of the Republican Senators, but was bitterly fought by all the Anti-Monopolists and nearly all the Democrats, and with its defeat as an amendent of the House bill ended the contest.

These are the facts of the efforts at railroad legislation in the Legislature. There is a difference of opinion as to which party is to blame for the failure.

Miscellaneous Legislation in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—Numerous remonstrances from lawyers and bankers were presented in the Assembly tonight against the Senate bill prohibiting the giving of preferences in cases of assignment. The bill will come up Friday in the Assembly for consideration. It passed the Senate by a fair majority, but its defeat in the Lower House appears to be assured. The Assembly had a very busy session tonight, and disposed of a large number of bills, most of which were killed. The Senate bill was concurred in making it necessary for an elector to reside ten days in his precinct before election day; also one allowing County Courts to take a vacation during August; and another simplifying appeals to the Supreme Court. Among the Assembly bills killed was one making it obligatory on physicians to have their diplomas examined or certified to by the State Board of Health. A bill to abolish the law of last year creating a Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners was also killed. In the Senate a bill was passed appropriating $600 to the State University farm for amber cane experiments. The Assembly bill was killed cutting down the daily fee of lawyers assigned by the courts to the defense of criminals from $15 to $10. The Senate bill providing for intermediate sentence to the State Prison was killed.

Anti-Gambling Laws in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 5.—The Senate bill to prevent corners, options, and gambling, and declaring absolutely void all gambling contracts, passed the House this afternoon. A joint resolution providing for a Constitutional Convention was defeated in the House.

A BURGLAR'S BRIDE.

Romantic Story of Annie Manning's Marriage and Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—[Special.]—The sequel to the married-to-a-burglar romance, which was expected to develop in a short time by a marriage of William Savage's ex-wife, née Manning, to an Eastern gentleman in Omaha, may take a different form, as William Savage made his escape from the St. Louis workhouse today, and is believed to be heading for Omaha. His escape was effected during the morning while the officers and guards were detailing the men to their respective labors. Savage was committed to the workhouse about three months ago, having been found guilty of two thefts, on a charge of petit larceny. He is an old prison bird, and has served sentences in the Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri Penitentiaries. Detectives throughout the country regard him as one of the shrewdest criminals in the country and a hard customer to deal with. His career in Detroit between 1875 and 1878 recently came out in the Divorce Court of Omaha, where a handsome and richly-attired young woman attracted unusual attention as the wife of one of the most notorious burglars in the West, and it was only the other day that she was granted an absolute divorce from Savage. The humiliation which this notoriety caused her was regarded by her family and friends as sufficient punishment for the thoughtless street flirtation in Detroit which brought about her acquaintance with the prisoner. They were secretly married not long afterward in 1874, and she never lived with him, as three days later Savage was arrested and his record made known to her. When it was learned this Miss Annie Manning, daughter of a respectable and well-to-do family, was his wife, the matter was somehow kept quiet by the girl's family. Savage's term would have expired about May 1. By some unknown means the prisoner got hold of a St. Louis newspaper containing an account of Miss Manning's divorce and her intention to marry again. He swore that he would get even with her as soon as he got out, claiming that her recent conduct was a breach of faith, as she was fully as bad as he, and that their marriage in Detroit was not a secret affair. She was, moreover, fully cognizant of his antecedents, and even assisted him in his work. To put it in his own words: "I am going to work her and her new man for all they are worth, and the first place I'll strike for when I get out of here will be Omaha."

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Progress of the Work at the Flooded Mines—Bishop Ireland on High License.

The Dark Waltz Discussion—Mrs. Gougar Overcome—Dr. Eddy's Death—Minneapolis Millers.

ILLINOIS.

THE SITUATION AT BRAIDWOOD.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The water in the Diamond mine has been lowered more today than any day since the main body of water was reached, the figure being three feet. It is expected that the work will be completed about next Saturday. Mining engineers say that the water will be lowered faster after tomorrow, as then they will have passed the heaviest work. Eighteen feet remain to be pumped out. The relief committee have decided to allow the undertakers $30 per body for the burial expenses of the victims. All the preparations are made for taking care of the bodies. The following contributions to the relief fund were received today: Putnam, Hooker & Co., Chicago, $10; Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago, $50; Gardner, Bacheider & Willis, Lyons, Ia., $50; William Gunnison & Son, Troy, N. Y., $10; Felix, Marston & Blair, Chicago, $25; Cook, Phillips & Wells, Chicago, $25; John James, New Mexico, $10; the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Wilmington, $28; Schneider, Lenard & Co., Chicago, $25.

MASONIC GATHERING.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—A large number of prominent Masons from various parts of the State arrived today to attend a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners to be held here this week.

OBITUARY.

The death of A. B. Adams occurred today. He was for seventeen years engaged in the Southwestern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, working during the later years as an engineer. His remains will be interred at Racine, Wis.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The following new corporations were licensed today by the Secretary of State: The Calumet River Railway Company at Chicago, capital $150,000; incorporators, J. N. McCullough and Thomas D. Messler, of Pittsburg, Pa.; George M. Bogue, R. B. Roberk, and George Driggs, of Chicago. The proposed route is from the Village of Hyde Park, across Calumet River, to a point on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, at or near Globe Station, Cook County. The Inland Telephone Company at Chicago, capital $500,000; incorporators, Franklin H. Watriss, Xavier L. Otis, and D. H. Patrick. The Chicago Installment Book Company, a publishing concern, capital $100,000; incorporators, George W. Borland, Frank E. Blackman, and Jason J. Borland. The Rosencrans & Weber Company, a jewelry manufacturing concern at Chicago, with $40,000; incorporators, James H. Weber, James M. Voorhees, and Chester M. Weber. The North American Lead & Zinc Mining Company, at Chicago; capital, $500,000; incorporators, E. D. Meloy, S. W. Eldridge, and E. S. Eldridge. The Sandoval Iron & Nail Works; capital, $85,000; incorporators, Isaac Main, Charles Richards, Charles Leickley, and P. J. Gaylord. A certificate of organization of the Reciprocity Annuity Association, of Chicago, was filed. The object seems to be to establish a fund to which all members shall contribute and draw out a certain percentage under certain conditions. Albert Anbach, Morris Drossner, William Pfeiffer, and others are the organizers.

A SWEDISH SWINDLER.

GALENA, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Postmaster at this place has received instructions from the Postmaster-General to withhold all registered letters addressed to one P. H. Birch, as manager of the Union Manufacturing Company of Galena, and to return the same to the offices from which they were sent, and further to pay over to said Birch no money on postal orders directed to him in the capacity above mentioned. Birch is a Swede, who came here several months ago from New York City, as is claimed. He has formed no acquaintances during his sojourn in Galena, and speculation was rife as to what his business was, as it became known that he was receiving an immense quantity of mail matter, mostly letters, registered letters, and postal orders daily. Investigation revealed the fact that he had advertised extensively in the Chicago, La Crosse, St. Paul, and other Swedish papers to sell a certain line of goods in the name of the Union Manufacturing Company of Galena. No such concern existed, and Birch was receiving a large number of remittances and forwarding to the senders goods of the most inferior value in return for the money. These facts were brought to light by Special-Agent Henshaw, of Chicago, who reported Birch as being engaged in a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent representations and promises. The man has received thousands of dollars in this way from parties all over the North and Southwest in amounts ranging from 25 cents up to $20. He claims to have formerly been an interpreter in the employ of the Lloyd Steamship Company.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE WABASH ROAD.

HAVANA, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—In court Mrs. Maria Peterson got a judgment of $750 against the Wabash Railroad for injuries received in getting off a train at Forest City, Mason County.

CALLED A PASTOR.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The people of the Christian Church of this city have united in a call to Elder Puette, of Tallula, Ill., to become their pastor.

SMALL-POX AT LA HARPE.

LA HARPE, Ill., March 5.—[Special.—The small-pox patients at Plymouth, this county, are all doing well, except one old lady named Mrs. Thompson, 66 years of age, who probably will not recover. There are two cases in town and a number in the country. Great excitement has existed.

OBITUARY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Capt. Alonzo Gillespie, of this city, died today from paralysis, aged about 54. He was one of the prominent soldiers of McLean County, having served in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he had held several very responsible civil positions in this city.

A NEW MILL.

A meeting was held tonight to consider the establishment of a nail mill in Bloomington. There was a large attendance of businessmen, and committees were appointed to look into the possibilities of the scheme. It is probable that the mill will be constructed at once.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—William Doughty, formerly a brakeman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, walked from Delhi, about seven miles south from here, arriving here about 7:20 p. m., and brought the following news: About 6 o'clock two through freight trains collided near the switch at that place, wrecking both engines, together with about twelve freight cars. It being very dark and a drenching rain falling, little could be told as to the extent of the damage when Doughty left Delhi, and there being no telegraph office at that place word has been sent from here, and a wrecking-train will be on the ground soon. The passenger-train due here at 7:25 is the other side of the wreck, and no southern mail will reach here until after the wreck is cleared away. At this time, 10:40, advices were received stating that many cattle and hogs contained in three cars were killed and injured; also that Conductor Dan Stone was seriously but not fatally injured. No one else was hurt.

IOWA.

THE DARK-WALTZ SQUEEZE.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—The exposure by THE TRIBUNE of the ludicrous phases of the Marshalltown dark-waltz bugbear has created a great deal of excitement in social circles, and was highly appreciated.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Great excitement exists over the disappearance of Bert, the 15-year-old son of R. W. Hargrave, a prominent attorney. He left the high school last Friday morning and has not been heard of since. As he had neither overcoat nor money, and was the pet of the household, the theory of foul play or suicide has gained ground. He is of good height, with light hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion, and wore a light-colored suit and black soft hat.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

This morning Maj. C. G. Saxton, bookkeeper for Barnes & Ballow, book publishers of this city, left the office of the firm for the depot to look after some freight. He stepped into the back room of a saloon, and a pistol shot was soon heard. He was found sitting in a chair, grasping a revolver in his right hand, and nearly insensible. Upon being taken to his room the wound was found not to be dangerous, the bullet fired directly over the heart having struck a rib and glanced. He refused to give any reason for the deed, but was in a fit of despondency. He served through the War, held several later appointments under the Government, and was also war correspondent of Washington and Philadelphia papers.

RESULT OF A SALOON-ROW.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 5.—James Lovett, a saloonkeeper of Fairfax, Linn County, died yesterday from the effects of a blow on the head with the butt of a revolver by Martin O'Connor during a row in his saloon last Tuesday night. O'Connor has fled.

DEATH OF A SILENT PRIOR.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—The death is announced of Father Bernard, Prior of Mount Mellary Monastery, of this county. The order of which he was a member is one of the most severe monastical institutions in the United States or in the world. The obligations to which the members devote themselves are exceedingly strict, one of them being perpetual silence, to which they conform to the letter. Certain members are designated to do business with the outside world, and they alone have the privilege of conversing with other human beings. The deceased Prior, in company with a number of the brethren, immigrated to this country in 1849, and established one of the most flourishing monastic communities to be found in the United States. Father Bernard was born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1813, and soon after attaining his majority entered the order in the County of Waterford, of which cloyster the late Bishop Smythe, of this diocese, was a devoted and distinguished member. The deceased Prior was well known to the Catholics of Iowa and surrounding States as one of the most devoted members of the order. The monastery situated in Vernon Township is one of the most noted institutions in the States, and yearly attracted large numbers of visitors from all parts of the country. The building occupied by these brothers is a magnificent pile, and their property is one of great value. Their herds of fine cattle and their vineyards, from which they yearly manufactured large quantities of choice wine, were noted all through the West. Father Bernard was always on hand to show visitors about the institution, treating them generously to the best the larder afforded, and never failing to give them a lecture on dismissal on the doctrine of the Catholic Church and the beauties of a monastic life. He was a good man, filled with zeal in the propagation of his religion. He was noted for his genial and hospitable disposition, and his demise is regretted by all classes of citizens.

JUDGE COOLEY'S HEALTH.

The Hon. D. N. Cooley arrived home this evening on a special car. He is improving rapidly

HIGH LICENSE.

Charles City and Monticello prohibition towns, declared today for high license.

WISCONSIN.

BISHOP IRELAND'S HIGH-LICENSE VIEWS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—The stand taken by Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul Catholic Diocese, in regard to the question of high license, during his present visit here, attracts general attention. The Bishop says: "I do not propose anything fanatical or radical, but I will insist upon the observance of the laws that are now provided. Then, as voters, we should work that we may have in the country a high license, decimating the saloons and placing the remaining ones in a position to observe the law more effectually. High license will concentrate the saloons and place them better under police surveillance, and keep out those impecunious individuals who are too proud to work, and who still do not possess that sense of shame to restrain them from vending poison under the guise of liquor. Our people should demand a high-license law. It may require some time to acquire it, for no agitation succeeds at once. Let no Irishman vote in Council or Legislature on the whisky side, or if he does let his constituency throttle him and say, 'Nevermore shall you represent us, for long have we been disgraced by a few people linked with the whisky people, and whose Irish names have cast discredit on the whole race.'"

FOLEY APPOINTED FIRE-MARSHAL.

As was intimated in these dispatches would be the case, Mayor Stowell sent the name of James Foley to the Council this afternoon as head of the Fire Department. The appointment was made in the interest of civil-service reform. Said Mayor Stowell this afternoon: "He was thrown out for political reasons. I found that he was next on the list, and so I made the appointment." The appointment was laid over for two weeks.

PROTESTING TAXPAYERS.

A public mass-meeting of the leading taxpayers of the city was held at the Municipal Court room this evening to protest against the present high taxes and the prospect of still greater demands on the taxpayers. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions to be sent to the Legislature in favor of adopting a legal limitation of taxes. A strong effort was made to carry a recommendation in favor of high licenses. It was evident that a majority of those present favored a large increase in the price of licenses, but it was decided that action in this matter would jeopardize the measure proposed.

ASPHYXIATED.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. George Winkowitsch, a Polish clergyman, died last evening from the effects of blowing out gas a few evenings since at the International Hotel. He was for twenty-five years a resident of Bismarck, Ia., but lately of Maple Works, this State.

THE EMMET CELEBRATION.

The Emmet celebration to take place at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening will be marked by unusual interest, since a large number of Germans, including the Knights of St. George, will participate. It is now arranged that ex-Mayor Black, ex-Mayor O'Neill, the Hon. Jeremiah Quin, the Hon. Thomas Shea, Dr. Fox, and a number of other prominent citizens shall go to Chicago Wednesday and escort the principal speaker of the occasion, W. J. Hynes, to this city.

TABOR—M'COURT.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 5.—[Special.]—It is stated here today, in contradiction of the reported marriage of Senator Tabor and Miss McCourt at St. Louis in September, that the lady was in this city on the day on which the marriage is said to have taken place. She came here on the 23d to attend the funeral of her brother, and remained two weeks.

IRON-ORE DISCOVERED.

Iron-ore has been discovered on the farm of John Lord, in the Town of Vinland, six miles from this city. The ore was found eighteen feet below the surface, while drilling for an artesian well.

IRISH RELIEF.

A large and interesting meeting was held yesterday in St. Peter's Catholic Church to raise funds for the distressed in Ireland. Various committees were appointed to make a thorough canvass of the city for funds.

INDIANA.

AN EXCITED PLAINTIFF.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—Great excitement occurred in the Circuit Court this afternoon during the progress of the Gougar damage suit. Hiram Chase, a prominent attorney, a witness for plaintiff, had testified that her reputation for chastity was good. Defendant's attorney asked him if it was not a fact that Mrs. Gougar's reputation had been badly smirched the last year. Before Chase made a response to the question Mrs. Gougar gave a loud hiss, distinctly heard throughout the court-room. All eyes were turned toward her. Defendant's attorney requested Judge Gould to commit her for contempt, but before the court took action Mrs. Gougar, now greatly excited, picked up her cloak, saying she could not remain in the court-room, and started out of the door. As she entered the hallway she gave several piercing screams and fell, being completely overcome. Her husband and others carried her to an adjoining office, when physicians were summoned and administered quieting opiates, and soon after she was conveyed home in a carriage, and is tonight under treatment. Mrs. Gougar physically is not very strong, but she has been a constant attendant upon the case, which has been progressing since Jan. 22. Besides, she has continued to edit her paper. During the interval from Saturday noon she had been constantly employed in writing, and this labor, added to the strain and excitement of the trial, has been too much for her. Her action this afternoon created much excitement in court. When she began to scream a general stampede to see what the matter was would have followed had not the Bailiffs promptly shut the doors. It is not probable she will be able to appear for some days. Several witnesses this afternoon testified that her reputation for chastity was good.

JOURNALISTIC.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—C. H. Ironsides, of Cincinnati, bought the Forth Wayne *Journal*, a penny morning paper, of Mrs. Thomas Foster, a few months since, and claimed as partner Mr. T. B. Wilson, commercial editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The paper, which was purchased on time, did not flourish. Bills became due, money was scarce, and the compositors quit. This morning M. V. B. Spencer, ex-County Clerk, took possession, having invested $500. The paper will be published the same as heretofore.

HARD ON THE RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—In the matter of the claim of the United States against the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company for certain revenue taxes on interest coupons paid by the company, Master Commissioner Fishback has made a report in which he allows the United States $1,914, together with the penalty of $1,000 thereon for taxes on interest coupons paid during the last five months of 1870.

A BURNED BRIDGE.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad bridge across Beaver Creek, near Green Springs Station, burned last evening, delaying trains several hours. The loss is estimated at $5,000. It took fire from a passing locomotive. A trestle was quickly erected, and trains are running regularly.

MICHIGAN.

DEATH OF THE REV. ALFRED EDDY.

NILES, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Alfred Eddy, for more than eleven years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, died today from a painful illness of nine months, in his 69th year. Dr. Eddy was a native of Wayne County, New York, and began his ministerial life in Williamson, his native town, in 1835. He came West in 1849, and preached in Beloit, Wis., six years, and then in Bloomington, Ill., eight years, and was chaplain of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry a short time, after which he had pastoral charge of the old Olivet Church, and subsequently of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, of Chicago. Since 1871 he has been in this city. He was a man of marked ability, eloquent and impressive, popular in all circles, greatly loved by his own congregation, and a man of great usefulness. His death is sincerely mourned by the entire community.

NEW BANKING ENTERPRISE.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—For a short time past there has been in progress the organization of a new bank in this city. Finally the stock has all been taken by residents. The necessary authority from the Controller of the Currency authorizing such organization has been secured. At a meeting of stockholders held Saturday evening a full Board of Directors was elected, after which the following officers were elected: D. F. Comstock, President; W. W. Smith, Vice-President; C. W. Comstock, Cashier. The bank is to be known as the Big Rapids National Bank, and will probably be ready for business by the 1st of June.

A RAILROAD VICTIM.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—George W. Slater, the victim of the railroad accident on the Michigan Central west of Charlotte, died from his injuries last night, after being removed to his residence. His wife lies at the point of death.

AN INNOCENT MAN PARDONED.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued pardons to Samuel Ulman, sentenced from Kalamazoo, March 25, 1855, for life, for murder; and Austin Parks, sentenced from Oakland County for twenty years for assault to murder. Ulman, after twenty-eight years' imprisonment, has been proven innocent.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR-MILLS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—[Special.]—At Minneapolis quite a number of the flour-mills have shut down during the last week, generally for an indefinit period, the cause being the slow movement of wheat and the consequent advance in prices, with no corresponding advance in flour. The mills running at the present are the Anchor, which started today, Cataract, Dakota, Galaxy, Minneapolis, Model, Phœnix, St. Anthony, Union, Washburn B and C, and the Zenith, representing a daily capacity of 9,135 barrels out of the combined capacity of all the mills of 25,258 barrels. Of those now grinding some will probably shut down this week. The Humboldt Mill starts up as soon as necessary repairs are completed. The Pillsbury A, capacity 2,500 barrels daily, shut down today for ten days or two weeks, and may remain down during the entire month.

MARCUS C. WRIGHT HELD FOR TRIAL.

A Morris special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Marcus C. Wright was brought before Justice Hutchins today upon complaint of W. H. Landis, charged with embezzlement from the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Road of $419. He waived examination, and in default of bail was committed to await the May term of the District Court.

TICKET THIEVES.

An Albert Lea special states that on Saturday afternoon Mr. Gates, agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at that place, informed Chief-of-Police Mitchell that a large number of tickets had been stolen from his depot, and he desired the arrest of the thieves. Mr. Mitchell went in pursuit, and soon had them in charge. They were lodged in jail and today were arraigned before Justice Storey, who held them in $300 bonds each, in default of which they were sent to the county jail. One of them gives his name as Frank Carpenter, and hails from Cincinnati, and the other says his name is Frank Stanley, and claims Chicago as his abiding place.

KANSAS.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

WICHITA, Kas., March 5.—[Special.]—The preliminary hearing of Frank Young, charged with conspiracy to burn the Occidental Hotel, in this city, is now in progress before Esquire Junkermann. The evidence for the prosecution thus far is that of Dave Coffey, who claims that Young hired him to burn the building on the night of the 23d of February last. Public sympathy is with Young. The case creates unusual interest.

DAKOTA.

BIDDING FOR THE RAILROADS.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 5.—At a mass-meeting here this evening it was resolved to give $100,000 to any railroad not under the control of the Northern Pacific first reaching this city giving direct connection with Chicago and the East.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Prominent Physician of Roseville, O.

NEW COMERSTOWN, O., March 5.—[Special.]—News reached here tonight of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Dr. M. A. Randall, a prominent homeopathic physician of Roseville, Muskingum County, and circumstances give strong evidence of foul play. Shortly before daylight last Saturday morning a stranger knocked at Dr. Randall's door and requested him to go and see a sick child at John Smith's, about two miles away. Randall mounted his horse and rode in the direction of Mr. Smith's, and that was the last seen of him. Search was begun for him Saturday night, and late last evening his hat was found on a creek bank three miles north of Roseville, and the crown was mashed in and torn as if struck by a club while on the wearer's head. His horse was found seven miles further north, but no trace of Randall could be found. It is now supposed he was decoyed from home and murdered that night and his body thrown in the stream, as inquiries made at John Smith's, where the alleged sick child was, develop the fact that Randall had not been sent for, and there was no child in the family sick. Search has been made all day through the surrounding country and the creek has been dragged, but up to 10 o'clock tonight no traces of the missing man have been found.

Durkee's Salad Dressing is composed of the freshest, purest, and choicest condiments money will buy. It surpasses any that can be made at home, is cheaper, saves labor and all anxiety.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Hoadley's Political Future a Matter of Speculation in Ohio—Other News.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—[Special.]—The political future of Judge Hoadley continues to be a topic of much speculation. A week ago the information was furnished that he would be compelled, on account of the press of professional business, to decline the Democratic nomination for Governor. It is now said that the Judge was led to this decision by undue persuasion, which was prompted by a hostile clique. It has become notorious that John G. Thompson is doing his utmost to slaughter Hoadley, and it is said that the Judge has become solicitous lest his withdrawal will be attributed to the hostility of Thompson. Today Judge Hoadley, accompanied by Gov. Underwood, the publisher of the new Democratic *News*, left for Washington. Their mission is thought to be a political one. Gov. Underwood is strong and determined in support of Hoadley, first for the Governorship, and then for the United States Senate and Presidency. The *Times-Star* this afternoon says: "Judge Hoadley and immediate followers constitute one side of a triangle, with the other two sides giving him oblique punches whenever they can. The Judge was a candidate for Governor. Whether he is or is not at this stage would be hard to say. Perhaps the Judge himself couldn't tell if he tried. The three sides of the Democratic triangle are represented by Judge Hoadley, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, and the *Enquirer*. The Hoadley people some time ago determined to capture the Pendleton side, and then, having closed in on the *Enquirer* arm of the triangle, would have the whole thing in their own hands. As a part of this plan the Hoadley people announced that there was no antagonism to Mr. Pendleton in Judge Hoadley's candidacy, and Judge Hoadley emphatically indorsed Mr. Pendleton's civil-service measure. The plan, instead of working as was expected, has left the Hoadley people in the worst kind of a box. One antagonistic wing has been kind enough to withdraw Judge Hoadly from the contest, endeavoring to let him down easily, so that he may be laid out without exactly knowing what hurt him. The other side of the triangle, represented by the *Enquirer*, insists that this effort to let him down gently 'is discreditable trickery and double dealing.' They want him left in the contest so that he can be knocked out in a clean, business-like way, and, after it is over, know how it was done and how badly he was hurt. Both sides profess the greatest friendship for Judge Hoadley, and they doubtless do love him dearly, as he will find later on."

CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—B. T. Frederick, Democrat, who is preparing to contest the seat in the House of the Hon. James Wilson, is busy preparing testimony. Without having gone over half the district, he already claims enough of one kind and another to overcome Wilson's majority and give him thirty-seven votes to spare. Depositions of clerks of three townships in this county, taken today, resulted in a net gain of seven votes for him. Just how much this ex-parte testimony is worth, or whether Mr. Wilson can overcome it, is a matter of guess-work here. Frederick is pushing every point, and it is believed that before a Democratic House he will unseat Wilson, who holds the certificate.

CLINTON, IA.

CLINTON, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—The Democrats carried the city in the election today, electing F. A. Seavey Mayor over T. H. Ellis; W. B. Holmes Treasurer over George Spencer; James McCarty Assessor over J. D. B. Williams; A. R. McCoy Solicitor, on both tickets. The Democrats elect one Alderman and the Republicans elect the other three. Seavey's majority, 150. Adams Schneider, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Lyons over J. C. Root, Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The official canvass shows the charter defeated by thirty-two votes. Many protests were filed. There's much suspicion of foul play.

PORTLAND AND LEWISTON, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—John W. Deering (Democrat) was elected Mayor by 174 majority over Libbey (Republican), present incumbent. Lewiston elected Dr. Garcelon (Democrat) Mayor by 219 majority. The Greenback vote was very light.

ELECTION NEWS.

BOONE, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—The election was quiet and a very light vote polled. The issue was on the water-works question, which was almost unanimously carried. John Y. Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The Republicans elected the Treasurer and four of the five Councilmen. Ogden, Boone County, elects Aaron Haven, Democrat, Mayor, and the balance of the officers Republican.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—At the city election today Senator John W. Henderson, Independent Republican, was elected Mayor; L. M. Ayers, Chief of the Fire Department; A. G. Plumb, Treasurer; and Stoddard, Recorder and Assessor. Three Republican and three Democratic Aldermen were elected.

CITY ELECTION AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—At the city election held today the Republican ticket was elected, and two of the four Aldermen chosen are Republican. Capt. Blodgett receives 150 majority for Mayor over Werden, Democrat. Erb, for Marshal, receives 250 majority over Neely, Democrat.

ENOCH-ARDENISH.

Return of a Husband After a Long Absence, to Find His Wife Married to Another Man.

TROY, N. Y., March 5.—[Special.]—A highly-romantic case was brought to light today. About twenty years ago Eliza Bussey, of this city, was married to Frank Lee. The couple lived together four years and a daughter was born to them. Lee then went to New York in search of work. It was after the close of the Civil War, and he was 23 years old. One unlucky day he got drunk and enlisted in the United States army. Before he could realize his position he was on his way West, and the command in which he enlisted was sent to Arizona to fight Indians. Lee wrote to his wife a statement of the case, and she, resigning herself to fate, secured work in a Troy collar manufactory. Lee was taken prisoner by the Indians, and was a captive three years. His young wife was distracted. She knew nothing of her husband's captivity, and supposed he had deserted her. Suddenly a letter was received by her brother-in-law from a soldier in Arizona stating that Frank had undoubtedly been killed by Indians. This was four years after he left Troy, and two years after Mrs. Lee, supposing herself a widow, married Merrill Cody and went to live with him in West Troy. When Lee learned his wife had remarried he determined not to disturb her, and continued fighting the red-skins. Mrs. Lee found that her second marriage was as unlucky as the first. She received substantial evidence that Cody had a wife and a young child in Silver Falls, and when she asked him about this he said he had a divorce. He never showed it, however. Mrs. Lee found it necessary to continue work in a cotton-shop in order to support herself and the daughter she had by Lee. In the meantime the young daughter grew up to womanhood, and when she had passed her 16th year in 1880 she married a young Trojan and son of a wealthy citizen. The mother then left Cody and resided permanently with her daughter. Lee, abandoning his warfare against the Indians, had gone to California and secured a position on the police force. As he grew somewhat in riches the longing for home came to him. He determined to come and see his mother and brothers. He had no intention of disturbing his former wife. He arrived in Troy Saturday. An uncontrollable desire to see his daughter prompted him to call at her residence. He introduced himself as a sewing-machine agent. He told her he had known her father well, and for two hours and a half he talked to her, asking her questions, which the young wife, not suspecting the identity of the man, thought very strange. Then he left the house, but shortly after reappeared and his wife answered his knock. The recognition was mutual, and the scene that followed can be imagined. Cody today stated he intended to have the woman arrested for bigamy. Lee declares his intention of immediately starting with his wife for California. Cody has employed counsel to thwart such a move.

THE DEAD GOVERNOR.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Late Alexander H. Stephens.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—[Special.]—A committee of ladies are busily engaged draping the Senate Chamber. Tomorrow morning the body of Gov. Stephens will be brought here, where it will remain in state until Thursday afternoon, when the funeral will take place. Arrangements are only partially completed. Enough of them, however, have been made to warrant the statement that the affair will be of great magnitude. The Legislature will be here in a body, and delegations from all the principal cities and towns in the State will be in attendance. The military of the State will attend in large numbers, as arrangements are being made to have them here at the burial. The body of Mr. Stephens for the present will be placed in the vault of the late David G. Cotting, who was Secretary of State under Bullock. There it will remain until the family desires to remove it to Liberty Hall, the home of the dead Governor, where he has often expressed a desire to be buried.

His Life-Long Friend, Judge Lochrane, Reviews His Virtues—His Famous Interview with Andy Johnson.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, at the Grand Pacific last evening, and said:

"I see that you have telegraphed to Atlanta offering a Pullman palace-car to carry the remains of Gov. Stephens to Crawfordsville, if it is desired."

"Yes, sir," said Judge Lochrane, "the Pullman Palace-Car Company gave Gov. Stephens and his friends a car to Atlanta when he was inaugurated as Governor, and when I learned of his death I did desire that the same honor should be paid his remains as had been paid to him in life. My intimacy with Mr. Stephens," continued the Judge, "was warm and personal for over thirty years, and my respect for his honesty in public life has never wavered. His integrity no man ever questioned. His loyalty to friendship no man ever doubted. His unselfishness is without a precedent in public men. His truth made him

A MODEL AND AN EXAMPLE

to the Christian world. His sympathy with everything which wore God's image, of whatever creed, nationality, or color, grew more and more every day I knew him, and the more I saw of him the higher he rose in my admiration and esteem. I saw him when crowds hung upon his lips, and his eloquence flashed through audiences like electricity. I saw him in the zenith of his power. I saw him when the shadows and draperies of death were creeping around him. I saw him when he was Vice-President of the Confederate States. And I saw him, at his request, when he was released as a prisoner from Fort Warren, and he was always the same great, grand, true, and manly statesman."

"Did Gov. Stephens

CALL UPON PRESIDENT JOHNSON

in 1865, after his release?"

"Well, yes. Mr. Stephens called upon President Johnson in Washington, and as I am now the only living man who was present at that interview, what was said you must pardon me from repeating. I can only say in justice to the memories of both, that it was manly upon both sides. Mr. Stephens felt that he had been grievously wronged in his imprisonment, and that he had encountered more opposition and struggled harder to save Georgia from secession than Mr. Johnson had to save Tennessee. Mr. Johnson felt that under the terrible pressure which had been put upon his Administration, growing out of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the fearful deluge of blood which the War had caused, some sacrifice had to be made by the distinguished representatives of the Rebellion. The interview lasted for nearly two hours, and, of course, took a wide scope. It was conducted with dignity upon both sides, and its ending marked with cordial friendship on the part of both the gentlemen. As to the various questions discussed or the sentiments uttered by either I have nothing to say, and I have only said this much as an act of courtesy to you. I was with Mr. Stephens when he returned—in fact, returned with him when he returned to Georgia. I was with him when he was elected to the Senate of the United States, which unfortunately, owing to the partisan rancor of the time, he was

NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER.

It was unfortunate, because no man at that time occupied a seat in the Senate with broader views of the public interests, or who would have contributed more to the restoration of peace and National prosperity. Stephens was a great man in all senses. As a lawyer, as an orator, as a statesman he had few equals in the United States. In honesty and fidelity to promises and friendships and in unselfishness he stood above all men I ever knew. In social life he was genial, social, sympathetic. He had a love of the humorous which Cervantes himself might have envied. In the courage of his conviction he was as Spartan as Leonidas himself. As feeble as a child, a giant could not have insulted him without resentment. As tender as a woman in all the gentleness of his nature, he was as firm as a mountain of iron to resist any appeal which did not carry with it the conviction that it was just. When he died Georgia lost her greatest man, the grave received the noblest dust that ever mingled with its kindred earth, and the pen that writes his epitaph should be dipped in glory."

THE PACIFIC BANK.

A Side Issue in the Litigation Concerning the Bankrupt Institution.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5.—[Special.]—A side issue of the litigation concerning the bankrupt Pacific Bank, of Boston, and the Bay of Fundy Mining Company, which is pending in both the civil and criminal courts in Boston, has turned up in this vicinity. The Bay of Fundy Company, besides their large property in Nova Scotia, own a quarry near Longmeadow, which they opened about two years ago, and on which they claim to have spent $15,000. They mortgaged this with their other property to the Pacific Bank in February, 1882, for $125,000. One of the conditions recited in the mortgage was that they should issue a second mortgage, with bonds, for $125,000, and that the bank should take these bonds and cancel the first mortgage. The second mortgage was made directly, and the bonds were offered to the bank, which refused to take them and surrender the old mortgage, claiming that the conditions had not been complied with. Then the bank foreclosed the first mortgage and sold the property elsewhere, and the other day Receiver Price offered the Longmeadow property at auction for the benefit of the bank creditors. The mining company has also been put in the hands of a Receiver in New York, and he appeared on the scene with Lawyer Copeland, and warned the attendants at the auction that whoever bought the property bought into a big lawsuit. After this announcement there were no bidders, and it was bought in for the bank at $5,000. The Receiver of the mining company will contest this sale on the ground that the company's tender of the bonds fulfilled the conditions of the mortgage, and that the foreclosure was invalid. The morals of the various transactions are complicated by the fact that the officers of the bank and the mining company are substantially the same men. Benyon, the bank President, was also President of the mining company, and Edwin M. Fowle, recently arrested on complaint of Receiver Price for defrauding the bank, was Treasurer of the mining company. The rest of the company explain the prominence of the men in their affairs by saying that a lot of their stock was pledged at the bank as collateral, and that when the election came Benyon and his crowd took this stock and elected themselves into office for the purpose of plundering the mining company, as they had done the bank.

LAND FRAUDS IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 5.—The school-land laws are grossly violated by the use of fictitious names. Four surveyors are in collusion with speculators. One syndicate has taken up 320,000 acres, using fictitious names. In the same way individuals have secured twenty to thirty sections. A bill will probably be introduced declaring the sales void.

Boils, sores, and ulcers indicate a bad state of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates all foul humors.

THE COUNCIL.

All the License Ordinances Are Now Disposed Of.

All-Night Saloons Untaxed—Money-Changers, Brokers, Etc., Are Not So Lucky.

Wholesale Liquor-Dealers to Pay $150—Druggists Remain at $25.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Appropriations—They Foot Up $4,021,224.

The Council met last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except White, Marder, Meyer (Fifteenth), Barrett, and Sweeney.

THE MAYOR'S VETO OF LICENSE ORDINANCES.

The Mayor said: I have returned several ordinances passed at the last meeting, for the reason of informality in expression. The Law Department thought this course best, as they can be amended; whereas, if not returned tonight, it would require a separate ordinance to amend, and take until April to get them through. The Chair wishes to state that quite a number of delegations have been to him, asking that he would not sign or that he would oppose several of these ordinances, because they were thought to be, by the persons interested, either oppressive or not equal. The Chair holds that the Council is the best judge of the proper amounts at which licenses should be fixed. The Aldermen come directly from the people; they are more closely in connection with them; and he does not think the veto is placed in the Mayor's hands merely to exercise it for a discretion which the Council can exercise as well as himself. He does not veto unless some great injustice is done, or on account of illegality, or where the Council inadvertently does damage to the city.

Appended is the veto message:

I herewith return to your honorable body, without my approval in their present shape, the following ordinances, passed Feb. 26, concerning "Druggists," "Delivery Wagons," "Public Scales," "Bill-Posting," "Soap Factories," "Tanneries," "Junk-Shops," "Keepers of an Ordinary or Restaurant," "Tug-Boats," "Intelligence Offices," and "Lumber-Yards," for the reasons hereinafter stated.

In some of these ordinances, save in those concerning junk-shops and ordinaries, is it provided that the license required is a yearly license, nor is the duration of such license expressly limited to the period of one year. While it is believed that such licenses would be held to be good for one year only, yet there exists some doubt as to whether the general ordinance providing that "no license shall be granted for a longer period than one year" can apply to ordinances passed subsequently to this general ordinance. To remove all question of doubt on this subject, I would suggest that the words "per annum" be inserted where they do not now occur.

THE ORDINANCE CONCERNING "ORDINARIES"

was amended by striking out the words "booth, shed, or stand," with the intention of exempting the keepers of small lunch-stands. It will not have this effect, as these would undoubtedly be included among those who sell food in a "house, or building, or cellar." If it is the wish of the Council to exempt the small lunch places, I would suggest that there might be added at the end of Sec. 3 some such proviso as the following:

"*Provided*, That no keeper of an ordinary shall be required to pay a license under this ordinance whose gross daily receipts average less than —— dollars."

The ordinance concerning

PUBLIC SCALES

does not harmonize with Art. 67 of the Code. Under the ordinance a person would have a right to set up public scales without filing a bond, or complying with the provisions of Art. 66, respecting weighers. I would therefore recommend that all after the enacting clause be stricken out and the following inserted:

"SEC. 1. That Sec. 2,060 of the Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following: 'Every such weigher shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of $10 per annum upon each of his scales for an annual license or permit.'

"SEC. 2. No person shall keep or use any scale in any public place, street, or alley within the City of Chicago for weighing any substance or thing for the public, except city weighers who have complied with Art. 67 of the Municipal Code and with the provisions of this ordinance.

"SEC. 3. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall pay a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $15 for each offense."

The legality of the ordinance respecting

DELIVERY WAGONS

is very doubtful. I believe it can be made legal by requiring a license of those wagons which are not provided with broad tires. It is proper that a distinction should be drawn between vehicles which cause less wear of the pavements of the city than others; and an ordinance so drawn would be within the power of the city to regulate traffic on the streets. The ordinance should also except from its provisions those who pay a license on their vehicles under other ordinances of the city. I recommend, therefore, that the ordinance be amended by striking out the last provision at the end of Sec. 1, and inserting the following: "Provided further, that no person who pays a license on his wagon or wagons, or other vehicles under any other ordinance of the city is required to pay a license under this section; and it is further provided that no license is required under this ordinance in case such wagon or other vehicle carries a burden of less than 2,500 pounds in weight, and is provided with felloes and tires of not less than four inches in breadth; or in case such wagon or other vehicle carries a burden of less than 6,000 pounds in weight and is provided with felloes and tires of not less than five inches in breadth."

The effect of this would be to exempt from the provisions of this ordinance those who comply with what was formerly Sec. 2,006 of the code. The ordinance should be further amended by inserting the words "per annum" after the words "$5" and "$2.50" in Sec. 1.

TAXING DRUGGISTS.

Ald. Colvin moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance taxing drug-stores was passed. The motion was agreed to.

The same Alderman moved that the words "per annum" be added to it, as the Mayor suggested.

Ald. Wetherell protested against taxing druggists at all, some of them having requested him to do it.

Ald. Lawler said that a delegation of druggists had been to him objecting to the wording of the ordinance, because it seemed to class them with saloons in the sale of liquor.

Ald. Wetherell said he had supposed they objected to paying money more than to the wording of the ordinance.

Ald. Dixon said he supposed these ordinances came from the Law Department.

The Mayor explained that the Law Department had made inadvertent omissions from the speed with which that department had to draft them.

Ald. Dixon insisted that as they had not been sufficiently passed upon by the Law Department, they should not be at this time passed by the Council.

The Mayor explained that the department had indorsed the ordinances, with the amendments suggested by him.

Ald. Dixon moved that the ordinances be recommitted.

Ald. Lawler charged that Ald. Dixon was trying to delay action on the appropriation bill. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was carried, and the amendment prevailed.

Ald. Geohegan wanted to substitute $100 for $25, but no one came to his aid.

Ald. Wickersham said $25 would give a great deal of dissatisfaction, and justly so. A great many druggists kept liquor merely for accommodation, and they would not take out a license. He thought the ordinance ought to be laid on the table, but, if that could not be done, the fee should be $12—the same as the National Government charged them now.

Ald. Phelps said any druggist who sold rum in any shape, or for any purpose, ought to pay $25.

Ald. Wickersham moved to strike out $25 and insert $12.

Ald. Burke hoped "even that" wouldn't prevail. It would simply make 350 or 400 more saloons. There were too many already. The druggists, if licensed, would sell liquor to anybody to make the $12.

Ald. Phelps remarked that if that was true the fee ought to be $100.

Ald. Blair said the Finance Committee's report was about ready. The estimates of receipts for the current fiscal year was based on these ordinances, and if the fees were changed the work of the committee would have to be done over again. He hoped, therefore, unless it was the desire to delay the bill, the ordinances would be maintained.

The amendment went through—yeas 18, nays 15—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Altpeter, Purcell, Lawler, Nelson, Dean, Bond, Everett, Wanzer, Meyer (Fifteenth), Barrett, and Geohegan—18.

Nays—Phelps, Sheridan, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Peevey, Gaynor, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, and Blair—15.

The ordinance as amended was passed—yeas 20, nays 13—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Wetherell, Foss, Altpeter, Riordan, Purcell, Lawler, Nelson, Dean, Bond, Everett, Wanzer, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett, Blair, Geohegan—20.

Nays—Phelps, Shorey, Sheridan, Burke, Cullerton, Hildreth, Peevey, Gaynor, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Quinn, and Colvin—13.

BILLPOSTERS.

Ald. Dixon moved that the ordinance in relation to billposters be reconsidered. It was carried.

Ald. Hildreth moved to amend the ordinance so that it should not apply to billposters who do not employ wagons in their business—this because this license would wipe out many who follow this business in a small way.

Ald. Phelps hoped that it would not prevail, as in that case all billposters would discard the use of wagons.

Ald. Blair said the Finance Committee had calculated on a license-fee from but three or five bill-posters.

Ald. Cullerton said that the Finance Committee had agreed to submit a bill which was but $425 within the limit, counting in all the money which it was expected to get from licenses, and the Council must not lessen any of the license-fees ordained at the last meeting.

Ald. Peevey advanced the proposition that the bill-posters who pay no license would undermine, by reason of their immunity, the large operators. The small posters were the biggest nuisance anyway, and should be subject to police control. He moved to make the license $25 for posters not using a wagon. The motion was carried—yeas 18, nays 14—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Nelson, Dean, Wanzer, Meyer, Quinn, Meier, Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Blair—18.

Nays—Ald. Sanders, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Bond, Dalton, Hirsch, Geohegan, Ryan—14.

The words "annual license" were inserted, as suggested by the Mayor, and the ordinance passed—yeas 24, nays 10—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Foss, Burke, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Nelson, Bond, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer, Quinn, Meier, Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Blair—24.

Nays—Ald. Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Sheridan, Cullerton, Dean, Everett, Dalton, Ryan, Geohegan—10.

DRUGGISTS AGAIN.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance in relation to druggists was passed.

Ald. Sanders moved to table that.

The latter motion was lost—yeas 15, nays 19—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Foss, Sheridan, Altpeter, Purcell, Nelson, Dean, Bond, Everett, Dalton, Ryan, Barrett—15.

Nays—Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Wanzer, Hirsch, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Sweeney, Blair, Geohegan—19.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) moved to insert $25 instead of $12.

Ald. Burke moved to table. Lost.

Ald. Cullerton moved the previous question.

Ald. Lawler wanted to get in the memorial or protest of the druggists.

The Mayor ruled that he couldn't do it.

Ald. Dixon made the point that under the charter the druggists had the right of petition. [Laughter.]

The main question was ordered.

Ald. Lawler made another unsuccessful attempt to work in the memorial.

The motion to amend was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 14—as follows:

Yeas—Phelps, Foss, Sheridan, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Wanzer, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Sweeney, Blair—19.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Shorey, Burke, Altpeter, Gaynor, Nelson, Dean, Bond, Everett, Barrett, and Geohegan—14.

Ald. Wetherell wanted to explain his vote, but wasn't allowed, so he didn't vote at all.

The ordinance as amended went through by the same vote.

SOAP FACTORIES, ETC.

The ordinance taxing soap factories was reconsidered, and according to Ald. Hildreth's motion the amendment of the word "annual" before the word "license" was made, and the ordinance was passed—yeas 30, nays 3—Ald. Shorey, Wetherell, and Bond being in the negative.

The next ordinance was that relating to tanneries. It was reconsidered, the Mayor's amendment making the license an annual one inserted, and the ordinance passed—yeas, 29; nays, 5—Ald. Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Dean, and Ryan only voting in the negative.

The tug-boat ordinance was reconsidered, and Ald. Lawler moved to amend by inserting the words "or steam-barge" after tug-boats. The motion was agreed to.

The Mayor's amendment making the license an annual one was agreed to, and the ordinance passed—yeas, 28; nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sanders, Phelps, Wetherell, Foss, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Gaynor, Nelson, Everett, Wanzer, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer, Quinn, Meier, Colvin, Sweeney, Blair, Cullerton—28.

Nays—Ald. Shorey, Peevey, Dean, Bond, Barrett, Geohegan—6.

The ordinance in relation to intelligence offices was reconsidered, and amended as suggested. It was then passed—yeas, 30; nays, 2—Dixon and Wickersham.

THE ORDINANCE CONCERNING LUMBER-YARDS

was reconsidered.

Ald. Colvin understood that it didn't cover all dealers, and he moved to amend so as to include all who deal in lumber from "car, vessel, or yard." Agreed to.

Ald. Wetherell urged that the $100 fee was based on $500 for the saloons, and hence the lumbermen should not be taxed more than one-fifth the sum charged the saloons. He therefore moved to make the fee $20. Good clear-headed men thought the ordinance was illegal anyway. He didn't think anything would be collected anyhow. The better way would be to have a small amount, so that if nothing was collected the city wouldn't lose much.

Ald. Lawler challenged the consistency of the last speaker, who had voted for a $100 license for tanneries and soap-factories, but now complained because it was proposed to tax his business the same amount.

Ald. Wetherell explained that he was not a lumberman, nor did he represent that business. The question he raised was as to the legality of the ordinance.

Ald. Dean did not want it understood that the lumbermen wanted a low license. They thought it illegal to tax them at all, because they were probably the most taxed people in the town, their stock being at all times in full view of the Assessor. They did not consider that they made any extra trouble or expense to the city for police or street paving. They did not use the streets nor did they have use for policemen except what they hired themselves. The lumber interest had not needed the city's fire protection for years, and a lumber pile was the safest risk in the city. They had to compete with many other shipping points where no such tax was levied.

Ald. Altpeter explained that he was opposed to this whole license scheme, except that it was absolutely necessary to have money from whatever source it could be obtained legally.

Ald. Lawler spoke of the obstruction of streets caused by the lumber piles, and asserted that Marshal Swenie wanted more engines to protect the lumber district.

Ald. Sweeney moved to lay Ald. Wetherell's motion on the table. The motion prevailed.

The Mayor's amendment making the license an annual one was adopted.

Ald. Wetherell moved to make the maximum fine for the violation of the ordinance $100. The motion prevailed.

The ordinance as amended was passed—yeas 24, nays 9—as follows:

Yeas—Appleton, Sanders, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Nelson, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Blair, and Geohegan—24.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Dean, Everett, and Wanzer—9.

The next ordinance was the one concerning

RESTAURANTS.

The Mayor had suggested the addition of the proviso that nobody should be obliged to pay this tax whose daily receipts were less than —— dollars.

Ald. Colvin moved that the blank be filled by "15." The motion prevailed.

The ordinance as amended passed—yeas, 26; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Appleton, Sanders, Wetherell, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Gaynor, Nelson, Bond, Everett, Wanzer, Dalton, Ryan, Meyer, Quinn, Meier, Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Blair, Geohegan—26.

Nays—Ald. Dixon, Wickersham, Phelps, Shorey, Foss, Dean, Hirsch—7.

The ordinance in relation to the weighers was reconsidered, amended as suggested, and then passed—yeas, 33; nay, 1—Phelps.

The ordinance concerning junk-shops was also reconsidered, amended, and passed unanimously.

The next ordinance was

THE DELIVERY WAGONS.

The Mayor's suggestion was that the wagons which pay a license under other ordinances be exempt, as also those which have tires of a certain width.

Ald. Cullerton said the Finance Committee had not considered the ordinance at all, thinking it illegal. It ought not to be passed, and he moved to refer it to the Licence Committee.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) moved an amendment requiring persons living outside of the city who send in wagons to deliver goods to take out a license.

The ordinance and amendment were sent to the committee.

Ald. Colvin moved to reconsider the vote by which

THE BREWERS

were taxed, because the manufacturers of weiss bier ought not to pay $500. A number of small brewers also ought not to be required to pay such a tax.

The motion prevailed—yeas, 20; nays, 14—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Dixon, Appleton, Shorey, Foss, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Peevey, Nelson, Dean, Bond, Dalton, Meyer, Quinn, Meier, Colvin, Barrett, Sweeney, Geohegan—20.

Nays—Alds. Wickersham, Sanders, Phelps, Wetherell, Sheridan, Burke, Cullerton, Purcell, Gaynor, Everett, Wanzer, Hirsch, Ryan, Blair—14.

Ald. Meier offered a substitute for the ordinance providing for an annual license of $1 per wagon for brewers, manufacturers of soda water, and beer bottles. He thought that it would be more difficult to collect $500 from each brewer than a moderate sum for each brewer's delivery-wagon.

Ald. Dixon moved to refer the substitute to the Committee on Licenses. The motion prevailed.

After exempting the weiss-beer brewers, the ordinance was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 6—Phelps, Shorey, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Sweeney, and Geohegan.

Ald. Cullerton called up the ordinance in relation to

MONEY-CHANGERS, BANKERS, AND BROKERS,

and offered an amendment which classified them. He moved to make the fee for bankers, brokers, money-changers, and commission merchants $100.

Ald. Wetherell understood that a license could not be collected from a National bank. Hence the Council should find out before it acted—get the opinion of the Law Department on the point.

Ald. Barrett said a $100 fee would ruin the young commission men in his ward. Hence he moved to omit them.

Ald. Shorey didn't think the Council had a right to define what a broker was. The law did that.

Ald. Cullerton said the charter gave the Council authority to license brokers, and the Law Department had told the Council who brokers were. In his opinion, the ordinance, if amended as he proposed, would be all right.

The motion of Ald. Barrett was lost—yeas 7, Phelps, Shorey, Foss, Bond, Wanzer, Barrett, and Sweeney; nays 26.

Ald. Geohegan moved to class commission merchants with insurance brokers.

Ald. Peevey thought they ought to pay $100, as they were "dead-sure-thing players," and ought to pay that much.

Ald. Shorey contended that the ordinance was illegal. The Council had no right to make a rule of evidence by defining who a "broker" is.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that the Law Department got the definition from the dictionary.

Ald. Shorey retorted that if the Law Department got its law from the dictionary it was time it received some instruction. The whole system of license was condemned by political economists. It was inherently vicious, as it could not operate equally. The only justification for it was regulation, which was not pretended in this case, since the businesses were to be "taxed."

Ald. Wickersham reminded the gentleman that he didn't recognize the principle of taxing the saloons according to their business. He [Shorey] advocated simply what suited his purpose. While he believed it was legal he would vote against the ordinance because other "brain occupations" were not mentioned in the charter.

The previous question was ordered.

The ordinance was passed—yeas 24, nays 9—as follows:

Yeas—Appleton, Sanders, Wetherell, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Nelson, Everett, Dalton, Hirsch, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Sweeney, Blair, and Geohegan—24.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Phelps, Shorey, Foss, Dean, Bond, Wanzer, and Barrett—9.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, It shall not be lawful for any person to exercise within this city the business of a money changer, or banker, broker, or commission merchant, including that of merchandise, produce, or grain broker, real-estate broker, and insurance broker, without a license therefor.

SEC. 2. A merchandise, produce, or grain broker is one who, for commission or other compensation, is engaged in selling or negotiating the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, produce, or grain belonging to others.

SEC. 3. A real-estate broker is one who, for commission or other compensation, is engaged in the selling of, or negotiating sales of, real estate belonging to others, or obtains or places loans for others on real estate.

SEC. 4. An insurance broker is one who is engaged in procuring or places insurance on buildings, vessels, and other property for others.

SEC. 5. There shall be collected annually for every license granted for any money-changer or broker or banker the sum of $100. There shall be collected annually for every license granted for any merchandise, produce, or grain broker the sum of $50. There shall be collected annually for every license granted for any real-estate broker the sum of $50. There shall be collected annually for every license granted for any insurance broker the sum of $50.

SEC. 6. That any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $100.

Several Aldermen called for

THE ALL-NIGHT ORDINANCE.

It fixed the fee at $150.

Ald. Colvin moved to amend by making the amount $500. If there were any hell-holes in Chicago they were the all-night saloons, since they were the resort of thieves and prostitutes. He was not in favor of them keeping open, but, as they did so, they ought to pay at least $500.

Ald. Wetherell said a Democratic politician told him at Springfield that the all-night houses were the most dangerous places in the city, and ought to pay at least $1,000 if they were allowed to keep open.

Ald. Barrett wanted the fee fixed at $200.

Ald. Lawler hoped the Council wouldn't pass such an ordinance at any price. Nothing demanded that they should be kept open.

Ald. Phelps—Nor in the day time either.

Ald. Lawler went on to say that a saloon could keep open from 5 a. m. to midnight, and that was certainly time enough for people to get a drink. The ordinance would encourage crime—authorize people to do business who should not have a license anyhow.

On motion of Ald. Geohegan the ordinance was tabled.

The ordinance in relation to

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

was taken up.

Ald. Lawler moved to strike out $250 and insert $100.

Ald. Phelps moved to lay this on the table. Lost.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by inserting $150. Agreed to.

The ordinance as amended went through—yeas 20, nays 7—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Wickersham, Appleton, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Gaynor, Nelson, Wanzer, Ryan, Meyer (Fifteenth), Quinn, Meier (Sixteenth), Colvin, Sweeney, Blair—20.

Nays—Sanders, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Lawler, Peevey, Dalton, Barrett, and Geohegan—7.

Appended is the ordinance as passed:

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, No person, firm, or corporation shall carry on or conduct the business of a wholesale liquor-dealer within the City of Chicago without having first obtained a license therefor from the City of Chicago, under a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for every violation.

SEC. 2. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits in quantities of not less than one gallon at the same time shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor-dealer. But no distiller who has taken out a license under ordinance licensing distillers, and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, shall be required to pay the license herein prescribed on account of such sales.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation carrying on or conducting the business of a wholesale liquor-dealer shall pay to the City Collector a license fee of $150 per annum, and every license so granted shall expire on the last day of June next thereafter. It shall be dated as of the day of application, and no person shall be deemed to be duly licensed to whom a license has not been actually issued.

Ald. Blair submitted

THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

on the Appropriation bill, which was laid over. The following table shows in the first column the estimates of the heads of departments, in the second of the Controller, and in the third the sums agreed upon by the committee:

	Dep'ts.	*Controller.*	*Committee.*
Building Department		$ 12,960	$ 11,941
City Cemetery		500	500
City-Hall fund	90,718	90,718	25,625
Collecting taxes		60,000	61,500
Dept. Public Works	1,203,875	680,134	509,874
Election expenses		5,200	5,330
Fire Department	659,674	515,302	428,903
General sinking fund		500	500
Health Department	198,857	104,007	100,701
Interest		592,701	607,518
Judgment account		33,415	34,271
Legal expenses		8,000	8,240
Police Courts		1,000	1,025
Police Department	834,955	572,595	504,330
Pounds		1,435	1,435
Printing and stationery		10,000	10,250
Public Library	59,500	25,072	25,072
Salaries		86,969	41,061
School Department	1,359,572	1,023,972	927,707
School sinking fund		500	
Sewerage	330,780	183,400	331,586
Street lamps		370,000	379,250
Special accounts		2,000	2,050
Deficiency, 2½ per cent		71,295	
Total		$4,464,656	*$4,021,224

*This includes the 2½ per cent estimated deficiency on account of collections.

AMONG THE MORE IMPORTANT ITEMS

recommended by the committee are the following:

Cleaning streets, South Division, $60,000; West Division, $85,000; North Division, $35,000; paving of street intersections, $130,323; paving of Michigan avenue, north of Twelfth street, $10,000; canal pumps, $55,007; harbor, $22,700; bridge at Ashland avenue, $20,000; viaduct at Centre avenue and Sixteenth street, $20,000, in addition to the unexpended balance; a viaduct at Chicago avenue and Halsted street, $40,000, in addition to the unexpended balance; for the sale or exchange of the lot at No. 180 Dearborn avenue, occupied by Chemical Engine No. 4, for a lot near the corner of Clark and Huron streets and a two-story brick building on the same, $10,000; for ten additional firemen to serve in companies in the business portion of the city, $6,000; for a Lieutenant and two men to operate a new stand-pipe, $2,167; for two new fire-engines, $8,500; to complete the new police station on West North avenue, $1,500; for a lot and station at the corner of Canalport avenue and Halsted street, $5,000; for new school sites and buildings, $260,000.

The Controller sent in a resolution appointing L. C. P. Freer, S. H. Kerfoot, and A. L. Coe to appraise the value of the Dearborn School lot. Laid over.

Ald. Lawler said that judges and clerks for the municipal election would have to be appointed at the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday night.

FIFTY-THREE HARD-BOILED EGGS.

[*Gastronomer.*]—"Talk about eatin' sixty quail in thirty days—that is nothing. I can eat two quail a day for the rest of my life if anybody will find 'em; but I'd a little rather try it on yellow-leg snipe," said Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the fishing-rod maker of Newark. "If Dolph Jakes was alive he could eat a bevy every day. He was the fearfullest gormandizer I ever saw. Did I ever tell you how he beat me out of $2.65?"

"No, Murphy; how was it?" said the listener.

"Why, I was sittin' in the Astor lunch one night, and in came Dolph. He walked up to the bar and took a drink. There was a big dish of hard-boiled eggs at one end of the bar, and he began going for the hen-fruit. He picked up an egg, cracked it on the bar, picked the shell off, and ate it. But he didn't stop; he ate another and another, until he had swallowed five. I was watching him, and it made me real mad to see him so greedy. So I said: 'Dolph, you had better eat 'em all, hadn't you?'

"'So I will, Charles, if you'll pay for 'em,' said he.

"'Go right along,' I said; 'I'll pay if you finish the dish.'

"He never stopped until he had eaten twenty-five more. He then took a drink, ate an oyster-stew, a plate of crackers, and finished the dish of eggs. There were twenty-three more. Fifty-three eggs was what he ate, and they had the cheek to charge me five cents apiece for 'em—just $2.65 I was out. I never spoke to Dolph again. I wouldn't associate with him after that."

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

A Bill to Enjoin the City and the Mayor—It Will Be Argued Today.

Yesterday morning Judge Lyman Trumbull, attorney for the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, and C. W. Sprigg, its solicitor, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond, against the City of Chicago and Mayor Carter H. Harrison, praying that they be enjoined and restrained from further interference with the poles and wires of the said Mutual Union Telegraph Company. The bill, in substance, was as follows:

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company was organized in the year 1880, under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of operating lines of telegraph between the different cities and towns in the United States, for the transmission of messages. Large sums of money had been expended in pursuance of this object in the erection and maintenance of extensive telegraph lines in all of the States for the transmission of private and public messages between points connected. The business they carried on was a commercial and public necessity. The company indicated its compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress passed July 24, 1866, to the Postmaster-General, and was entitled to protection under the act.

Among the cities reached by their wires was the City of Chicago. In 1881 they purchased from the Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph Company the right to string upon their poles, maintain, and operate eight wires, and in June of that year

DID STRING SAID WIRES

from the business portion of the city to the northern city limits. Said wires had since been, until the unlawful acts of the defendants afterwards set forth, used and operated by the Mutual Union Company. Prior to the month of December, 1881, the company desired to erect further lines connecting with other points in the United States, and applied to the proper authorities in the City of Chicago for permission so to do. Pursuant to their request, the Common Council adopted an ordinance Dec. 29, 1881, in that behalf, authorizing them to erect poles and wires upon a route to be designated by the Commissioner of Public Works, under certain stated conditions. One of these conditions was that such wires and poles be erected above ground for temporary use only, in the hope that some practical system be devised or discovered for operating telegraph-wires under ground, not only in Chicago, but in every large and crowded city where poles on the streets were objectionable and an inconvenience. The company agreed to do its utmost to seek out such a system at the earliest possible time and adopt it without delay. It was reasonably expected and hoped that such a system could be adopted and in operation by March 1, 1883, and in that belief this company consented to the insertion in the ordinance of a clause to the effect that the poles and wires could be removed at the company's expense March 1, 1883.

It was not at the time expected by either party that the strict letter of this clause

WOULD BE ADHERED TO,

but that the company would be allowed to continue its business until some practical system of underground telegraphy could be perfected.

The company strung about sixty wires on poles along a route prescribed by the Commissioner of Public Works, expending large sums of money in so doing, and operated these lines for the benefit of the public, doing a large business with the daily newspapers, brokers, and others who depended largely on the telegraph as an assistant to their business, hence their lines were certainly a commercial necessity. The company used the utmost efforts to perfect an underground system of telegraphy, and large sums of money were expended in experimenting. They began at one time to lay down a cable in the hope that it would be practicable, but it was not, the electrical difficulties to be overcome being many. All of these efforts on their part were known to the defendants.

The company believed that in equity it ought not to be held to the strict observance of the letter of the ordinance. If enforced it would be unable to do business in the City of Chicago. The company, the public, and the Government would suffer in consequence.

The City of Chicago and its employés, acting, as it was believed and stated, under the direction of the defendant, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the city, without notice and without giving the company any opportunity of

ENFORCING ITS RIGHTS

in a court of equity or otherwise, had, on March 2, 1883, forcibly cut all the wires of the company within the city limits upon the public highways and post-roads of the United States, and had cut off all communication between Chicago and other points on the company's lines. It was threatened that the Mayor intended to bring suit against the company for the removal of its poles and wires. The company had protested without effect against the cutting of the wires. Unless the honorable court interfered in the matter the company would be at a great loss. The action of Mayor Harrison, it was believed, had been taken without any direction or authority from the Common Council. The city had strung on the company's poles a number of wires used in the fire-alarm telegraph system, and these wires had not been molested. Since the cutting the Mayor had connived at and permitted the reconnection of one of the cut wires which was leased by the Mutual Union Company to private parties, thus discriminating against other persons interested in the maintenance of the company's wires. The company held that the maintenance of the wires was not a public injury and that the cutting had not been demanded by imperative public necessity. Other companies had a larger number of wires strung in the city, and it was believed that Harrison's action was unnecessary and malicious. The company had not abandoned its search for a practical underground system, but was employing experts and would continue to employ them until a perfect system should be discovered. Until it was their business should not be interrupted. As the company was without remedy in a court of law it was obliged to seek relief in a court of equity. The City of Chicago and Mayor Harrison must make answer to the allegations made in the bill, but not under oath, as an answer under oath was waived. Until a further hearing the city and the Mayor

SHOULD BE ENJOINED

or restrained from doing further cutting or interfering with the company's men in reconnecting and repairing the cut wires, and should be perpetually enjoined on a final hearing until such time as, with due diligence, a practical system of underground telegraphy was discovered.

Appended to the bill is a copy of the ordinance adopted by the Council Dec. 29, 1881, and upon the sixth section of this ordinance hangs the whole trouble. This section embodies the condition referred to in the bill, which provides for the removal of the poles and wires within the city limits by March 1, 1883.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the attorneys on both sides were in Judge Drummond's chambers to argue the bill. Judge Trumbull and C. W. Sprigg appeared for the Mutual Union Company, and City-Attorney Grinnell and F. H. Winston Jr., of Corporation-Council Adams' office, appeared for the city and the Mayor.

Mr. Grinnell said that he had been served with a notice of the bill in the forenoon, and had had no chance to see the notice or the bill until noon. Since then he had read it, but he thought

HE SHOULD BE GRANTED TIME

to formulate some argument and obtain a few affidavits, and asked that the matter be allowed to go over until today. It was very important, and should not be hurried.

Judge Drummond said he understood that the object of the bill was to restrain the defendants in certain acts, and did not see how it could be put over.

Mr. Grinnell said that the matter would remain precisely at it was if the continuance was granted.

Judge Trumbull said that the city had cut all their wires and had them by the throat. If their men could be allowed to repair and reconnect the wires he had no objection to a postponement.

Judge Drummond said he presumed that the cutting had been done under the color of some authority, and that it was not a wanton act.

Again Mr. Grinnell promised that everything should remain in statu quo until today. The company sought to restrain the Mayor from preventing them reconnecting their wires by the roundabout way of an injunction.

The Mayor had boasted, Judge Trumbull said, that by his action he had got ahead of an injunction.

Judge Drummond said the time asked was not very long, and if it was agreed that the state of affairs would remain unchanged he would

LET IT GO OVER.

Judge Trumbull said that if the city were to cut all of the telegraph wires there could be no commercial transactions in the city. There happened to be another company here, though, and the public could not suffer.

If he was aware that it was a mere wanton act, Judge Drummond said, he would not want to give any more time; but he supposed it had been done by some authority, and he would let it go now until 10 o'clock this morning.

Quiet Times at the Mutual Union—The Chicago and Milwaukee Line Resumes Business.

Yesterday morning matters were at a complete standstill in the Mutual Union operating department—no customers, not a message in sight, not even the click of an instrument to be heard. Only four or five operators were on duty, and the place had a deserted appearance, that contrasted oddly with its usual busy aspect. Since the wires were cut on Friday no messages to or from Chicago have been handled by the Mutual, but at the Stock-Yards office a few "through" messages—between such points as Buffalo and Milwaukee—have been received and forwarded. The company, has, however, handled a large amount of press matter for Minneapolis, the matter being made up in Chicago, sent by messenger to a point beyond where the cut was made, and forwarded thence by wire. For the present the services of "extra" operators have been dispensed with, but those having regular positions are generally getting full time, though doing little or no work and excused from duty a considerable of the time. It is not improbable that these salaries and other expenses may yet cut some figure in a suit for damages against the city. It was learned from E. R. Chapman, General Superintendent, that application had been made to Judge Drummond in chambers for an injunction to restrain the city authorities from interfering in any way with the business of the Mutual Union. Mr. Chapman anticipated obtaining a preliminary injuntion immediately, and, as the restoration of the wires was only a matter of three or four hours' work, he hoped to have the Mutual Union facilities in working order again early in the evening.

THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE COMPANY,

whose wires were cut at the same time as the Mutual Union's, succeeded in convincing the Mayor and Prof. Barrett that the cutting of its wires was a mistake. Permission was obtained by the company to put its wires back again, and at 12:35 p. m. yesterday the Chicago & Milwaukee folks resumed business. Mr. C. G. Sholes, manager of the Chicago & Milwaukee lines, desired to say that he had been misrepresented in recent interviews in which he is represented to have said rather emphatically that Prof. Barrett would be made to sing a different song, etc. Mr. Sholes says he made no such remark, and that, personally, he had nothing but the pleasantest feelings toward the Professor.

Underground Telegraphy.

It is well known that in this country the principal obstacle to the success of underground-wire systems for cities is the length of the circuits worked. In London, where the system is a success, there are no wires worked which at all compare in length with those between Chicago and New York. Mr. Pettit, who is Chicago manager of the Mutual Union, and well known in telegraph circles, was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter if it would not be practicable to establish the terminal instruments for main lines at a point outside the city limits, and have these instruments operated through underground wires to the business-centre, the main line practically ending outside the city. A device somewhat similar to this is in use in various branch offices in Chicago—such as those in the Board of Trade and in the newspaper buildings—the main-line instruments being situated a number of squares from the operator manipulating them. Mr. Pettit thought the scheme a feasible one, his objections being principally to the expense of the undertaking and its uselessness in case an underground system for long circuits was perfected. It would seem, therefore, that the objection by the telegraph companies to the underground system is principally a financial one, and that they could in the way suggested, or by some other simple method, abate the wire nuisance in short order if they had a very strenuous desire to do so.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rhea at the Grand Opera-House.

Last night at the Grand Opera-House in the play of "The Adventuress," Mlle. Rhéa performed what most people would have called an impossibility. With a bad play and a worse company she succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the audience, and charming every one present by her rare and indescribably winning personality. To all she does Mlle. Rhéa brings a bewitching coyness, a womanly tenderness, and a rounded grace that make every one of her personations a special study and pleasure. In her acting, as in that of all great artists, one recognizes the sincerity of an art that is almost above criticism, and quarrel as we may with Mlle. Rhéa's undue use of the falling inflection and her occasional awkwardness of manner, we are impelled in the long run to acknowledge her genius and pay tribute to charms so great that impartiality of criticism becomes a double virtue.

With all her faults—her broken English, her want of tragic emotional power—there is something about Mlle. Rhéa that compels respect, and that something is the purity of her methods and the absolute sincerity of her acting. Unfortunately, in "The Adventuress" Mlle. Rhéa has no fair chance for the display of her talent; and if she had, the badness of the company would be enough to kill it. Such a wooden set of artists has seldom been seen on a respectable stage, and to say that the best of them did fairly would only be to emphasize the badness of the rest. As to the play, it is too much talk and too little action; and, putting it briefly, we would sooner see Mlle. Rhéa in Beatrice, or some other Shakspearean character. But for the kindly offices of the *Iowa State Journal*, it might have puzzled one to give an intelligent idea of the plot. Happily, that paper comes to the rescue with the following result, so far as plot goes:

"Mrs. Clarkson, the leading character, taken by Mlle. Rhéa, was by birth an American octoroon and a slave. Her father, a white man, was the owner of her mother. When the child was 7 years of age her father sold both her and her mother on the block in Charleston, S. C., and to different masters. When the mother died her last words to the child were to remember the man that separated them and avenge the wrong. The child grew up, became a man-hater and an adventuress. She was very beautiful. Escaped from slavery, and while a servant in Boston captivated and married Mr. Clarkson, a wealthy gold-mine owner. Immediately after her marriage she return to Charleston, causes the two sons of her father and former master, her own half-brothers, to fall in love with her. One of the brothers kills the other in a fit of jealousy, and, through the adventuress, the other is arrested, tried, and hanged. Then she goes to Paris, and, with unlimited wealth at her disposal, lavishes it on dresses, diamonds, equipages, and receptions, for gentlemen only, turns the heads of mankind generally, and wins the hearty ill-will of womankind and exclusion from 'society.' At a fête given by the Duchess di Septmonts for a charitable purpose the adventuress offers to give 25,000 francs for a cup of tea at the fête in order that she may attend and meet the only one man she really loves—Gerard. The Duchess is shocked at the impertinence, and sarcastically replies by note to the adventuress that she will receive her if there is any gentleman among her relatives or friends who will present her. To her surprise her husband, the Duke, undertakes that formality, presents her, and the trouble begins. The main characters in the play are the adventuress, the husband, Mr. Clarkson, a typical, pushing, off-hand, witty, Western business-man, ready at a moment's notice to protect womanhood, take the part of the under dog in a fight; and, being provided with a revolver, able to get up a funeral without any unnecessary delay, and yet refined in manners and bearing; Mauricean, the loving and rather foolish old father of the Duchess; the Duchess, the young and handsome wife of the Duke, who couldn't marry Gerard because he was poor, and did marry the Duke because he was the Duke; the Duke, the regulation French nobleman, doesn't love his wife, but having large gambling debts, marries Mauricean's daughter and a fortune; Gerard, a poor civil engineer, who loved and loves the Duchess, but didn't marry as aforesaid; Remonin, a chemist and old bachelor, everybody's friend and nobody's enemy, and the Marquis De Rumieres, a jolly old gossip."

So much for the plot. As to the literary merits of the piece they are, in the translation, not much. There is too much talk and too little action, and if Mlle. Rhéa would have the success her personal charms and genius command she will change the play and substitute "Twelfth Night" or "Romeo and Juliet."

McVicker's.

"Lotta" appeared last night before a crowded house, which applauded her often and warmly. Later in the week an opportunity may occur to write of her at greater length. Meanwhile this much may be said, that her charms are perennial and "Lotta" is a synonym for a crowded house.

Haverly's Theatre.

"Sam'l of Posen" appeared at Haverly's last night, and, judging from the audience, took in a good number of "helef a dollars." Mr. Curtis and his play are so familiar as to render criticism unnecessary. Both the player and the play could be worse—but not much worse.

Hooley's Theatre.

"Lights o' London" shone last night at Hooley's in the presence of a crowded house, and from the enthusiastic manner in which it was received it bids fair to have a successful run.

SMALL-POX.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—[Special.]—In Indian Territory the law which was passed last Council authorizing the quarantine of neighborhoods was enacted for a special and worthy public object—namely; to prevent the extension of small-pox beyond the limits assigned to the quarantine. The importance attached to the observance of quarantine by the Indians is shown in this, a part of the law on the subject: Anybody who willfully and voluntarily breaks a lawful quarantine makes himself more or less an outlaw, because he declares himself by his reckless act an enemy of his country. The establishment of a quarantine is notice given by law to all concerned to keep away from the infected neighborhood, for fear of carrying the disease elsewhere. Should any one go into where he is thus by law forbidden, he is nothing less than a criminal and deserves to be treated as such. The law does not attach any penalty to the offense of breaking quarantine, but this fact does not exempt the offender from punishment, as the public is left free to deal individually or collectively with the offender as it pleases, and impose any penalty at time and place. An illustration: A foolhardy resident of Cooweescoowee District who had frequently and wantonly broken the quarantine there, and persistently neglected the warnings he received, was one morning found dead in the road, and the verdict rendered by everybody was, "Served him right."

CHICAGO MEDICAL.

Dr. Purdy States His Case—Some Sensible Advice.

The regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held at the Grand Pacific last evening, there being an unusually large attendance.

Dr. J. F. Todd was elected to membership by a unanimous vote. The names of Drs. F. S. Tabor, R. D. McArthur, E. W. Andrews, and A. S. Cook were presented as candidates for membership, but action was deferred until the next meeting. Dr. A. R. Jackson, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, reported that John B. Drake had made a proposition to furnish the banquet at $2 each, provided that there should be 100 people present, and recommended that the banquet should be paid for out of the association's funds instead of personal taxation, as that would induce a larger attendance. The report was tabled.

Dr. Charles W. Purdy then stated that before reading his paper he wanted to say that he had been outrageously slandered in a morning paper, and considered that an explanation of the affair was due the society; but the Chair ruled this out of order, and the gentleman proceeded with the reading of a paper on "The Pathology of Bright's Disease."

At the conclusion, Dr. T. O. Summers, Professor of Physiology in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, was invited to make a few remarks, and did so by stating that although it ill became him to come up to the "Jerusalem of Medicine" to discuss at length with such learned gentlemen, he wanted to take issue with Dr. Purdy regarding the remarks he had uttered concerning kidney diseases and their cure. He claimed that Bright's disease was not rightly classed as a disease, but was a disorder of the blood. In a somewhat lengthy argument he attempted to elucidate his theory.

In reply to this Dr. Purdy said that he was perfectly willing to be criticised, but he wanted the criticism to come from some one who knew something about the matter.

Dr. E. Andrews next read a brief paper on the "Mechanism of a Patella with the Bone Standing on Its Edge," illustrating his remarks with a carefully prepared drawing.

Dr. C. T. Fenn then presented a pathological specimen of the renal calculus of unusually large size, and gave a sketch of the lady whose death it caused.

After the miscellaneous business had all been attended to Dr. Purdy stated that some time during November last a gentleman visited his office and consulted him regarding his illness. He was of an exceedingly nervous temperament. He stated that he did not drink to any extent, and promised to leave off altogether. Jan. 6 the gentleman was confined to his bed, got better, and then had a relapse. Shortly after on visiting his patient the doctor found him suffering from a well-defined case of delirium tremens, and administered bromide and chloral to quiet his nerves. He made inquiries concerning the gentleman, and ascertained from several parties that he had not gone to bed sober in two years. The bromide and chloral alleviated his suffering for a time but he subsequently went into a state of delireum which continued until Sunday evening, when he died. Through the advice of friends of the deceased, the Docter was dismissed from the case four days previous to the death; since when Mr. Chumasero, a prominent merchant of this city and an intimate friend of the deceased, had stated that the Doctor had caused his patient's death by malpractice and was virtually guilty of no less a crime than murder. He had begun an action against the merchant for $20,000 damages and intended to push the suit and vindicate himself. That afternoon a post-mortem examination was held at which a number of prominent physicians were present and they all subscribed to the statement that the patient had died from chronic alcoholism, and exculpating him from any blame.

Dr. Andrews advised the speaker to pay no attention to the matter, saying that he had already received $2,000 worth of free advertising by the circulation of the damaging report.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE.

Organization of the Archdiocese Total Abstinence Temperance Union—The League of the Cross.

Forty-eight delegates, representing sixteen Catholic temperance societies in Chicago, Joliet, Dixon, Amboy, Lockport, and Rockford, and belonging to the Archdiocese of Chicago, assembled in Cathedral Hall, corner of Cass street and Chicago avenue, yesterday, for the purpose of uniting their forces and forming an organization comprising delegates from the various societies to be known as the Archdiocese Total Abstinence Temperance Union. It is the purpose of this organization to concentrate its united efforts in the temperance cause, and thus promote the general workings of each individual society. Preliminary to the meeting high mass was celebrated in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, presided over by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by the Rev. Father Hodnet, Father Gill, Father Powers, Father Hagan, Father Dunn, Father McDonald, and Father Dunn, after which the Rev. Father Hodnet delivered an able discourse on the subject of temperance.

On the assembling of the delegates

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN

opened the meeting with a brief address, stating that the meeting was for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the temperance societies of the diocese, and he hoped that it would be the foundation of an association that would be enabled to work wonders in the great and holy cause of temperance. He told them not to be discouraged in their good work, but to strive to overcome all obstacles, and remember that a poor beginning often made a good ending. They should not only endeavor to reclaim their fellow-man, but also induce as many young men as possible to enlist in the work, as total abstinence was not for habitual drunkards alone, but for young men who were now growing up in the church. He concluded by pledging his individual aid to all.

The Rev. Hodnet was elected Chairman and William J. Quinlan acting Secretary. The Chair appointed a Committee on Credentials, and as soon as its report was received adjournment was taken until after dinner.

Most of the afternoon session was occupied in drafting the by-laws and constitution of the new organization and the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year. Archbishop Feehan was unanimously elected ex-officio Honorary President, and the spiritual advisers of the different societies honorary Vice-Presidents. The other officers elected were: President, the Rev. James Hagan; Vice-President, Col. W. P. Rend; Secretary, John O'Neil; Treasurer, Edward Hayes; Marshal, Thomas Meany; Vice-President, Cook County, James O'Neil; Vice-President, Will County, James P. Murphy; Vice-President, Lee County, Charles McChristal; Vice-President, Winnebago County, Roger Brown.

It is believed that there is a great future before the new organization, and that it will be the means of elevating and saving from ruin thousands of men in this city. Having the cordial support and coöperation of the Catholic clergy, it starts out under the happiest auspices.

A NEW SOCIETY

has also been started, which it is thought will do a great work. It is known as the League of the Cross, and was started in England by Cardinal Manning. There are two pledges, one of total abstinence and another of abstinence from spirituous liquors, the signer confining himself to beer and wine, but agreeing that he will under no circumstances go into a saloon to drink them. It is, it will be seen, much the same as the Moderation Society which the dignitaries of the Episcopal Church recently introduced here. Father Hayes, of the Jesuit parish, has drawn up the circular, which, it is understood, has met with the approval of the Archbishop. Both clergy and laity are embraced in this organization.

A CHICAGO CLERGYMAN ABROAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, D. D., of Chicago, preached in the Mathewson M. E. Church last night, and this morning at the weekly preachers' meeting delivered an able and practical address on the removal of the limitation of time from the Methodist pastorate. The feeling among the churches here is strongly in favor of the proposed innovation.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager
Every Evening this week, and only Matinee Saturday, the Eminent Comedian
M. B. CURTIS,
In his remarkable character creation,
SAM'L OF POSEN.
Wednesday Afternoon—Mrs. Langtry as Rosalind.
Monday next, March 12—The Voxes.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager
ONE MATINEE ONLY!
The sale of Reserved Seats will open this morning at 9 a. m., at the theatre box-office for the
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, MARCH 7,
On which occasion
Mrs. Langtry
Will appear as ROSALIND in "As You Like It," supported by her company, under the management of Henry E. Abbey.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the Popular
LOTTA!
And her SELECTED COMEDY COMPANY.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Lotta's most popular comedy,
ZIP!
LOTTA..........as..........ZIP.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—LITTLE DETECTIVE. Saturday Matinee—MUSETTE.
In preparation—BOB.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening until further notice, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, ELECTRIC SUCCESS of
COLLIER'S
LIGHTS O' LONDON,
Under the auspices of Mr. A. M. Palmer, of the
Union Square Theatre, N. Y.
Produced with all the scenery, properties, and mechanical appliances as used at that theatre.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The SEVENTH ENTERTAINMENT of the
STAR LECTURE COURSE
Will be given by ROBERT J.
BURDETTE,
Next THURSDAY EVENING, March 8. Subject: "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache." Reserved Seats for sale at the Box Office.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
Every Evening this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, reappearance of the charming society actress,
MLLE. RHEA,
Who will appear in ALEX. DUMAS' latest production, translated from the French especially for her, entitled
The Adventuress,
As played by her over 80 times in Paris.
Box Office open at 9 a. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM,
158 and 160 West Madison-st., near Halsted.
Dr. Casanovia, who cuts up men and restores them!
A Beautiful Lady Tattooed from Head to Foot!
Many Marvels from Many Lands!
All Stage Acts and Curiosities New!
Open Today and Every Day from 1 to 10 p. m.
Admission, Only 10 cents.

BALK LINE BILLIARDS.
Preliminary Tournament,
Warerooms of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., 47 and 49 State-st., to decide admission to the Great Balk Line Tournament for the World's Championship, to begin March 26, at Central Music Hall.
Cash Prizes: $150 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third. Games 500 points each, on a J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. Table. Tuesday, March 6, 2 p. m., MORRIS vs. HEISER. Tuesday Evening, 8 o'clock, CARTER vs. MAGGIOLI. Elevated Seats with Chairs for spectators. Admission, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
NICK NORTON..........Manager
MONDAY, March 5, ONE WEEK,
DAVENE'S COLOSSAL ALLIED ATTRACTIONS,
24 Brilliant Specialty Stars.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
March 12—Leavitt's All Star Specialty Co.

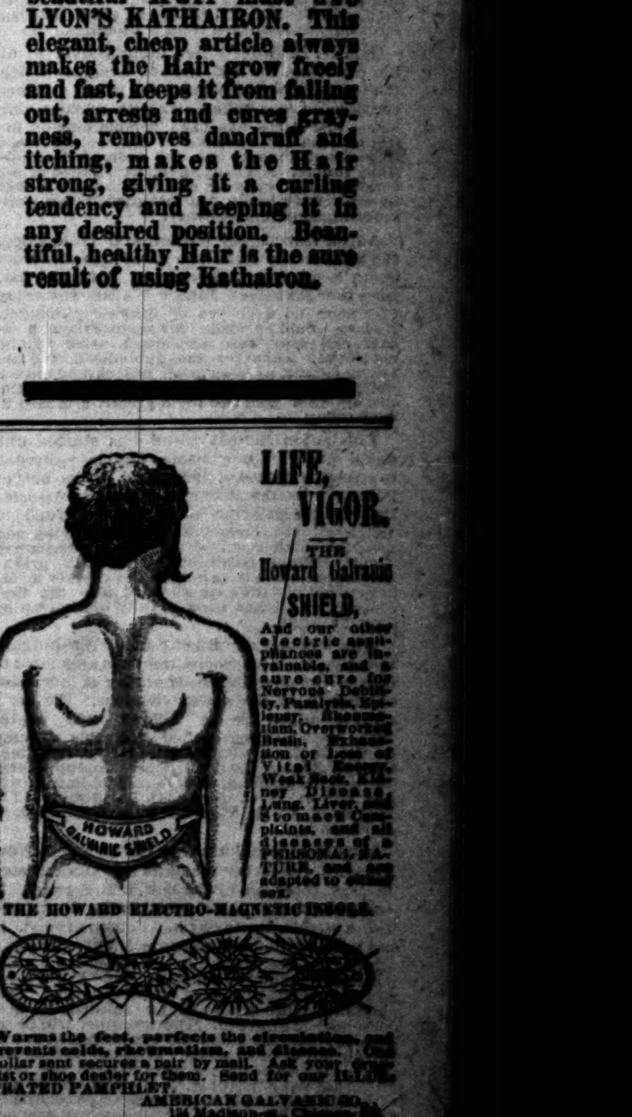
SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted near Madison-st., West Side.
WHITELY'S HIDDEN HAND CO.
The California Soubrette,
NERA VERNON,
As "Archie" the Newsboy, and "Capitola."

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.
Monday, March 5th, one week, Hyde & Behman's Consolidation, THE TWO JOHNS, a Comedy in Sixty Minutes and 3,600 Laughs. Also a grand and unequaled Olio.
PRICES—Evenings and Sunday Matinees, 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents. Tuesday and Friday Matinees, 15, 25, and 35 cents.
Next week, Jas. S. Edwards' Mammoth Specialty Co.

THE ART INSTITUTE,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.
An exquisite piece of statuary in Carrara marble, called "The Lost Pleiad," has just been received at the Art Institute from the studio of Randolph Rogers, of Rome.
It will be on exhibition until March 12, together with the Sheridan Tapestries and a Loan Collection of Paintings and Oriental Porcelain.

O. S. FOWLER'S
LAST DAYS AT
SHERMAN HOUSE.
For advice as to health, business, marriage adaptations, management of children, etc. He positively leaves Thursday afternoon.

Gentle Women
Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.



LIFE.
VIGOR.
The Howard Galvanic SHIELD.
THE HOWARD ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SHIELD.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mme. Rhéa is at the Sherman.

Stephen A. Brooks, Richmond, and W. E. Judson, Scranton, Pa., are at the Leland.

The Charles Gordon against whom judgment was entered the other day is not the person in business at No. 216 Randolph street.

Washington Libbey, Boston; E. L. Greene, Negaunee; Fred Wild, Racine; and W. F. Holmes, Westfield, Mass., are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson, New York; B. Blumenthal, San Francisco; George A. Fullerton, Boston; and A. V. Taylor, Toronto, are at the Sherman.

A boy baby 8 or 10 days old was left upon the steps of No. 2337 Wentworth avenue last night, and was turned over to the police, who took it to the Home for the Friendless.

Commissioner McCarthy upon his return from a visit to the County Farm Saturday found one of his children dead, and, as a consequence, was absent from the board meeting yesterday.

Gen. Sheridan's fifty-second birthday occurs today, and the event will be honored by the Loyal Legion, which will give him a dinner, to which about a hundred gentlemen will be invited.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Converse, Cheyenne, are at the Palmer. Mr. Converse, who is the President of the First National Bank of Cheyenne, has been ill for some time past, but he is recovering and will soon take a trip to the East.

The following insane persons were brought to the County Jail yesterday: Mary O'Malley, Annie Connolly, and Bridget Burns, from the Desplaines Street Station; Annie Spencer, 209 Clybourn place; Paulina Rettke, 49 Bremer street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Babcock, St. Louis; Col. Mann, London, England; A. G. McDonald, New York; R. M. Petrie, London, Ont.; Dr. J. H. Pugh, Burlington, N. J.; Jesse K. Wood, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rutters, Denver; and Don M. Dickinson, Detroit, are at the Palmer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 25 degrees; 9 a. m., 26; 10 a. m., 29; 11 a. m., 29; 12 m., 30; 1 p. m., 32; 3 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 35; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.79; 8 p. m., 29.50.

The Dublin address will be presented to the Mayor tonight at the army of Battery D. A great many invitations have been sent out, and it is expected that the hall will be packed with the friends of the Mayor, who will try to make all the political capital possible out of the affair.

George Johnson, George Clark, and George Thompson, three of the five lads who started a revolt at the Brothers' school in Bridgeport and succeeded in escaping from the institution, were arrested yesterday by Officer William Dorran, and locked up at the armory. The proper authorities were notified.

Prof. Hans Balatka was 56 years old yesterday for the first time. Last evening the members of the Musical Club presented him with a purse containing twenty-five gold eagles, the formal presentation being made by Mr. P. Noack. The rehearsal rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

P. R. Tierney, a workman, had a dispute about wages with F. B. Patterson, a contractor who is erecting a building on West Madison street, and, out of spite, as is alleged, demolished two plate-glass windows in the building. Justice Walsh yesterday held Tierney to the Criminal Court in $300 for malicious mischief.

The Continental National Bank, with a capital of $2,000,000, opened for business yesterday in the Grannis Block on Dearborn street. The amount of business done for a first day was very large, and Mr. C. T. Wheeler, the President, said that it was fully up to expectations, and that the country correspondence was very satisfactory.

The body taken from the lake at the foot of Randolph street Sunday morning was yesterday identified as that of Thomas E. Lyons, a laborer who was employed on the Government pier. An inquest was held, but the jury were unable to ascertain whether the drowning was accidental or not. Lyons was a single man, and came from Marine City, Mich.

George Hackney, Topeka; J. T. Clark, Milwaukee; Dr. J. J. Stiles, Pontiac; A. M. Craig, Galesburg; James Curning and W. A. Felton, Melbourne, Australia; A. Kimball, Davenport; T. P. Moulton and O. G. Roberts, Sydney, New South Wales; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. S. Keene, Lynn, Mass.; and C. F. Fairbanks, Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

James Butler, James Williams, Frank Kinney, Charles O'Brien, and George Williams, the West Lake street gang arrested several days ago when it was thought they had taken a hand with Gib Yost in the La Porte robbery, were brought before Justice Walsh yesterday, together with the outfit of burglars' tools found in their possession. Justice Walsh held each prisoner in $1,000 bail.

The wounds with which William Beck, the hostler, emerged from the fight with Ed Dunning Sunday morning in Ryan's stable on Calumet avenue, prevented his appearance at the armory yesterday to prosecute Dunning. The latter was held in $2,000 bail to March 15. There are two charges of assault against him, he having stabbed Frank Musgrove when the latter came to Beck's rescue.

While at work on a swinging scaffold at the corner of Van Buren and Market streets yesterday afternoon, W. W. Billings, a painter, let go of the rope that supported him, and, with the scaffold, fell into the basement from a hight of three stories. He was severely injured, but, strange to say, no bones appear to have been broken. He was taken to his home, No. 1614 Butterfield street by the Central patrol.

H. Storr, a victim of the employment agency known as "J. W. Brown & Co.," but which is run by Dement & Holland, swore out a warrant before Justice Prindiville, and not only had the alleged swindlers arrested and fined, but recovered the money he had paid them. A few more cases of this kind would make the agency business unprofitable. Dement & Holland are still "doing business" in Room 5, No. 149 East Monroe street.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Union Catholic Library Association last evening the Treasurer reported cash on hand $596. The resignation of the Librarian, Mr. James Conlan Jr., was offered, to take effect April 1. The next public entertainment will occur Friday evening, March 30, when the distinguished theologian, Dr. Joseph P. Roles, of St. Mary's Church, will deliver an essay, and an unusually fine musical treat is promised.

Gen. N. B. Buford lies dangerously ill at his residence, No. 1302 Indiana avenue. When the Lake-Front was being filled in last summer the General was taken sick with malaria, and since that time has been complaining of ill-health. He did not take to his bed, however, until about a month ago, and seems to be gradually failing. A TRIBUNE reporter called at his residence last evening, and was informed that he was resting easily, but that slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Aaron Hazen, the barber, and Ollie Luce, the hotel servant, who ran away together from South Bend, Ind., traveling in a freight car, were brought before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. No case could be made out against them, however, and they were discharged. Ollie will be sent to the Home for the Friendless, and the young barber, as soon as he has earned money enough, will procure a license and make the girl his wife. The two seem greatly attached to each other.

The Union Benefit fraud has started out again under a new name, having yesterday taken out a license at Springfield. It is now to be known as the Reciprocity Annuity Association, the object being to establish a fund to which all the members shall contribute, and from which they shall draw out a percentage under certain conditions—if enough greenhorns are gotten in to enable the charter members to get out the cash they put into the first scheme, which has been so fully written up by THE TRIBUNE.

At a meeting of citizens at 91 Washington street yesterday a committee was appointed to confer with any other body aiming at independent action in the spring elections. The committee, which is as follows, will confer with the meeting called for this evening at Apollo Hall, Central Music-Hall Building: George Rogers, Leo P. Dwyer, Joseph Hack, Thomas E. Randall, George A. Schilling, Edwin Lee Brown, C. G. Dixon, O. A. Bishop, C. P. Wakeman, W. W. Weaver, L. A. Woodward, F. F. Munson.

Western merchants who have visited New York will remember the large iron store erected thirteen years ago by the late A. T. Stewart. It occupies the full block bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, Broadway and Fourth avenue. It has been painted and repainted, but always in white. Its size, situation, and color made it the most conspicuous building in New York City, and not a sign was seen on its facade. This mammoth store is now to be painted; its new dress will be of green. The first story will be of dark bronze green, and the five stories above in two shades of olive green. It is the wish of the present owner of the property to have the people forget the name of A. T. Stewart and of the existence of the firm in which he acted so prominent a part. The present occupants will also be allowed to place signs indicative of their business upon the building. Mention was made some time ago of the fact that the South Town Collector was trying to collect the personal-property taxes due by the Chicago branch of the late firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. It is understood that he has been lucky enough to gather in about $2,000, and is now making attempts in New York to collect the remainder if unable to get it here, where he expects to gather in only a little more.

Among the victims of the Yazoo disaster on the Mississippi was Mrs. C. P. Lewis, a Chicago lady, a widow, who owned some property here, and was the proprietor of a plantation in Bayou-Tensas, La. One of her daughters is now living in this city at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. La Tour, No. 294 Chicago avenue, and another daughter (married) is a resident of Janesville, Wis. Mrs. Lewis had many friends in Chicago. She was in the habit of taking a trip every year about this time to collect her rents in the South. Her remains will be brought here for burial.

T. H. Applebee, the young Englishman who was arrested for making too free use of the stock of the Ansonia Clock Company, by which concern he was employed, waived examination yesterday before Justice Prindiville and was held to the Criminal Court in $800 bail. It is alleged that Applebee got away with about $500 worth of stuff belonging to the company. He made costly presents of clocks and toilet sets to his friends, and after his arrest one young lady of Beloit who had been the recipient of different presents of this kind sent them all back.

The proposed Texas colony received its new charter yesterday from Springfield under the title of the Chicago Coöperative Agricultural & General Manufacturing Company. The capital stock is $25,000, and the shares have been reduced from $100 to $50. There are already thirty-three stockholders. They have accepted the donation of 3,379 acres in Haskell County, Texas, from Mrs. H. C. Garner, to whom it was deeded in trust by Dr. Joseph E. Field, who received it from the State. President Taylor and others will start for Texas in April to lay out a town on their land.

After an experience of ninety-five years with the joys and vicissitudes of this world Helmer Gleman swallowed a dose of arsenic Sunday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Walter, No. 2876 Main street, and died at 2 a. m. yesterday. He bought the poison at a neighboring drug-store, telling the clerk that he wanted it for the purpose of ending the earthly career of a lot of young dogs. Gleman had five children. His wife died about a year ago, and after that he became downhearted and intemperate. He tried to drown himself last September. An inquest was held in the case yesterday, the jury finding that Gleman committed suicide, and that the drug clerk who sold him the poison merited no censure.

Saturday night while on his way home James Stoner, of No. 239 West Taylor street, was attacked by three men on Taylor street, just east of Halsted, held up and robbed of his watch, valued at $45, and a small amount of change. One of the thieves turned the watch over to a young fellow named Joe Feeley, and tried to get him to dispose of it for $10. Feeley attempted to sell it to a Forquer street tailor, who refused to purchase it, and informed the police of the transaction. As a result of this information Officers Shanley and O'Connor arrested Chris McDermott, Thomas O'Boyle, John Mangan, and John Galusha, typical young toughs, whom they found guzzling beer in a barn near the corner of Jefferson and Taylor streets. They were locked up at the Twelfth Street Station, and afterward were fully identified by Mr. Stoner. They are booked for robbery.

THIRTY MILES FOR JUSTICE.

Another country Justice is in a fair way to become unpopular among the business men of Chicago. It is W. G. Alden, of Palatine, a place thirty miles from this city, on the Northwestern Railroad. Edward Steude, an architect, says that he had some tenants who owed him some money, and whom he was on the point of suing. Knowing his intention, they got the bulge on him by instituting proceedings in debt against him before the Palatine Justice, although, as he alleges, they had no ground for any suit. The first he knew he got a notice to show up at Alden's office at 8 o'clock Monday morning. As the earliest train in the morning leaves the city at 9, he had to go out Sunday, and spend the night in the country. He was in court in due time, and, as he expected, nobody showed up, and the suit was dismissed. Had he not been there, however, judgment would no doubt have been given against him. As it was, he got out of it, but it cost him his car-fare and an uncomfortable night's lodging. The attorney for the plaintiffs was a man who came near getting into serious trouble with Judge Prendergast the other day, and the whole affair has an unsatisfactory look to it.

THE CHINESE ONCE A YEAR.

In accordance with their usual custom the scholars in the Chinese Sunday-school, which meets in lower Farwell Hall every Sunday, gave their annual reception last evening to their teachers and friends at that place. There are about sixty scholars in the school, and each one has a teacher. They insist on giving a supper every year, and, though their teachers urge them not to go to such expense, they will employ a caterer with a corps of colored servants and have an elaborate supper served. It is their aim to have the affair about the Chinese New-Year time, but this year it was postponed from week to week for several reasons. There were about 400 ladies and gentlemen present last evening, and the affair was a very pleasant one. The first part of the evening was occupied by musical and literary selections, the following program being observed: Singing by the school; reading of the Scriptures, Moy Bong; remarks by Mr. Hemingway; duet, Miss Mamie Bronson and Moy Bong; Chinese versions of "The Sweet By and By" and "Nothing but the Blood of Jesus," by the school; violin solo, Frank Winter; solo and quartet, Yeo Pac Jung and scholars; duet, two scholars. Supper was then served and the repast was quite elaborate. After supper there was a general sociable, and music was furnished by the Chinese band, the weird melody being quite novel to those present. The school is now in a flourishing condition and the Superintendent, Mr. Pakett, and the teachers are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts to reclaim the heathen.

INSPECTING THE SCHOOLS.

School-Inspector Hoyne and Building-Inspector Agnew examined some of the North Side schools yesterday for the purpose of learning how they were off for exits in case of a fire or panic and whether there were any other defects which needed remedying.

The Ogden was found in very bad condition. One of the doors could not be opened, and there is only one stairway to the third floor, where there are 240 children. Some of the stovepipes are too near the woodwork.

The same defects were found at the Pearson Street School, with the addition that some of the stovepipes are full of holes, through which sparks can drop on to the floors; and some of the pipes run through wooden partitions, which are not protected in any way.

There is also only one stairway leading to the third floor of the Kinzie School. Some of the floors are worn out, and, as in the other schools, the stovepipes are too near the woodwork.

The Huron Street School is in good shape, with the exception that the steam-heating apparatus is in dangerous proximity to the woodwork.

The Turner-Hall School is in a safe enough place, but the situation is not a proper one for a school in view of the surroundings.

Inspector Hoyne will recommend to the board what is necessary to be done to make the buildings safe. The Ogden School, however, is to be torn down the coming summer and replaced with a modern eighteen-room building.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

The lecture announced to be delivered by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson before the Women's Physiological Society on "The Abdominal Brain" yesterday afternoon was postponed, and instead Dr. Stevenson read a paper prepared by Dr. Brayton of New York on "Physiological Science." It stated that while women were encouraged to place themselves side by side with men in their intellectual training, there was not enough attention paid to the training of their physical system, yet there was really more need for the young woman to study anatomy and physiology than for young men. Literature and artistic culture need not conflict with domesticity. The paper treated of the organization of the stomach and its functions. Diet should be nutritive and wholesome, but not always similar. Even with a large amount of food parts of the system could be starved. Neuralgia has been called a prayer of the nerves for food. It would be wise to enter an account with the economy of life as well as with finances. There would be no dyspepsia if the functional activity of the body was kept up and the brain were not too heavily taxed. If women would stimulate their acquaintance with the knowledge of complete living it would make them most efficient as women and best fit them for everyday life.

NO INQUEST NEEDED.

Mr. Fred Smith, who has been employed as a salesman in the wholesale dry-goods house of J. V. Farwell & Co., died at the Tremont House at 6:30 p. m. Sunday. The deceased was taken sick Jan. 6 and attended for a time by Dr. Charles W. Purdy. A morning paper having hinted at malpractice, and a number of friends desiring a post-mortem examination to determine whether or not any blame could be attached to the attending physician, this took place yesterday afternoon, and was conducted by Dr. C. Fenger, assisted by Drs. C. W. Purdy, L. T. Potter, A. B. Fellows, C. E. Currie, A. K. Crawford, C. E. Lanning, Frank Wheeler, R. D. McArthur, and R. Ludlam, who found that the deceased came to his death from hyperæmia and œdema of the pia mater of the brain. There was adhesia of the left inferior cerebellar peduncle to the middle lobe of the vermiform process, and œdema of the upper lobe of the right lung; also hypostatic congestion and bronchitis of both lower lobes, superinduced by chronic alcoholism and excessive nervous temperament. They further declared Dr. Purdy's diagnosis correct, exonerated him from any blame, and pronounced the reports reflecting on him scandalous and without any foundation. Mr. Smith was a native of Watertown, N. Y., and about 44 years of age. A sister, Mrs. James H. Bowen, resides at Pullman, Ill., and three sisters at Watertown, N. Y., also a brother in Colorado. The remains will be embalmed and taken to Watertown for interment.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

H. F. Coy, the aged satchel thief, whose success as a purloiner of other people's property lies in the fact that he is eminently respectable in appearance and manners, was held to the Criminal Court in $800 bail by Justice Wallace yesterday for stealing a satchel from B. Kingsberry, of No. 85 South Hoyne avenue. The checkered career of Coy, who was at one time a reputable business-man, has often been referred to in THE TRIBUNE. Several years ago, when he held a responsible position in a Chicago business house, he was arrested for embezzling a large sum of money from his employers. He did not stand trial, but attempted to explain to the court that the embezzlement was a mistake—that the shortage in his accounts occurred through unintentional errors. The court did not believe him, and Coy was sent to Joliet for two years, and served his term. At that time he was known as a member of the Union Park Church, and was called 'Deacon.' He lived in good style with his wife on Park avenue. The case created a great sensation at the time, owing to Coy's prominence in religious and business circles. His wife got a divorce from him, and is now living with her sister at Jackson, Mich. Coy was not satisfied with his Joliet experience, and shortly after he got out he went to St. Louis and there was charged with stealing a large amount of jewelry from a bridal couple. He was arrested and kept in jail several weeks, but Allen did not prosecute, and so Coy got out. For more than a year past he has been committing petty thefts in this city from trains and railroad stations.

THE BILLIARD-CUE MURDERER ARRESTED.

The man who murdered D. J. Johnson, the drunken printer, in Fisk's saloon under Tom's lodging house Saturday night, has been arrested. His name is Mike Phillips, alias Lancaster Mike, his home being in Lancaster, Pa., and he is a full-fledged hoodlum of 20 years' growth. Mike was arrested yesterday morning in Kenosha, Wis., whither he had betaken himself Sunday afternoon with the assistance of a freight-train. His description had reached there ahead of the train, and he had not been long in the town before a local officer took him in custody. He at first disclaimed all knowledge of the saloon fight, but afterward acknowledged being the man wanted. Detective Early brought the prisoner back to Chicago yesterday afternoon, and locked him up at the Desplaines Street Station. When questioned as to his trouble with Johnson Mike positively asserted that the printer began the fight. "I did not strike him with the billiard cue," said the prisoner, "until I saw him going down in his pocket for a gun—I thought he had a gun." When asked why he had made such a sudden visit to Kenosha, the prisoner said it was to see a friend who is in the Kenosha jail. Mike claims to be a sailor. The inquest on the body of Johnson will be held at the County Hospital this morning.

THE WEST TOWN PARK COMMISSIONERS

held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was expected the annual reports would be submitted and an election of officers held. Commissioners Woodard, Brenock, McGrath, Rahlfs, Thompson, and Carter were present. A communication was read from a Dr. Van Buren, calling attention to water from the town of Cicero overflowing the lakes in Garfield Park and flooding basements in that vicinity. The writer claimed the trouble could be remedied at small expense by an embankment at the northwest corner of the park. Referred to the President. It was unanimously ordered that the unpaid first and second installments of the West Washington street assessment be turned over to the County Collector as delinquent. The reading of the annual reports was deferred until next meeting, all of them not being in readiness. In the matter of refectories for the parks, the board decided to return the plans and specifications to the architects, with instructions to receive bids. It is hoped these buildings will be completed by about the middle of June. There was some informal talk about a $90 contract to connect the park lakes with the city sewers, the contractor asking for additional compensation, as he had been obliged to make the connection at a point further removed than was originally intended. The matter was already in the hands of the President, and no further action was taken. The members present were unable to effect an election, President being the only officer balloted for.

Mr. Woodard was apparently the favorit candidate. After quite a number of fruitless attempts the election was postponed until the next meeting, and the board adjourned.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Postmaster Palmer was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday what he thought of the bill reducing letter postage to two cents a half-ounce after Oct. 1.

"It is a good thing," he replied.

"Will not it cut a big hole in the receipts?"

"Yes, at first, but the loss will be made up ultimately. That is the history of every reduction of postage, as it encourages the sending of letters."

"It will prevent the department from sustaining itself next year?"

"Certainly; but from the foundation of the Government up to the present time the department hasn't been self-sustaining in more than half a dozen years."

"The reduction will please the people?"

"Yes—give general satisfaction."

"The Chicago office will not have to draw money from the Treasury?"

"No. Our surplus revenue last year was $1,300,000. Without it the postal service in Illinois would not be self-sustaining."

THE CITY-HALL.

The street, water, and sewerage laborers will be paid for February today.

Inspector Agnew will accompany School-Inspector Keith this morning, and look over the Mosely, Jones, Calumet, and Third Avenue schools.

The Sanitary Inspectors served 196 notices and abated 119 nuisances last week, the market men condemned 8,291 pounds of meat and the contractors removed 139 dead animals from the streets.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 663 Walnut, No. 3830 Lake avenue, No. 293 South Clinton, No. 43 Honoré, No. 77 South Morgan, No. 2611 Calumet avenue, No. 339 Dayton, No. 1457 Fulton.

Mathias Peters, the owner of the new building at the corner of Sangamon and Fulton, which was condemned by Superintendent Kirkland, has appealed, and arbitrators will decide the matter.

There is a case of small-pox at the convent, corner of Eighteenth and Paulina streets—the second one in two weeks—and at No. 678 Throop street. There were deaths at No. 123 Wright and No. 140 String.

The joint Committee on Streets and Alleys should have met yesterday to consider Ald. Ryan's scheme for redistricting the city, but as there wasn't a quorum present the matter was deferred for a week.

The Mayor had nothing new to say about the cut telegraph wires, remarking simply, "I got out an injunction first, and now the matter is in the courts, which will decide whether the ordinance is worth anything or not."

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, agreed to recommend the placing on file of the remonstrances against paving Lincoln street, between Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, Robey, North Evergreen, and Fowler streets.

Among the permits issued yesterday were the following: William Baylis, two-story flats, 21x49 feet, No. 3528 Dearborn, $2,700; D. Himrod, three-story dwelling, 24x40 feet, Belden avenue, near Clark, $7,000; Union Riding Club, one-story school, 72x100 feet, Nos. 527 to 531 North Clark, $22,000.

The Committee on Gas met in the afternoon, and took up the petition of the property-owners on Michigan boulevard south of Thirty-fifth street, asking that the city pay for the gas used to light the thoroughfare. Some of the Aldermen thought the South Park Commissioners ought to pay the bill, so they decided to send the document to the Law Department for an opinion as to who should do it.

There were 859 deaths in the city last month against 966 the preceding one, and 978 in the corresponding month in 1882. Of the decedents, 370 were under 5 years of age; 222 under 1 year, seventeen between 60 and 70, six between 70 and 80, four between 80 and 90, and one between 90 and 100. Croup carried off 19; diphtheria, 34; scarlet-fever, 22; typhoid-fever, 13; cerebro spinal fever, 13; small-pox, 10; consumption, 79; convulsions, 80; meningitis, 28; bronchitis, 40; pneumonia, 90; Bright's disease, 15; old age, 30; and accidents, 34. The annual death rate was 19.97.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEN TALKED OF FOR MAYOR—GEN. STILES AND H. W. ROGERS.

Among those who have been spoken of as a candidate for Mayor on an Independent ticket, in case one is put in the field, is Gen. I. N. Stiles, the well-known lawyer. Those who think he would be a strong man give as the reasons for their belief the fact that, while a Democrat, he is not a hide-bound one, but has so much independence that he is half the time partly out of the traces; that he is thoroughly posted in city affairs, having been law-adviser for many years; and that he is one of those firm, unyielding men who, when he makes up his mind as to what is his duty, cannot be kept from executing it. Being a lawyer, however, with a large practice, it is not believed he would make the race unless the business-men should think well enough of his candidacy to bear the expenses of the canvass for him.

Mr. H. W. Rogers, ex-President of the Board of Trade, was asked yesterday if he had been approached with reference to his nomination for Mayor by the Anybody-to-beat-The-Best faction of the city Democracy. The gentleman admitted that his name had been mentioned in that connection by prominent members of the party, but that no formal proposition had been made in that direction. Mr. Rogers was quite positive, however, that the nomination could have no charms for him, and in fact he was sure he did not want it.

RELIGION.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Methodist preachers yesterday morning discussed the question: "What are the principal obstacles to the enforcement of law, and how can they be removed?" The discussion was opened by the Rev. C. T. Nelson, who named as the obstacles inquired after the laxity of the law itself, the lightness of the penalty imposed for its violation, the laxity of its enforcement by the Executive, the abuse of the pardoning power, the impurity of politics, the cupidity of office-seekers, the superabundance of sentimentality in favor of the criminals, and the jury system. On the latter part, the speaker was convinced that the present system whereby a unanimous vote is required to convict, while it was once the protection of the weak against the powerful, now was an element of temptation to corrupt lawyers, and should be so modified as to require only a majority vote or not more than two-thirds to convict the accused. The other remedies which he advocated were the abridgment or abolition of the pardoning power, the eradication of the sentimentalism among the people in favor of the accused, compulsory education, and the abridgment of universal suffrage, either by a property or educational test, or both.

The Rev. Lewis Curts took up the argument, roundly denouncing the profession of law, whose members had framed the laws, he said, for their own purposes and those of the criminals, whom they so dearly loved to defend. He did not know how to get rid of them unless they were to be shot or sandbagged, but he thought that if nine-tenths of the lawyers were in honest business there would be a better enforcement of the laws. He suggested that the ministers devote more of their energies to teaching the old-fashioned reverence for law and authority.

Dr. Boring had no confidence in the power of laws to make people better. The only way to reform men was through the Gospel. He agreed with the speaker that compulsory education was a good thing, but if it were uncoupled with education in morals it would only put greater power into the hands of bad men. He was likewise in favor of abolishing the jury system.

Dr. More made a speech in favor of prohibition.

Dr. Gurney, himself a lawyer before he became a preacher, arose to defend the profession to which he formerly belonged against the attacks of Brother Curts. He claimed that it was the infirmity of the human mind rather than the depravity of the heart from which arose the different interpretations of the law. This was the case not only in the civil and criminal law, but also in the law of the church. He spoke of two great obstacles, the election of court officers by the ballot, where the criminal classes hold the balance of power, and the jury system, in regard to which he agreed with the essayist that the opinion of the majority of the jury ought to convict.

Dr. Parkhurst maintained that church members ought not to rely upon the aid of ungodly lawyers, or to depend on the quibbles of the law, but to leave their disputes ordinarily to four or five men of intelligence and well-known godly character.

THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS

met yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The morning reports showed an addition to the membership of fourteen churches and 154 members—105 by profession and forty-nine by letter. The question of last week—the advisability of the appointment of a Sunday-school missionary for the West—was taken up again.

Secretary Dunning spoke in favor of denominational work in establishing Sunday-schools as best adapted to the needs of the West. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That it is expedient and desirable to have a Western Secretary for the Congregational Sunday-school and Publication Society.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.

The Presbyterian ministers' meeting yesterday morning had as visitors Dr. Roberts, Secretary of Home Missions, New York; Dr. Armstrong, Synodical Missionary of Illinois; Dr. Marshall, Synodical Missionary of Missouri; and the Rev. H. B. Knight of Iowa. Dr. Roberts made an address on home mission interests, revival work, and the cause of education, especially urging each paster and church to study its own mission field. Dr. Armstrong spoke of various conventions held by him throughout the State, and Dr. Marshall gave a cheering outlook for Christian work in Missouri. Dr. Kittredge, who was to have led the meeting on the subject of "A Presbyterian Club," at this time came in and spoke favorably on the subject. The following committee was appointed to act with Dr. Kittredge and present a plan for organizing a club at the next meeting: Drs. Johnson and Gregory and the Revs. J. H. Barrows and E. C. Ray.

"What Are the Present Drifts of Theology That Need Attention?" will be discussed at the next meeting, Dr. Trowbridge leading.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the time was occupied with the monthly reports of the churches.

Dr. Henson felt greatly encouraged at the beginning of his second year, having a large attendance and the church being in a good financial condition. The Rev. E. S. Taylor, of the Central Church, gave the hand of fellowship last evening to twenty-nine, nearly as many as were in the church when he went there six years ago. They now numbered 225, and there was a genuine, happy, and fraternal feeling pervading the whole church.

The Rev. C. Perrin, of the Western Avenue Church, found difficulty in getting unconverted people to come into the church, but if once in they were quite sure to become converted.

The German mission was not quite fifty years old, but 1,500 mission stations are now founded, and the Baptist year book showed that the number of conversions during the last year were 13,000 more than the previous year.

The Rev. Mr. Podd, late of the Olivet Church, spoke at some length, and thanked God for the baptismal shower of fire which had fallen upon his head during the last year, as it had fitted him for the better work which the Lord had given him to do.

The Rev. Mr. Polk, of the Providence Church, spoke concerning the Roger Williams University at Nashville, Tenn., and expressed his gratitude to the churches of the North which had sustained the institutions for the education of the colored people in the South.

Dr. Galusha Anderson said the religious interest at the university was greater than ever before and asked for the privilege to at some convenient time speak to the convention and give his views as to what ought to be the relation of the churches of the city toward the university. It was voted to allow the Doctor a short time at next Monday's meeting.

Reports were also heard from the Revs. Kennard, of the Fourth Church; Leland, of Highland Park; Elsdon, of Englewood; McGregor, of the North Ashland Avenue; Frederick, of the North Side German Mission; Bronson, of South Chicago; Meyers, of the First German; Parker, of the Centennial; Fletcher, of Ottawa; Reed, of Sandwich, Ill.; Stedman, of Mendota; Baker, of Austin; Bestor, of Pullman; and Stone, who reported for the Immanuel Church. The total number of accessions to the churches during the last month were: By baptism, 118; by letter, 67; experience, 23.

The program for next week is a prelude by Dr. W. M. Lawrence on Dr. Gordon's book, "Ministry of Healing," followed by an essay by C. K. Harrington on "Science and Prayer," being a continuation or discussion of Dr. Anderson's paper of last week.

HOME MISSIONS.

The regular meeting of the Illinois Home Missionary Society was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., the Rev. F. Bascom presided. The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the month of February were $1,221.86. The Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent read a report of his labors for the past month and made suggestions as to the places visited and the work in general. The reports of the two general missionaries were read. Letters have been received by the Superintendent from the fields where these brethren have been laboring expressing gratitude for the efficient and helpful service rendered.

THE GERMAN MINISTERS.

The German Ministers' Association, composed of all the evangelical German preachers of the city, held their monthly meeting at No. 57 Washington street yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Joseph Couzett, of the German Presbyterian Church, presiding. Favorable reports from the different churches were heard, after which Mr. Couzett read a paper on "German Work in the United States," referring especially to the work in Chicago. Remarks followed, all showing that headway was being made and that they had no cause for being discouraged. It was decided to meet hereafter in the library-room of the Y. M. C. A. Building.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

On Sunday last Plymouth Congregational Church received thirty-four accessions—nineteen on confession and fifteen by letter.

DR. STOCKING ON CHURCH WORK.

The Rev. Dr. Stocking, formerly rector of Epiphany Church in this city, but now of Detroit, lectured at Trinity Episcopal Church last evening on "Church Work." The audience was not as large as it might have been, and the weather had much to do with its size. He took the position that the rector of a church was the recognized head of all work, but, as was the rule in the Catholic Church, it was the duty of every member of the congregation to find something to do. He urged the necessity of lay coöperation in the way of parochial visitation, organization, and the exercise of personal sympathy, as one of the best means of building up the church, and also referred to the Sunday-school as a great power in church work, giving it as his experience, however, that more could be done if the capacity of the teachers was increased. He also spoke of church guilds as great instrumentalities in advancing church work, and gave some advice as to their formation and management, which was particularly interesting and pertinent, especially since an association of the kind has been recently formed in that parish.

THE REVIVAL AT TRINITY.

At the meeting at Trinity M. E. Church last evening the attendance was larger than at any previous service since the revival began. Every kneeling-space at the altar-rail was filled with persons seeking salvation and others praying for the conversion of relatives and friends. A mother was there praying for a son not in the congregation; a brother for a brother; and one evening last week a wife prayed for her husband, kneeling at the altar in his stead. At the regular church service on Sunday evening a dozen written requests were read by the pastor asking the prayers of the church for unconverted persons, and last evening five or six similar requests were made. There was one conversion last evening. There will be meetings every night this week except Saturday. The pastor, the Rev. F. M. Bristol, will be assisted during the present week by the Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Englewood. Great results are expected this week.

JIM ELLIOT.

THE INQUEST POSTPONED TILL FRIDAY.

It was nearly 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Coroner Boyden and the jury of six men chosen to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Jim Elliott, the prize-fighter, who was shot and killed by Jere Dunn in Langdon's restaurant on Dearborn street, got into their places at the Harrison Street Station, and were ready to proceed with the inquest. The room was quite well filled with members of the sporting fraternity and others anxious to hear the evidence in the case, all of whom were disappointed.

Coroner Boyden stated to the jury that he had understood that Dunn was not yet well enough to be present and hear the evidence, and, although it was not absolutely necessary that he should be there, it was a rule of common law that the person accused of a killing, if he demanded it, should be given the privilege of hearing all of the testimony offered, as well as of making a statement in his own behalf if he chose to do so. He then called upon Dr. J. G. Thometz, house physician at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, who was present to testify to Dunn's physical condition. The Doctor said that Dunn was not able to leave the hospital under any circumstances, and that a journey even in a carriage as far as the station might result seriously. The wound on his head was suppurating and was causing him much pain. When asked regarding the time when he would probably be able to appear the Doctor said it might be a week or ten days, and even longer. However, by careful nursing he might be got in shape by Friday or Saturday. He had been instructed by Drs. Baxter and Hooker, visiting physicians, not to allow the patient to leave the hospital under any circumstances.

The Coroner then asked the jury separately if they were willing to consent to a postponement until the latter part of the week. Two were ready to go on with the case without Dunn's presence, but as they were not overparticular about the matter they finally consented to a postponement.

At this juncture some one informed the Coroner that Plaisted, the man who was with Elliott at the time of the tragedy and who is the principal witness, was anxious to go to New York, and he would like to have his testimony taken as soon as possible. Plaisted also stated in his own behalf that his time was worth $40 a week, and he had an engagement to fulfill in New York. Besides, he would like to accompany Elliott's body, which was to be sent East at 5:15 o'clock.

Mr. A. S. Trude, who was present to look after Dunn's interest, said that he would regard it as unjust to Dunn if any testimony was taken in his absence. He was deeply interested in everything that might be said during the inquest, and he should be granted the privilege of being present. Also, he had not had a chance to talk to counsel about his case owing to his physical disability, and as his head was not quite right he should be given a chance to recover sufficiently to attend the inquest. Mr. Trude said he would agree, however, that if Dunn was not in shape to be present next Friday the inquiry should be proceeded with without him.

Thereupon the Coroner continued the case until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE BODY SENT TO NEW YORK.

All day the morgue where lay the body of the prize-fighter in an elegant velvet casket was besieged by persons in all walks of life anxious to get a look at. But it was not until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the crowd outside the dead-house, numbering 300 or 400 persons, was given a chance to view the remains. The casket was placed in Undertaker Elton's office with the feet toward the front, and the crowd was allowed to file in the door and pass out through the carriage-house next door. The dead man's face was very white, and did not look at all natural. Upon the coffin, which bore a silver plate upon which was engraved Elliott's name and age, were several very handsome floral offerings from friends of his in the city. For nearly two hours there was almost a constant stream of people passing the coffin. About 4:30 o'clock the remains were placed in the hearse in front of the door by the following pall-bearers: Paddy Ryan, Charles E. Davies, Edward Dorney, William Lakeman, Michael Corcoran, J. H. Dalton, and Fred A. Plaisted. They were then taken to the Michigan Central depot, and left on the 5:15 train for New York in charge of Fred Kronne, the pedestrian. No funeral services were held over the body, that being left until they reach the house of his mother in New York.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees met last night, all the members present.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $15,374.72 in the Treasury, of which sum $9,756.32 belongs to the interest and sinking fund, and is not available for general purposes.

A lengthy discussion followed the introduction by President Goodrich for action by the board of an ordinance for the consolidation of Election Districts 2 and 5. Some time ago an ordinance was passed dividing the village into sixteen election districts instead of the ten which had previously existed. Two or three meetings ago an ordinance was introduced providing for the consolidation of Districts 2 and 5, which comprise the following territory, formerly District No. 2: "All that portion of the village lying east of South Park avenue and north of Forty-seventh street." This ordinance failed to pass, and it is alleged that the attempted consolidation of the two districts is a political move in the interest of the ring. When it was called up last evening Mr. Leonard objected, and raised a point of order, saying that Mr. Goodrich had voted for the ordinance when it failed to pass. Several of the citizens present then addressed the board on the subject, George F. Morgan and Alexander Taylor speaking against the ordinance and C. H. Crawford in its favor.

President Goodrich asked Attorney Condee for his legal opinion on the ordinance.

Mr. Condee said he did not draw up the ordinance and could not give his opinion on it on the spur of the moment.

President Goodrich said he was unable to find Attorney Condee on that day, and gave it to Prosecuting-Attorney Stewart to draw up.

Condee said that he had always followed the instructions of the board in the matter of ordinances, and that upon hasty examination he should think the ordinance was illegal.

Trustee Pullman then attempted to bring it before the board.

Mr. Leonard again raised a point of order on the ground that Mr. Pullman was not present and had not voted on that occasion.

Mr. Webster brought it up. Mr. Leonard again objected, raising the point of order that too many meetings had passed since the original consideration of the ordinance.

Attorney Condee sustained Mr. Leonard, and President Goodrich said he would take the responsibility of declaring the reconsideration of the ordinance to be in order, directing the clerk to call the roll on the question of sustaining the ruling of the chair. The vote stood—Yeas, Pullman and Johnstone; nays, Berry and Leonard. Webster asked to be excused from voting, saying that parties on both sides had been to him, it was out of his district, etc.

The bond of Rust & Coolidge for the construction of a bridge across the Calumet River at Ninety-second street, to cost $26,500, was approved, and the President of the Board authorized to sign the contract. The Consulting Engineer reported that the meet-pipe at the Water-Works had been fully repaired and was in working order.

The contract for lighting the village lamps, hitherto lighted by oil, was awarded to the Sun Vapor Company.

The Clerk was directed to readvertise for bids for the laying of the South Chicago watermain, and to state in the advertisement the terms as to payment.

The board then adjourned to meet Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, at Forty-third street, a wheel on a car of an inbound freight-train over the Illinois Central tracks broke, throwing two cars from the track and across the passenger tracks, causing a blockade of about two hours, the suburban trains being obliged to use the freight tracks. Some damage was done to freight, but no one was injured.

LAKE.

A secret session of the Lake politicians was held in the building over the post-office at a late hour Sunday night. The windows were carefully covered and all doors, keyholes, etc., were barred. The nature of the meeting was to lay pipe for the April campaign, and the present crowd will make an attempt to be their own successors on the Stock-Yards ticket. The recent assertions of Patrick Nolan, an ex-Trustee of the town, made to a reporter, in which he has charged the present Trustees with having sold Wallace street to the Western Indiana Railroad for a consideration of $75,000, caused a commotion among the men of "innocence" yesterday. The packers have signified their dislike against the present administration by broaching the name of Mr. G. F. Swift, the beef-packer, for Supervisor. That the packers' interests have been ignored by the present administration is obvious from the present condition of the streets leading to the slaughtering-houses. Occasionally a protest is made by them when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and forthwith cinders are dumped into the quagmires instead of substantial macadam. The name of Mr. Swift for the leading position would no doubt meet with unqualified support, but the magnitude of his business almost precludes the possibility of his accepting the nomination. Moreover, he was defeated for the office of School Director a short time ago, and it is possible that he is through with politics. Mr. Sherman, of the Stock-Yards, is also a little "off" in view of the present system of things in Lake. That he is is evident from his decision in a conference at the Exchange Building, held a few days ago, when the two leading men in the employ of the company were brought to the rack, and Hough, who has had matters for the last ten years about his own way, was relieved of the responsibility of directing local campaigns. Mass-meetings are now in order, but the movers are reluctant to give the candidates' names to the public. However, they are all chosen.

A team of bay horses, the property of James Malone, was stolen from Hobart, Ind., Sunday night. A reward of $50 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

LAKE VIEW.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees was held yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall. All the members present.

A communication from the Lake View Fire Company asking for two Babcock fire extinguishers was referred to a committee, as was also a communication from the Women's Christian Temperance Union asking permission to erect a free watering-trough at the corner of Clark streets and Sunnyside.

A message was presented by the Supervisor vetoing the ordinance for the paving of Evanston avenue from Diversy to Belmont avenue, on the grounds that it would take $2,000 out of the road fund, and he did not think that the town should pay all this money towards the improvement. The veto was sustained and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, the Town Engineer, and Town Attorney.

The Committee on Plats reported in favor of the approval of the following plats: 471 feet at the northwest corner of Evanston and Belmont avenues; ten acres at the northeast and northwest corners of Seminary avenue and Wellington street; five acres at the corner of Sheffield avenue and Wellington street; and one of fifty acres at the corner of Wellington street, Belmont and Lincoln avenues.

There were three arrests in February.

The water-works report for the month of February shows 29,873,157 gallons of water pumped, 122,500 pounds of coal burned, at a cost of $560.74.

The cost of laying the water-pipe in Snyder street was estimated by the Commissioner at $1,168.60, and on Evanston avenue from Sulzer to North Fifty-ninth streets at $6,755.60. An ordinance for laying the water-pipe in Wellington avenue from Evanston to Lake View avenue, at an estimated cost of $1,248.60, was adopted. Bills were audited amounting to $11,681.25.

Mr. C. C. Chase has sold for Mrs. R. J. Parker, of Springfield, Mass., what is known as the "Waubun Villa," on the corner of Barry and Waubun avenues. Mr. Alfred Mortensen is the purchaser, who will put it in repair and use it as his homestead.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club held its regular meeting last evening, President Colburn in the chair.

After the transaction of the routine business, Capt. Parker stated that he had taken the liberty to present to Gov. Hamilton the name of one of the members of the club for the position of South Park Commissioner, and he moved that Mr. John W. Rumsey be indorsed by the club as a candidate. The motion was unanimously adopted, and a strong petition to Gov. Hamilton was given to Capt. Parker to take to Springfield.

A committee, consisting of Comrades Colburn, Dennison, Potter, and Kirk, was appointed to wait upon Mr. John Sherman, who it was understood was a candidate for reëlection, to see if he could not be induced to withdraw in favor of Mr. Rumsey, or any other Town of Lake man.

Capt. Parker stated that he had secured a promise from Gov. Oglesby to come to Englewood on the Fourth of July to deliver an address.

Comrades Hardacre, Sheffield, Potter, Rumsey Pry, and Stinson were appointed a committee to secure subscriptions for that purpose, and report at the next meeting.

Capt. Parker and Mr. Rumsey left for Springfield last evening over the Wabash Road. It is understood that Mr. Rumsey carries in his pocket personal letters from a large number of prominent Chicago men to Gov. Hamilton recommending him for the position of South Park Commissioner.

The lecture of the Rev. Herrick Johnson at the Presbyterian Church, announced for this evening has been indefinitly postponed on account of the illness of Mr. Johnson.

DIGGING FOR BODIES.

Commencement of the Search for the Bodies of Persons Lost by the Falling of the Depot Building in Cincinnati During the Flood.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—[Special.]—The work of digging for the human bodies which are supposed to be buried under the débris of the Southern Railway Depot, which was wrecked during the flood, was begun today under the direction of the Board of Public Works. Fifty men were put to work, and tomorrow all the men who can be obtained will be employed. It is certain that there are several bodies buried under the wreck and drift, and the number may reach thirteen. There was nothing at all found today. In order to make the search thorough, about two acres will have to be dug over. The mud and drift which was washed over the place by the flood is nowhere less than two feet deep, and in some places it has a depth of fifteen feet. The $1,000 appropriated by the Council for the purpose of searching for the bodies will be very far from adequate, and it is doubtful whether the additional $1,000 which has been promised by the Citizens' Relief Committee in case it is needed will complete the work. A large crowd of spectators stood about the place all day. The friends of several who are supposed to be buried under the wreck were anxious lookers-on. Among them was Joseph Wifler, whose son went down with the falling building. He has scarcely eaten or slept since the accident, and has importuned nearly every official and man of wealth in the city to aid in the search for the body of his son. Another son, who was with the one who was lost, and escaped by a hair's-breadth, refuses to go within several squares of the place. It is impossible to tell in what part of the low ground in which the wreck and mud have been washed the bodies are, as the relative position of all the objects thereabouts have been changed by the action of the current.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Interesting Tests as to the Keeping Quality of Baking Powders.

One of the most important qualities of a perfect baking powder is that of retaining its strength for a length of time in any climate and in all conditions of the atmosphere. Most baking powders, after being exposed to the air a short time, or if not used when first made, will become lumpy or caked in the can. This condition is caused by the ingredients having acted upon each other, and whenever found is a sure indication that the powder has lost its strength. Some experiments recently made by Prof. Schedler, of New York, with old samples of Royal Baking Powder will prove interesting to all consumers of these useful articles. A grocer in Providence, R. I., found in a neglected corner of his store several boxes of the Royal brand bearing an ancient label, which he ascertained had been in his stock over ten years. Knowing that most baking powders lost their strength shortly after combination, he supposed this to be worthless, and threw it away. A porter took a box home, and upon using a portion was surprised to find that biscuits raised from it were perfectly light, sweet, and excellent. A sample was thereupon sent to Prof. Schedler, who, upon a careful test, found that this powder, after having been for ten years exposed to the atmosphere—for it was not in an airtight package—had lost in strength less than one-half of 1 per cent. In another instance a gentleman going to South Africa took among his supplies a five-pound can of the Royal Baking Powder. The journey embraced a four around the world, besides a visit to several countries off the regular route, and consumed over two years' time. The baking powder was opened for use in Liverpool, London, Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, while crossing Persia, at Bombay, Madagascar, Cape Town, Calcutta, Hong Kong, while on the Pacific, and in California. It was subject to all the variableness of climate through which it passed, the dampness of the ocean air, the heats of the Equatorial latitudes, the fogs of London, and the rainy season of California. Upon returning to New York a quantity remaining in the can was turned over to Prof. Schedler for analysis, the result of which showed the powder to possess the same degree of strength and raising power as when it was made, there being after all this time and under all these circumstances no deterioration perceptible.

One of the great merits of the Royal Baking Powder is this superior keeping quality, which is due to the care used in its manufacture. All its ingredients, being first determined absolutely pure, are thoroughly dried, coated, prepared, and combined so that nothing but the application of water or the heat of cooking will cause them to act upon each other or liberate their leavening gases. For this reason the "Royal," when used after having been kept in any climate or for any length of time, will always produce the same superior and effective results.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

Mr. A. M. Lewis, senior member of the firm of Lewis & Howard, last week celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the wool trade in Chicago by sitting down to a sumptuous dinner with his partner, the employés of the house, and a few friends. It is quite unusual in these days, and especially in a city that has undergone so many and so disastrous changes as Chicago has during this period, to find a man who has pursued so long a branch of business, attended with so many contingencies as the wool trade, without meeting with any serious reverses. The uniform success and the honorable position attained are due as much to his industry and integrity as to the foresight which has marked his business career.

That the dinner as well as his business was a success was most fully attested by all who participated, and the occasion elicited from all a hearty wish that Mr. Lewis may live to celebrate many such occasions.

Bird Manna keeps Canaries in constant song and cures diseases. 15 cents at druggists.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Robert Walker, Chicago	[illegible]
Agnes C. Wyle, Chicago	[illegible]
Franz W. Engelhardt, Chicago	[illegible]
Augusta Groskurth, New Bremen	[illegible]
Peter Becker, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosalie Borral, Chicago	[illegible]
Max Teller, Ottawa, Ill.	[illegible]
Fannie Weil, Chicago	[illegible]
John C. Mohr, Chicago	[illegible]
Maggie Hagemann, Chicago	[illegible]
Rudolph Mendelson, Elgin	[illegible]
Pena Levy, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry C. Chittenden, Chicago	[illegible]
Almorah McCadden, Chicago	[illegible]
Nils P. Garasson, Chicago	[illegible]
Johanna Larson, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Jefferson, Chicago	[illegible]
Gusta Reissity, Chicago	[illegible]
William L. Humphrey, Washington, D. C.	[illegible]
Delia M. Crause, Riverside	[illegible]
Thomas E. Stafford, Chicago	[illegible]
Victoria Stafford, Chicago	[illegible]
Louis B. Marks, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Harris, Chicago	[illegible]
August Gee, Chicago	[illegible]
Jennie Sapp, Chicago	[illegible]
Nils Redeen, Roseland	[illegible]
Elise Berlin, Chicago	[illegible]
Andrew J. Hanson, Chicago	[illegible]
Hannah F. Brennan, Chicago	[illegible]
John Lewis, Chicago	[illegible]
Jennie Hooper, Chicago	[illegible]
Edward Tully, Chicago	[illegible]
Maria McCauley, Chicago	[illegible]
Hans Ellerbeck, Jefferson	[illegible]
Doris Jaaks, Jefferson	[illegible]
Augustus Weiscopf, Boston, Mass.	[illegible]
Fannie Weil, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles E. Thratt, Hyde Park	[illegible]
Florence Dodson, Hyde Park	[illegible]
William B. Adams, Joliet	[illegible]
Jennie L. Harper, Chicago	[illegible]
Johann H. Dotsch, Chicago	[illegible]
Catherine Birkhold, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

SKIPSEY—At Algona, Ia., from the effects of breaking a blood-vessel, Joseph Skipsey, aged [illegible] years and 10 months, late janitor of the Arcade Building of this city. He leaves a widow and three small children to mourn his loss.

FURLONG—At Wichita, Kas., Sunday, March 4, Thomas T. Furlong.
Remains will be brought here for burial. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDDY—March 5, at the parsonage at Niles, Mich., the Rev. Alfred Eddy, father of A. D. Eddy, Mrs. L. G. Fisher, and Mrs. C. S. Cleaver.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CHARBONNEAU—At 3384 South Morgan-st., March 4, of croup, Marie Louise, beloved child of C. S. C. and Eliza Charbonneau, aged 2 years and 10 months.
Funeral from above number Tuesday, March 6, at 10 a. m., to French Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH—The funeral of the late Fred L. Smith will take place from St. James' Episcopal Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., at half-past 12, March 6. All friends invited.

THOMPSON—March 5, Edward Hopkins, infant son of M. S. and Emma L. Thompson.
Funeral private.

LANSING—The funeral of the late F. E. Lansing will be announced in Wednesday morning papers.

JENKINS—At Mercy Hospital, Monday morning, Thomas Jenkins, aged 34 years.
Funeral from the hospital at noon today.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN League will meet at 1301 Wabash-av. at 8 o'clock tonight.

THIS EVENING THE REPUBLICANS of the Seventh Ward will meet at Maas' Hall to select an Alderman. A full attendance desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. P. S. HENSEN, PASTOR FIRST Baptist Church, will speak in the Pacific Garden Mission tonight.

MRS. T. B. CARSE WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 3 o'clock.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE Collegiate department of the Chicago Dental Infirmary will open Monday, March 12, 1883, and continue twenty weeks. Dentists of Illinois and graduates in medicine admitted. For further information address Dr. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, Corresponding Secretary, 125 State-st.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Tremont House Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NOON MEETING AT THE Y. M. C. A. today will be conducted by W. O. Latimore. All are invited.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the institution, No. 2228 Michigan-av., at 2 p. m. today.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 9:30 A. M.,
AND
THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 9:30 A. M.
Twelve Hundred Lots in Each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL
Offering of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
TUESDAY, March 6, 9:30 a. m.
THREE HUNDRED LOTS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

With the Opening of the Spring Season
WE SHALL MAKE OUR
SECOND LARGE TRADE SALE
AT AUCTION
OF
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
On Wednesday, March 7.
There is nothing any first-class retailer has in stock or needs for his trade but he can find in this sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, March 8, at 9:30,
We sell another large stock of
Crockery and Glassware,
CONSISTING OF
135 CRATES ASSORTED WARE
IN
W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Decorated, Rock and Yellow Ware.
A large stock of Table Glassware, Plated-ware, Lamps, &c.
At 1 p. m.—15,000 Cigars.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST.
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

BIRDS
HARZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES
Kaempfer's, 127 Clark.

TRUSS
Es, Artificial Limbs, Surgical Instruments, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Deformities, Crutches, etc.
SHARP & SMITH,
73 Randolph-st.

STOVES
Maclean & Rottecker,
Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces. Crown Oil Stoves. Removed to 88 & 90 Wabash.

NEW
Dealers in
RARE COINS.
Stevens & Co.,
20 Tribune Building.
NICKELS.

fter having been kept in any cli-
any length of time, will always pro-
e superior and effective results.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

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, residence.	Age.
ker, Chicago	29
yle, Chicago	25
ngelhardt, Chicago	25
oskurth, New Bremen	27
er, Chicago	23
ral, Chicago	23
Ottawa, Ill.	23
, Chicago	28
hr, Chicago	19
remann, Chicago	24
ndelson, Elgin	21
Chicago	23
ittenden, Chicago	21
Cadden, Chicago	41
asson, Chicago	19
rson, Chicago	25
erson, Chicago	27
ity, Chicago	21
Humphrey, Washington, D. C.	19
ause, Riverside	27
Stafford, Chicago	21
fford, Chicago	43
rks, Chicago	23
s, Chicago	18
, Chicago	23
, Chicago	19
, Roseland	31
, Chicago	31
Hasson, Chicago	25
Brennan, Chicago	27
Chicago	40
per, Chicago	21
ly, Chicago	22
uley, Chicago	18
eck, Jefferson	26
Jefferson	29
Velscopf, Boston, Mass.	29
, Chicago	31
Phratt, Hyde Park	24
odson, Hyde Park	24
Adams, Joliet	23
arper, Chicago	21
Dotsch, Chicago	23
irkhold, Chicago	21

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VES Maclean & Retterer, Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces. Crown Oil Stoves. Removed to 83 & 85 Wabash.

Stevens & Co., 30 Tribune Building.
S. NICKELS.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A Committee Appointed to Look After Ex-Sheriff Mann's Final Report.

Senator Mamer's Salary of Chief Clerk of the Criminal Court Cut Off.

Monthly Reports of the Various County Departments—Minor Business.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Commissioner McCarthy.

On the reading of the minutes Mr. Albright objected to a bill allowed for the

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTS

in the investigation of the Sheriff's office last year, amounting to about $356.

Mr. Mattocks explained that the work had been done at the instance of the Judges of the courts, and had resulted in saving the county about $10,000 per year, and he saw no reason why the bill should not be paid.

Mr. Kiehm was opposed to the payment of the bill on the ground that the board had refused time and again to order the investigation, and moved that the vote by which the bill had been ordered paid be reconsidered.

Mr. Mattocks replied that the investigation had been ordered by the Judges, and that Mr. Kiehm and others had been before them and knew all the facts. The investigation, as he had before said, had saved the county $10,000, and it was a strange coincidence, he thought, that the complaining Commissioner had since been championing the spending of a part of the saving on the country Deputy-Sheriffs by raising their pay from $800 to $1,800 per year.

Mr. Kiehm retorted by arguing that, notwithstanding the Judges had ordered the investigation, the county could not be held responsible for the bills incurred. He thought that either the Judges or Mr. Mattocks should stand the expense, and that the latter was particularly liable because he had instigated the examination charged for.

Mr. O'Neill read from the minutes to show that the Judges had ordered the creation of the bills, and had also certified to their correctness, and moved that the motion to reconsider be tabled.

The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 10 to 3. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Albright, Kiehm, and Ender.

CLERKS' FEES.

A communication was read from the County Clerk calling attention to the inadequacy of the fees in Clerks' offices in counties of the third class, and asking the appointment of a committee of three to draft a bill to correct the evil, the same to be presented to the Legislature, the object being to secure the necessary legislation to make such offices self-supporting. The document was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EX-SHERIFF MANN'S FINAL REPORT.

Mr. Mattocks called attention to the delay of ex-Sheriff Mann in making his final report, and on motion a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Senne, Kiehm, and Sommer, was appointed to look after the matter and report.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The monthly report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum was presented and referred. It showed that the number of patients had been 498, of whom 295 had been females and 203 males. The deaths had been six, and the number on hand was 465.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

The monthly report of the Warden of the Poor-House was also presented. It showed that the number of inmates was 806, that the deaths had been eighteen, and the discharges eighty-one. It was referred.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The quarterly report of the County Treasurer was presented, and showed a balance of $170,457 to the credit of the general fund, $27,251 to the credit of the Court-House fund, $32,365 to the building fund, $54,501 to the Reform-School fund, and $63,632 to the hospital-building fund. The report was referred.

THE REFORM-SCHOOL PROPERY.

The Finance Committee submitted a report recommending that so much of Block 2 of the Reform-School property as may be necessary be turned over to the city to cancel the county's obligation of $50,000 for the original purchase of the entire property from the city, the lots to be taken by the city at a valuation heretofore fixed, etc. The valuation of the block was fixed some time ago at about $69,000. The report was concurred in.

MAMER'S RATIONS CUT OFF.

The pay-roll of the Clerk of the Criminal Court for February, amounting to $1,833, was presented.

Mr. Donnersberger asked if it contained the name of Senator Mamer as Chief Clerk, to which the Chair replied in the affirmative.

The report was lost by the following vote, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt:

Yeas—Albright, Ender, Kiehm, Leach, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Sommer, Wasserman, Ochs—9.

Nays—Donnersberger, Knopf, Mattocks, Senne—4.

Mr. Wasserman then moved to reconsider the vote by which the pay-roll had been rejected, and the motion prevailed. The pay-roll was subsequently allowed, except as to Senator Mamer's claim, those voting in the negative being Messrs. Donnersberger, Knopf, Mattocks, and Senne.

THE PER DIEM.

The Committee on Public Service reported back the per diem charges of the Commissioners and recommended their allowance.

Mr. Mattocks called attention to the request made that the bills should be itemized, and said that in looking over his bill he had discovered that he had charged for two days too much through mistake. On the other hand, however, he had found that he had omitted some of his expenses, but he was not inclined to charge them up. All he wanted was to correct his bill, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Senne explained that he was ready to present an itemized bill, but for some reason or another the system of blanks for use on such occasions had been dispensed with. His bill was straight, and he had no explanations to make until such time as a new system of presenting their quarterly bills had been agreed upon.

Mr. O'Neill, who had raised the per diem rumpus, was expected to have had something to say on the subject, and, in fact, the board waited for him, but he not only neglected to air his views on the question, but voted for the adoption of the report.

A PLUMBER PAID.

The Committee on Court-House and Records reported in favor of paying a plumber who had been employed by Mr. Ender for work in the new Court-House for his services, his bill amounting to $24.

Mr. Albright objected, claiming that the individual had called him bad names, and that he had been dismissed from the county service, beside, for drunkenness.

Mr. Ender replied that he had employed the man to look after the plumbing, and had added to his duties that of looking after the unnecessary consumption of gas. A plumber was necessary, and outside of the work he did he thought he would earn his salary several times over in the saving of gas.

Mr. Albright attacked the plumber quite severely, and called attention to the fact that the board had long been in possession of a proposal to do the plumbing work for $50 per month, whereas the employment of the plumber in question would cost the county $3 per day.

Some further talk followed, and the result was that the $24 bill was allowed, and the plumber ordered dismissed.

HOSPITAL EXTRAS.

The Committee on Hospitals reported in favor of allowing the contractor on the additions to the County Hospital an estimate of $8,000, and recommending the changing of some of the beams from wood to iron at a cost of $698.

Mr. Albright objected to the report, and predicted that if the proposed "extra" was allowed the extras in the end would not fall short of $10,000.

After some further discussion the report was concurred in.

AFFAIRS AT THE JAIL.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Jail Accounts reported in favor of certain amendments to the plans for improving the ventilation of the jail.

Mr. Albright objected, and the outcome was that the report was not concurred in, much to the disgust of Mr. O'Neill, who announced, in defiance of the board, that the changes would be ordered, and the contractors would take their chances for getting paid.

Mr. Ender moved that the services of three janitors in the new Court-House be dispensed with, there being no further use for them.

Mr. O'Neill said the janitors could be used over at the jail for some days, and thought their employment could be continued.

The motion was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Donnersberger, Ender, Leach, Mattocks, Sommer, Wasserman—6.

Nays—Albright, Kiehm, McClaughrey, O'Neil, Senne, Ochs—6.

After some further discussion a motion to transfer three of the janitors to the Criminal-Court Building was put and prevailed.

REFERRED.

Mr. Senne introduced a resolution looking to doing away with what is known as the pay-roll of the "county employés," which provided that the expenses of each office—including the courts—should be charged up directly to the several offices, the object being to fix and centralize the expenses, which under the present system have been so divided as to mystify everybody. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Donnersberger introduced a resolution to dispense with the services of the Attorney in the lower courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ONE FOR ALBRIGHT.

Mr. O'Neill called up the proposition to remove the County Court from its present location to Judge McAllister's room. He had understood that some of the Commissioners had ordered the change without authority or necessity, and moved that the change be not allowed.

Mr. Albright contended that the Judge of the court was losing his eyesight in his present room, and that it was uninhabitable generally, and moved that Mr. O'Neill's motion be tabled.

The latter motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Albright, Ender, Kiehm, Mattocks, Sommer, Wasserman, Ochs—7.

Nays—Donnersberger, Leach, McClaughrey, O'Neill, Senne—5.

The board then adjourned, and none of the members were happier than Mr. Albright, who not only got his per-diem bill through, but also succeeded in defeating several of the other measures of his opponents.

WIGGINS' STORM.

OTTAWA, Can., March 2.—[New York *Sun*.]—Prof. Wiggins was interviewed this morning about the March storm. He is still firm in his prediction of a great storm, but says that it will require three days before it reaches here. The Professor said that, although the February storm was disappointing to the people of America, it was the heaviest storm known in England for many years.

Reporter—"Do you still adhere in every respect to your prediction?"

Prof. Wiggins—"I do positively. It will be as great a storm as ever occurred or can possibly occur. I am positive that a tidal wave will occur in the Bay of Bengal or the coast of Australia, and in the Gulf of Mexico."

Reporter—"What have you to say about the Massachusetts fishermen refusing to go to the banks of Newfoundland on account of your prediction?"

Prof. Wiggins—"I have to say that I have accomplished my object; I have saved their lives. There is not a fishing boat on earth that could live on the banks of Newfoundland in the storm."

Prof. Wiggins also said that he knew the precise causes of the floods that occurred in Europe in December last, and would soon make them public. He added that he was going to Halifax on Wednesday next, to witness the storm there on the following Saturday.

[New York *World*.]—A credulous English underwriter, who wrote to the British Meteorological Office on the subject of the Wiggins cyclone which should at this moment be hovering near our devoted continent, has received a reply which cannot be criticised upon the ground of lack of explicitness, while in tone it offers a refreshing contrast to the formal and somewhat stilted style of English official communications. Thus writes the head of the Meteorological Office: "The prophecy to which you allude emanates from some man in the finance department of the Canadian Government. It is utter nonsense. No living man can predict the weather two days beforehand, much less six months. The idea that the Admiralty have ordered ships to be in port is also absurd and utterly false."

LILY AND FREDDIE.

[New York *Graphic*.]—A morning paper reports as follows: That Mr. Gebhard engages Mrs. Langtry for a season of thirty-three weeks for next year; that he gives her 40 per cent of the gross receipts of the theatres where he plays her; that she goes to Paris in the summer to study under Regnier; that she selects New York as her future residence; that Steele Mackaye will be her author, stage-manager, and "coach"—all of which may or may not be true.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3109 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
358 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEB. 26, ON LOOMIS-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Madison, or Madison, between Loomis and Dearborn-sts., a fine "Marie Antoinette" cameo ear-drop. Liberal reward for same at BELL'S drug-store, Sheldon and Madison-sts.

LOST—PARTY WHO EXCHANGED ivory-handled silk umbrella at Sherman House Saturday, Feb. 24, please return the same to barber-shop; can get his own.

LOST—$5 REWARD—AN ENVELOPE containing recorded deeds, of no use to finder. Send to address on envelope or write to P 63, Tribune office.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING BETWEEN 81 Madison and 221 Ontario-st., via Dearborn, Washington, and Clark-sts., an oblong, square, three-headed cameo cuff-button, attached to cuff. A liberal reward for its return to D. ALLARD, 81 Madison-st.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of silver enameled cigarette-case with initials M. O. J. on inside of lid. C. T. YERKES & CO., corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT, paving, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

GRAIN BAGS—DUNDEE BAGS FOR sale cheap. W. H. A. BROWN, 157 La Salle-st.

ON RECEIPT OF $1, $2, OR $4 WE will send by return express a sample box of 25, 50, or 100 "Tansill's Punch," the finest Havanna filled cigar for the money in the world. One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN for some weeks sick is now well and attending to orders in person. Would be glad to see all old customers. E. LESKIE, 2208 Indiana-av.

TO HOUSE OWNERS—THE FRITSCH patent extension awning, useful, ornamental, protective and durable. 98 East Van Buren-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions rapidly done at Room 23, 89 Madison.

WANTED — STRONG MANUSCRIPT play for young lady star, emotional order, with good comedy part. Address immediately with full particulars, ARTHUR G. CAMBRIDGE, Dramatic Agent, 77 South Clark-st.

WANTED—OFFICE WORK TO DO evenings by a young man keeping books for a wholesale house; prefer posting. Address P 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY OWNER OF LOT ON North Side finely situated for flats, party with $12,000 to erect apartment house; 5 per cent only for the land on lease or long mortgage; plans all drawn. THEODORE SHELDON, 89 Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 29 to 31 South Clinton-st., is safest and cheapest in the city for furniture, pianos, carriages, etc. They will loan $5 or $5,000 at 8 per cent per year.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS for a benefit society. Call at 142 La Salle-st., Room 43, after 10 o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

WEST SIDE HOUSES.

ADAMS-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, elegant 2-story, basement, and mansard roof brick house, with parlors, dining-room, etc., on main story, cellar concreted, plumbing and sewerage the very best, entire house in perfect order, 2-story brick barn; lot 36x125 feet.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Between Robey and Hoyne-sts., 2-story and basement brick house, 3 rooms deep; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; price $8,000.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — 2-story, basement, and mansard roof stone-front house, near Throop-st.; has all the modern improvements.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—2-story and basement brick house, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; is 3 rooms deep, with all modern improvements, and has good barn; $9,500.

FULTON-ST.—Corner east of Union Park, nice large frame house, with parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main story; all modern conveniences, and lot 64x105 feet; will exchange, and pay cash for more expensive place; price $8,500.

MONROE-ST.—Between Loomis and Laflin, 2-story and basement brick house, in first-class order; all modern conveniences; $12,000.

WALNUT-ST.—Between Leavitt and Oakley, 1-story frame cottage, with 8 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; lot 33x134 feet.

MONROE-ST.—Corner Leavitt, 2-story and basement brick house, in perfect order; stone steps; modern conveniences.

LINCOLN-ST.—Between Adams and Jackson-sts., 2-story and basement frame, on brick basement, frame barn, modern conveniences; lot 25x125 feet; place cost $6,000; can be bought for $5,300.

VAN BUREN-ST.—Between Leavitt and Oakley, 2-story and basement brick; rents $432; price $4,000.

IRVING-PLACE—North of Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick; rents $420; price $4,000.

A large list of houses and residence lots can always be seen at our office.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE, 149 LA Salle-st.:

We would invite capitalists to examine the following property as desirable investments:

The block of eight brick houses on corner Marshfield-av. and York-st., 2-story and basement; street is curbed and filled up to grade; the houses are well rented, and will pay a good interest on investment.

Also,

The four north houses of the block of six stone-fronts on the southwest corner of Loomis and Van Buren-sts., 2-story, with cellar; will always rent well.

Also,

The block of five 3-story and cellar brick houses on the northwest corner of Cass and Illinois-sts., 10 rooms each.

We want a cash offer for either of the above.

We would also invite attention to the fine piece for improvement, 273x143, on northeast corner Van Buren and Centre-av. Will sell separate lots if wished.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.
27 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,500.
28 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,000.
29 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $6,500.
3608 Michigan-av., brick residence, $12,500.
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant lot 25 feet front by 165 feet deep.
WEST SIDE.
376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
30 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,000.
26 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
475 West Washington-st., 3-story marble front, $15,000.
43 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
20 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
22 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.
400 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
410 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest, $60 per acre.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
7 La Salle-av. residences, from $9,000 to $23,000.
3 Dearborn-av. residences, from $11,500 to $18,000.
5 North State-st. residences, from $12,000 to $20,000.
5 Cass-st. residences, from $14,000 to $23,000.
Building in flats, Dearborn-av.; rented for $3,850; at $30,000.
18 marble-fronts within a block of Lincoln Park, from $8,000 to $12,000 each.
16 brick residences within a block of Lincoln Park, from $5,000 to $5,800.
3 houses in flats, renting for $2,800, near Lincoln Park, at $21,500.
4-story house, North Franklin-st., $7,800.
Business houses and blocks, North Clark-st., from $11,500 up to $100,000.
Besides a large list of other property.
By E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — CHOICE RESIDENCE lots—Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x165, very cheap.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125, $90.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x125, $95.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x125, $80.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 25x180, $125.
Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 50x125, $70.
Vernon-av. and Thirty-third-st., 93x165, $100.
Thirty-fifth-st. and Staunton-av., 100x115, $100.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$5,500—TWO-STORY AND basement brick residence No. 117 Winchester-av.; newly painted, front and rear; east front, between Jackson-boulevard and Van Buren-st.; convenient to three lines of cars; 10 rooms; walls and ceilings elegantly papered; handsomely grained and varnished throughout; all modern improvements; in perfect order; gas-fixtures and furnace go with house. Apply to owner. ROBSON WEDDELL, Room 5, No. 89 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$3,000—Three-story brick house and lot, 38 Harvard-st.
$3,300—Three-story brick house and lot, 1152 West Taylor-st.
$2,500—Two-story frame, 12 rooms, 1149 West Taylor-st.
$2,500—Two-story frame, 10 rooms, 1176 West Taylor-st.
$1,500—Two-story frame, 7 rooms, 16 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 503 Western-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON terms to suit—$14,000—The fine 4-story marble-front house No. 1249 Michigan-av.; has 15 rooms, with all modern improvements.

$8,500—The elegant marble-front house No. 2143 Prairie-av.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; has all modern improvements and a fine stable. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV. — CHOICE corner, near Twenty-second-st., 75x120, with 3 brick buildings at a bargain.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, INDIANA-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-st., east front, choice location. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3,500 LOTS AT WINTER PRICES. WE INVITE YOU.
COME BEFORE THE SPRING COMES.
IN WINTER BUY A HOME;
YOU WILL GET IT CHEAPER.
NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
PLANS AT OUR OFFICE. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
BEAUTIFUL PLATS.
FREE TO EVERY ONE CALLING.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
OVER 1,100 LOTS SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF 2-STORY brick houses adjoining each other in the West Division, at low prices if taken all together; accessible by horse-cars; rented at favorable rates; a good purchase for a party desiring to retail the houses on long terms and easy payments.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3608 MICHIGAN-AV.; lot 42x90, with brick barn; newly decorated and painted; in thorough order; has east front and good southern exposure. Price, $12,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1448 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-story frame, lot 25x170; we want a cash offer for this property today, as it must be sold. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$750 EACH, 13 LOTS, 24X125 each, south front, on Harrison-st., between Western and Campbell-avs.; first-class property for a row of houses; 5 lots, 24x125, on Flournoy-st., $500 each; 6 lots, 25x124, on Lexington-st., $500 each; all between Western and Campbell-avs.; these are very cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT ON INDIana-st., between Rush and Pine, 30x100 to an alley. SHELDON & SHELDON, Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$650 will purchase lots on Lexington, Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw-sts. The property lies between Western and Campbell-avs.; has city water, and is well sewered. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 6 per cent interest. Inquire at 503 Western-av.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV. — STONE-front house near Fourteenth-st., $14,000. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE stone-front residence 1256 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; can be had at a bargain if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 738 to 748 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $7,500; $2,000 cash down, balance $1,000 yearly until paid.

These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. Go and see them. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — GROVELAND PARK, south front, 2-story and basement brick; furnished complete. K 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1628 INDIANA-AV.—Stone-front, first-class, and choice location. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK on West Madison-st.; price, $120,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FAMILY RESidence, with immediate possession, 475 Washington-boulevard, three-story attic and basement, 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, electric bells, newly painted and decorated; lot 22x125, with fine south front. Price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE LIST of houses and vacant lots on Lake and Ellis-avs. and Drexel-boulevard; also at Fairview, Oakland, Forty-third-st., and Kenwood. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND basement octagon-front brick residence, No. 382 West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen; lot 20x125; is in good order, has all modern improvements, and rented until May 1. Price, $5,400. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE 3-STORY AND basement stone-front 246 Dearborn-av., 14 rooms, lot 27x85; price $16,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle.

FOR SALE—$10,000—WEST MONROE-st., near Ashland-av., 3-story and basement octagon front brick house; 16 rooms; fine finish every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

BRICK HOUSE—Built four years ago; brown-stone trimmings; fine dining-room and good-sized kitchen on parlor floor; lot 33x161 feet; very desirable; price $18,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, 25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; laundry, furnace-room, etc., in basement; $18,000. The cheapest house on the boulevard.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—25 feet wide; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $14,000.

NEW BRICK HOUSE—Modern in plan and finish; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; lot 50x172 feet; brick barn; a bargain.

BROWN-STONE FRONT—In vicinity of Twenty-second-st.; very nice dining-room on parlor floor; a beautiful house; brick barn; $18,000.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE FRONT—30 feet wide, finished in hardwood; fine dining-room on parlor floor. A first-class house.

BROWN-STONE FRONT—(Octagon) 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $15,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, north of Twentieth-st.; detached on both sides; $22,500. The house can be put in elegant order and dining-room and kitchen built on parlor floor for $2,500 more. Side light cannot be shut off.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house north of Twenty-second-st., with 26-foot lot and brick barn; house cost to build $18,000; lot is now worth $15,000; price of house and lot, $25,000.

CALUMET—Octagon stone-front near Twentieth-st.; 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep. Brick barn.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE, 149 LA Salle-st.:

No. 142 Park-av., southeast corner of Lincoln, 2-story brick; lot 70x132, with 2-story frame barn. This can be had for about value of land alone, and where yard room is desired is a bargain. Possession April 1.

No. 352 Warren-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, lot 30x125; at a bargain if taken this week.

No. 649 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and brick basement, with extension; lot 22x125.

No. 631 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement; octagon stone-front; lot 22¼x125.

No. 836 Washington-boulevard, 2-story and basement brick; lot 20x125.

No. 761 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick; lot 22x125; $7,300.

No. 887 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick; lot 18x125; $5,000.

No. 825 West Congress, 2-story and basement brick; lot 20x125; $5,000.

No. 57 Woodbine-place, 2-story and basement stone-front; lot 16⅔x120; $3,600.

No. 833 West Monroe, 2-story frame, with brick basement; lot 25x100; $7,000.

No. 13 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick; east front; lot 25x125; $7,500.

No. 15 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick; octagon front; lot 25x125; $8,500.

No. 697 West Jackson, 2-story and basement brick; lot 23⅓x125; stone walk and iron fence; $8,000.

No. 307 West Monroe, 2-story and basement brick; lot 22x125; $8,000.

FOR SALE—122 DE KALB-ST., 2-STORY and basement, stone-front house, arranged in two flats. Rented for $600 per year. Price, $4,500. Excellent investment. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS'., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—147 THROOOP-ST. AND 681 to 689 Sedgwick-st.; a fine bargain; will net over 10 per cent. H. M. PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$43,000—A NEW BLOCK paying 15 per cent net on investment; a good opening for a capitalist. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, BY C. E. Browne, 41 South Clark st.

Glencoe is on Lake Michigan, 80 feet above the lake, which is quite an object in these "high-water times," and is admitted by all who have seen the town that it is the handsomest on the lake shore or of all of Chicago's suburbs. A free ride will be given to any one who means business to see the place. Good society, church, and school. Property is cheap and a good place to invest for a home or for speculation. It will soon double in price. Men of small means, now is your time to buy. Monthly payments will secure a home. Twenty-one trains leave the depot daily. Commutation fare 12 cents a ride. Call or send for map. C. E. BROWNE.
Residence Glencoe. 41 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, FOR $6,000, one of the most beautiful homes in this charming village, large commodious house and barn, with large grounds, two acres or more, covered with fruit and ornamental trees; terms ¼ down; balance in three annual payments with 7 per cent interest. This is a great bargain, as the improvements on the same cost over $8,000, but the owner's business is away and he desires to sell even at a sacrifice. Free ride to see the premises. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 232 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT Evanston, South Evanston, Wilmette, and Ravenswood, besides a number of modern-style houses at Evanston of our own construction. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE AND WINnetka houses, with large lots, from $2,000 upward; easy payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Bld'g.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR PULLMAN, in Kensington and additions, on easy terms; the steady growth at this great manufacturing and railroad centre offers inducements to mechanics, laborers, and business-men to secure property while it can be had at low prices. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, PRAIRIE-AV., near Forty-first-st., at $60 per foot. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PINE LAND, 50,000 ACRES, 226,000,000 feet of fine lumber, on Lake Shore Railroad, Wisconsin, in Lincoln and Langlade Counties; fine streams run through it; at $6 per acre. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 TRACTS OF EXCELLENT hardwood, one of 6,123 acres and one of 14,000, on White River, Desha County, Arkansas, at $1 per acre. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, BUSIness building on Lake or South Water-st. Price not to exceed $30,000. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BAUER PIANO WAREROOMS, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., bargains in
1 fine Chickering,
2 Knabe,
2 Bauer,
1 McCammon.
All in first-class order. Will be sold on monthly installments. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, CORNER State and Adams-sts., can be found first-class workmen to tune, polish, or repair pianos or organs. All work guaranteed.

A FINE HALLET & CUMSTON PIANO at a great bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A FINE CHICKERING PIANO IN PERfect order for sale at a very low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID REED & SONS PIANO in perfect order; bargain; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A SPLENDID KNABE PIANO, BUT little used, will be sold at low price; cash or monthly payments of $10 to $20. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BAUER UPRIGHT piano; little used; no use for it. Address PIANO, 3100 State-st.

IN ADDITION TO OUR OWN make of PIANOS and ORGANS, we have the exclusive sale of several of the best instruments of Eastern manufacture.

We can sell on monthly or quarterly payments if desired.

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. All goods sold by us are warranted in every respect.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—NEW AND second-hand, for sale on easy payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., corner State and Adams-sts.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE offered for the next thirty (30) days to parties wishing to purchase Chickering pianos, uprights, squares, and grands. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECKS UNEQUALED PIANOS. | WAREROOMS 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

15,000 IN USE; VOSE & SON'S pianos are equal to any made; prices low; terms easy. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CALL AND SEE THE BEST $65 NEW warranted grocery wagons in town, butcher's carts, buggies, etc. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — CONFECTIONery wagon, horse, and harness suitable for grocer if required. 30 Gurley-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PHAETON BUGgy, almost new, one extension-top carriage, and rockaway. Address W. B. McCHESNEY, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A LIGHT JUMP-SEAT covered buggy; must be cheap for cash. Address P 83, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND GROVer & Baker sewing-machine. P 79, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MORGAN, CHARLES AND Alfred, call at the Palmer House; cousin from New York wishes to see you. Room 216.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 23 Twenty-fourth-st., 10-room brick, painted papered, and calcimined; immediate possession.

TO RENT—MARCH 1, 3-STORY RESIdence 3128 Prairie-av.; furniture sold cheap; rent $100 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale of a 3-story and basement house full of boarders. Wabash-av., by E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 2007 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement 15-room brick from May 1.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-front 14-room house; modern improvements; desirable location on South Ashland-av. Furniture and carpets for sale. Apply to H. H. HURLBUT, 357 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: 238 Warren-av.—3-story and basement brick, heated by steam; barn. Possession May 1.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—228 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., 15 rooms; all modern improvements. C. E. ANTHONY, Room 43, 81 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—729 NORTH WELLS-ST., A 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; all improvements; near Lincoln Park; $45.
456 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms, $25.
263 Hermitage-av., near Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick, all improvements, 9 rooms, $45.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:

At West Hinsdale, nice 4-room cottage, one block from depot, large lot, $12.

At Evanston, South Evanston, Highland Park, Glencoe, and South Englewood we have a number of houses ranging from $15 to $40. Now is the time to secure homes for the summer, as they are being rapidly taken.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$13 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT four rooms, 515 Western-av.; $12, one flat, three rooms, 28 Fillmore-st.; $17, one flat, six rooms, 1149 West Taylor-st. Inquire 503 Western-ave.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS ON Leavitt and De Kalb-sts., near Polk. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLAT OF 4 ROOMS furnished for housekeeping, or would sell furniture at a bargain. 230 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT, WITH modern improvements, 1212 Jackson-st.; $30; Lawndale house $20. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SOME VERY desirable new flats at $40 per month; they will have all modern improvements, and are within 300 feet of the Cottage Grove avenue cable-cars, and only two blocks from the Thirty-ninth-st. station on the Illinois Central Railroad; 46 trains daily; 17 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st.; windows overlook Drexel-boulevard; only tenants with best of references need apply. To parties desiring to secure now accommodations for May 1 we shall be glad to show plans and give full information. TURNER & BOND, Real-Estate Agents, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms on Scott-st., near State. Best of references required. Rent $100 per month.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY-furnished south-front rooms, all modern improvements with or without board. 504 Fulton-st., near Union Park.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st., en suite or single. Terms reasonable.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED single front room, in private family to a gentleman. 217 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN all parts of the city, with or without board. MARTIN & STONE, 177 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND basement, with three stories above if wanted. 149 Monroe-st. Store and basement, 30x85, Van Buren-st., near State; corner store Wabash-av. and Harmon-court; possession at once. R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 93 NORTH CLARK-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT — STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Marshall Field & Co.'s, very desirable second, third, and fourth floors, together or separately. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., suitable for grocery; rent low.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON LAKE-st., near State; fine building and location. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 54 Dearborn-st., now occupied by F. E. Hooker; can give possession in five days. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 5-STORY AND basement brick stores, each 53x175, fire-proof office vault and two water elevators in each; located southeast corner Kinzie and La Salle-sts. SMITH & ELLIOTT, Room 1, 96 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 66 LAKE-ST., ADjoining State, 20x80, basement and four stories, together or separately. Apply to owner, 2013 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 184 AND 186 WAbash-av., adjoining A. S. Gage & Co., now occupied by J. Biersdorf. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
BASEMENTS,
LOFTS, AND OFFICES.
A fine list always on hand; something new every day. Call and look over our list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
303 Clybourn-place, 5-room cottage.
133 Dixon-st., near rolling mills, first floor.
540 West Division-st., 7-room flat, nice order, $15.
111 North Western-av., second floor, 5 rooms.
594 North Robey-st., 5-room flat.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER, CORner Clinton and Monroe-sts. Apply to ROTH McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Washington.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 50x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED —TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S office furnished or unfurnished, or hours in furnished office, near Palmer House. Address P 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, no children, a furnished house for six months or a year from April or May. Address H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO or three unfurnished rooms by gentleman and wife; good neighborhood. Address O K 90, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1ST, A medium sized house on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st.; kitchen and dining-room must be on parlor floor. Best of references given. Address, with full particulars and rent, C. E. C., care mail carrier No. 63.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURnished rooms by a family of three; convenient to good day board; South Side preferred. Address for three days H 35, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A PARTY with good general business experience and $10,000 to $25,000 cash, desires a partnership in some well-established business paying well. I am in earnest and expect an opportunity to thoroughly investigate before investing. Address P 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFfered a reliable man with capital as associate or special partner with one of the best-known real estate men of Chicago, who has been 18 years in active business. References exchanged. Address L 59, Tribune office.

$20.000 WANTED—BUSINESS partner with $20,000 cash to take an active part in an old established business. The best of references required. A rare chance for the right party. Address P 86, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SHOWCASES—
Order showcases for spring trade now. Write for catalogue and discounts.
EUREKA SHOWCASE CO.,
48 and 50 Lake-st.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND safe; any make; about 40x28 inches. Address D. P. B., 89 Dearborn-st., Room 29, within three days.

WANTED— SOME NICE SECONDhand office fixtures, complete, ready to put up, for large office. Address P 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STANCH AND FASTsailing 3-masted schooner, as good as new; sails, rigging, etc., nearly all new; cost over $18,000. Carrying capacity, lumber, 350,000 feet; carrying capacity, grain, 25,000 bushels; must be sold; a big bargain will be given time if wanted. For further particulars call at Room 69 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FULL-blooded English pug dog; cheap. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE—An experienced salesman in smokers' articles and cigars; German preferred. First-class references required; none others need apply. Address P 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOT AND shoe man to act as shipping clerk and salesman. GEO. L. CONGDON & CO., 186 Franklin-st.

WANTED — A COMPETENT PREscription drug clerk. One of experience and ability; graduate of pharmacy preferred. Best of references required. Call between hours of 12 and 1. MEDCALFE & CO., 72 North Clark-st.

WANTED — A RAPID ASSISTANT correspondent who can furnish good references. Address stating salary desired P 55, Tribune.

WANTED — COMPETENT RETAIL shoe salesman. None other need apply. BULLOCK BROS., 149 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED packer with best references only. STRAUSS, KAHN & CO., Gents' Furnishing Goods, 150 Franklin.

TRADES.

WANTED — A CARPENTER; AN American; one who has had experience as a millwright; a thorough mechanic, not afraid of work, and not past middle age; employment steady and permanent. Address, with references, N 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER; MUST be a thoroughly competent, practical man; an elegant situation at good salary is offered to the right man in a down-town store with fine trade. Address, with references, P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter that is master of a job clear through. Address FRANK MILLER, Indianola, Vermilion County, Ill.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE care of horses. Must give references. Address P 67, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABlish a general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 47 Vesey-st., New York.

WANTED — COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour; covered by patent; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN TO solicit the medical practitioners in Illinois for the cheapest and most salable medical books ever published; those having some knowledge of medicine or experience in selling medical works preferred; salary and commission paid to suitable persons. J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANNTED—BUTLER; A STRICTLY temperate and experienced man. Must have the best of references from first-class families. Wages $35. Address P 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, STEADY, and energetic young man as collector. Must have $200 cash and furnish first-class references. Address P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 TRAVELING salesman thoroughly conversant with the mattress and bedding business to travel. State ability and salary expected, with references. Address the Piqua Manufacturing Co., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED—CANVASSERS; LIBERAL commission to experienced men. L. T. M. SLOCUM, 186 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC man, single, to deliver books on country route. Must come well recommended and prepared to give security. Address P 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN APT AND INTELLIgent boy about 14 years old, who lives with his parents, is used to office work and errands, and is well commended; wages $4 per week. Address P 80, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN IF TAKEN SOON—ELEgant furnished house of 30 rooms for sale on Michigan-av., down-town; long lease; $2,000 cash, balance on time or in good property. Address N 68, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS STORE DOING A GOOD trade for sale, or will take a lady dressmaker partner. A rare chance. MARTIN & CO., 177 Clark.

FOR SALE—OR A PARTNER WANTED in an apiary of bees—I have a hundred and fifty colonies of Italian bees, with all the fixtures and implements for working them; have a good location for choice comb honey, within 23 miles of Chicago, on Nickel-Plate or near M. C. R. R.; will sell at a sacrifice. Correspondence solicited. H. W. ANDERSON, Gibson's (M. C. R. R.), or Hersville (Nickel-Plate R. R.), Lake County, Indiana.

FOR SALE—A HARDWARE STORE—Clean stock; doing good business in as good a town as there is in Illinois. Address P 65, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A man who understands to repair furniture and upholstering to buy an old business with good custom; store and dwelling for rent. Inquire of WILLIAM STEINER, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON STATE-st., south of Twenty-second; $2,500; part cash, balance on time; or will exchange for a house and lot on South Side. H. P. KITTELL, Room 68, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIXTURES AND small stock of a grocery store in a good neighborhood; living rooms in the rear. P 84, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE MOST MAGNIFICENT drug-store fixtures and stock in Chicago, or will exchange for city or country real estate. P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SMALL STOCK of wall-paper, lamps, paints, oils, and fixtures, at invoice. H. T. KITTELL, Room 68, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEADING, BEST-paying millinery store in Leadville. Reason for selling, sickness. Address MRS. WHIPPLE, Leadville, Colo.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET IN GOOD location; good reason for selling. Address L 65, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal at 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURture without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates, 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—SHARES IN COMPANY operating an Iowa coal mine which last year (the first) paid 11 per cent in monthly dividends; will pay cost of shares in four years, and after that 25 per cent; everything paid for; no assessments; coal mine and town property belonging to company personally examined by undersigned, who can give all particulars. W. J. BARNEY, 27 Tribune Building, Chicago.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—$700 OR $1,000 TWO OR three years on suburban improved property. P 98, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

69 SHARES NATIONAL BANK STOCK—Will trade for business. Grocery store, with large cash trade, $1,500; will trade for furnished rooms. Large list of other good business chances. MARTIN & STONE, 177 Clark-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND private libraries and single volumes, Seasides, and magazines in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—COMPLETE SET OF SECond-hand encyclopedias—Appleton's, Chambers', or Johnson's. Binding in full leather preferred. Address, stating lowest cash price, ISAAC LUSK, Winona, Minn.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—THE REMNANT OF A jeweler's stock at less than half the wholesale prices, at the Wilber Mercantile Agency, 150 Dearborn-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM OF 40 ACRES ONE mile from city limits, near Ogden-av.; good 2-story house, and barns, and orchard. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—GROUND ON TWELFTH-st., near Lumber, 35,000 superficial feet, streets all round, with railroad siding. Apply to the Young & Farrel Diamond Stone Sawing Co., 18 Lumber-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply to C. H. NICHOLS, 137 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 26 YEARS old to do general housework in a family of three. Must give very best of city references. Call after 3 p. m. on Monday at 2313 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT once. 241 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN or Swedish girl for general housework. Call at 3801 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL AS cook and laundress. Must come well recommended. 2017 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call immediately. 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in a family of four. Apply at No. 2308 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Bohemian girl at 30 South La Salle-st.

WANTED — A GOOD COOK AND laundress. 530 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY TO learn shorthand and fill a position. Douglas Shorthand and Type-writer School, 3514 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR OFFICE WORK. Must write a good hand. Wages $3 per week. Address P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING and railroad-claim clerk in wholesale house; have had five years' experience in railroad office work. Good references. Please address P 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man from Baltimore in wholesale white goods, groceries, or provisions; is experienced in either and has good references; permanent. Address FRANK REGISTER, 3033 Groveland Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORough and reliable bookkeeper. City references. P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced stockkeeper in wholesale clothing-house. P 97, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN the system of cutting for gents' clothing evenings, by a young man who is employed during the day; willing to work cheap while learning. Good references given as to honesty and industry. Address O S 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GARDENer of experience on gentleman's place; married; no children; strictly temperate; good references. Address GARDENER, 3114 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY EMployment by a first-class carriage blacksmith; a good and reliable man. Address C. F. PRINGLE, 209 South Madison-st., Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A LIME-burner. J. BANE, 793 Noble-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent young coachman. Good city reference. P 88, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRUCK driver or porter in a wholesale house, or janitor. First-class references. Send card to CHARLES MITCHELLE (colored), 462 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE watchman or janitor. Best reference given. Address N 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JOURNAList of considerable experience, in any department. First-class references. P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BUYER and manager in suit and cloak department. New York reference. Address 48 Wood-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELing advertising agent and salesman in the proprietary line; well acquainted druggist and grocery trade; familiar with all routes. Undoubted reference. Address P 35, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL family; can do general housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good references. Call at 244 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, wash, and iron by a good girl. Good references. 2518 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPEtent girls as cook and second girl in private family. Call at 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swede girl for second work or as child's nurse. 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, orderly girl to do housework in a small family; would like second work. JENNIE FYAN, 80 De Kalb.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook. Call at 3818 Butterfield-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT German girl to do up-stairs work in a private family. Address P 99, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISters, one to take care of children or do second work, the other for housework. Call at 3361 South La Salle-st., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl as nurse and for sewing. Would travel. Call for two days, 3147 La Salle-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl as nurse or to do light second work in private family. Call 194 North Morgan-st., basement.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING housekeeper. Apply for three days at 3361 Arnold-st. Good reference.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK AND nurse-girl. Apply at 56 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady thoroughly competent and of two years' practical experience, as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or for general office work. L 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE as copyist. Best of reference given. Address MISS DALEY, 353 South May-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4.50 TO $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

SOUTH SIDE.

470 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED rooms with uniformly good board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT PARLOR and chamber with board; one room on third floor without board.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE—CORNER STATE AND HARRISON-STS., Convenient to principal railroad depots, theatres, and business houses. Rooms en suite for families. American plan, $1.50 to $3 per day; European plan, 75c to $1.50; weekly rates, $5 to $14; table-board, $4 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

KENWOOD—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board for three or four single gentlemen in private family, near station. P. O. Box 450, Hyde Park.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, two well-furnished rooms and good board, near Douglas Park Station. Address P 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICE ROOM WITH GOOD board in a private family by a single gentleman. South Side preferred. Address R. W., 284 Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

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SEA-WEED FOR FOOD.

What Landlordism Has Done for Ireland.

[New York *Times*.]—The use of sea-weed in Ireland as an article of food is not new to the people who dwell along the coasts. In the very best of times they consume a considerable amount of the choicest varieties for medicinal purposes. That which has the greatest popularity grows luxuriantly upon rocks that are submerged during high tide. The saving process is a very simple one. At low tide the wives and daughters of fishermen gather it in baskets and spread it in such a way that it will catch the sun. The effect of this treatment changes its greenish color to a dark purple, and it is then stored in bags. On the western coast the people call it *dilusk*, and sell it to summer visitors. As an appetizer it is considered very effective. It is a common sight at the western watering-places to see the children munching it during the midday strings on rock and heath. But as the effect of this kind of sea-weed is to increase rather than allay hunger in those unaccustomed to its use, the natives of the coast line cannot be expected to derive much nourishment from it as a continuous diet. As a matter of fact, they do not. A woman in the County Clare a few years ago, through the desertion of her husband and her inability to walk to a village a few miles distant, was compelled to subsist wholly on sea-weed. She ultimately died of starvation, and the stomach was found to be almost full of sea-weed. In the County Donegal, according to the latest cable report, the residents of the vicinity of Gweedore, a little postal village, have been driven by the scantiness of provisions to make the principal meal of the day on sea-weed. It is, therefore, not surprising that every house has one or more of its inmates on the sick-list. If the kind of sea-weed which is known in this country as Irish moss and in Ireland as carrageen was more plentiful in Donegal the sufferings of the people would not be so great. That is really capable of affording a much more agreeable and nutritious food than any other of the 500 or more varieties. Scores of peasant women live by gathering it from the rocks in summer. They spread it upon the grassy slopes near the ocean until it whitens and hardens in the sun, and then pack and ship it. It is like Irish "mild-cure" bacon—too valuable to be kept for home consumption. Carrageen is still used by well-to-do Irish families for blanc-mange making. It is first steeped in cold water, then strained and the liquor boiled in milk. When poured into molds, sweetened, and flavored with lemon or vanilla, it becomes as stiff as corn-starch, and far more palatable. Before its medicinal virtues were proclaimed to the world the peasants of the coast had it nearly all to themselves. During late years they have been content with an occasional meal.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Hiram Sibley & Co., 10 sacks wheat; Marshall Field & Co., 24 cases dry goods; Morrison, Anderson & Butchart, 15 bales burlaps, etc.; Gage Brothers & Co., 3 cases dry goods; O. R. Keith & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Wilson Brothers, 13 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 30 cases dry goods; Burke, Walker & Co., 47 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 40 cases dry goods; Davidson & Son, 4 cars granit; J. S. Kirk & Co., 243 drums caustic soda; Stephen Paddon & Co., 60 drums caustic soda; Frank Farish, 7 drums caustic soda; C. P. Willard & Co., 125 sacks salt; Fowler Brothers, 844 sacks salt; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 214 sacks salt; Burley & Tyrrell, 61 crates earthware; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 29 crates earthenware; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 3 cases brushes; I. C. Olsen & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Henry Denny & Co., 25 bales jute wrappers; Charles Gossage & Co., 1 case dry goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 8 cases cigars; W. F. Poole, 5 cases books; C. M. Linington, 2 cases hardware; C. Knecht, 1 case manufactured steel; E. M. Hurlbut, 3 cases woolens; Brown & Prior, 2 cases silk; Lyon & Healy, 28 cases musical instruments; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 2 cases albums; Cook, Phillips & Wells, 4 packages earthenware; Thomson & Taylor, 40 casks chicory; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 1 case seeds; Henry Dibblee, 9 cases tiles; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; E. E. Eaton & Co., 1 case guns; J. W. Doane & Co., 8,547 boxes raisins; Sprague, Smith & Co., 5,296 boxes raisins; S. A. Davies, 373 sacks salt. Collections, $33,207.

A $40,000 GAME OF BILLIARDS.

[New York *World*, March 3.]—A billiard match, on the result of which $40,000 was wagered, took place last night at O'Brien's parlors, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, between Davis Johnson, the well-known turfman, and Charles L. Davis. The game was 200 points up at cushion carroms, and each man put up $1,000 as a stake. The friends of each man bet heavily on the result of the match. Al Smith, who pinned his faith to Johnson, stood to lose $15,000, and Johnson himself bet over $5,000 outside the stake on his chances of winning. The game was a hotly-contested one, and Johnson won by a score of 200 to 196. Johnson's highest run was 10, and his average 1 3-7. Davis' highest run was 13, and his average 1 55-141. The game lasted three hours and two minutes.

A youngster who lives up in Shasta,
Jumped onto a car to go fastah;
He fell from the train,
And got such a sprain,
St. Jacobs Oil only could mastah.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady and Less Active—Exchange Weak.

Stocks Generally Firmer in Tone, Though There Was a Bear Raid on St. Paul.

Rather More Doing in Produce, and an Irregular Tone—Grain Higher, with Much Strength in Corn.

Oats Unsettled—Wheat Easy—Provisions Weak, with Not Much Life in the Deal.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was rather quiet yesterday. A fair demand for loans continues at 7 per cent, while the country demand for currency is light.

The aggregate of clearings by Chicago banks yesterday was $9,300,000, against nearly $10,000,000, which was the total for Saturday. Over $700,000 of yesterday's clearings was contributed by the new bank, the Continental, which opened its doors for the first time yesterday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $26,954, spirits paying $18,948, cigars and tobacco $5,484, and beer $2,488.

Eastern exchange was quoted weak at 75@80c discount per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. It is now so low that gold will probably be imported freely. Posted rates on sterling were 482@484½, with actual transactions at 481½@484. English documentary was quoted at 478⅞@479; French do at 526⅞; and German do at 93⅝.

A foreign banking firm reports that $500,000 in gold will be forwarded from Liverpool today for the United States, and that two to three millions will be shipped hither during this week.

It is now clearly understood by bankers here on what date the law recently passed by Congress abolishing the tax on capital and deposits will take effect. Some of them think the bill went in force on the date of its passage. The last tax was paid on Jan. 1, which would leave two months' tax due under this construction of the new law. The law abolishing the tax on checks takes effect July 1.

The New York stock market opened stronger yesterday, then fell back, the decline being led by the Villards, and reacted, closing strong, though the later trading was rather light.

St. Paul was beared yesterday in harmony with an attack by a morning newspaper, which asserted that the floating debt of the company is over $7,000,000, and that bonds are being sold to provide funds wherewith to pay the April dividends. Other lines shaded off some in sympathy, but soon recovered, and St. Paul closed higher. Friends of the road say that its Directors never before held so much stock as at present.

There was also a rumor in New York yesterday of a bank failure, but it was contradicted.

Over $20,000,000 of Union Pacific stock, or one-third of the entire capital stock of the line, is said to be held in Boston.

The February earnings of Union Pacific increased $169,000, Wabash earnings for the fourth week increased $25,000, and Manitoba increased $9,000.

It is expected that Reading will be connected with the New York Central at Lyons in June next.

Omaha has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

The balance of trade since Oct. 1 shows a total of $92,749,000 in favor of the United States.

Much of the recent buying of Jersey Central is believed to be a step toward the leasing of that road to the Philadelphia & Reading.

The imports of dry goods at New York in February were $13,730,700. For the same month in 1882 they were $13,585,697.

The *Chronicle* estimates the visible supply of cotton on March 2 at 2,586,764 bales American and 648,200 bales East Indian. Total, 3,234,964 bales.

Winnipeg is reported to be afflicted with hard times. Failures are becoming frequent, real estate is at a standstill and falling in price. The people seem to depend chiefly on a large immigration this spring to help them out of the slough.

The capital stock issued by Wisconsin railroad corporations aggregates $68,997,030. The amount of stock per mile of road averages $20,368, and on the whole line $17,035. The total bonded indebtedness in the State is $70,603,029, and on the whole line $190,570,675. The unfunded debt is reported for Wisconsin at $2,808,559.85, and for the whole line $7,361,601.30, making the total of capital stock and debt in Wisconsin $142,402,620.04, or $1,399,106.10 more than the total cost of road reported. The total debt averages in Wisconsin $21,516.03 per mile, and total stock and debt $41,884.66, or $2,878 more than the average cost per mile of road. The floating indebtedness, $821.64 per mile, partially accounts for the difference, but leaving an indebtedness on each mile of road, in stocks and bonds, of $2,056.54 more than the value of the property securing it.

The market value of the iron and copper production of the mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1882 was $34,800,000. The copper mines paid in dividends 27½ per cent of the gross earnings. The profits of the iron and copper mines are estimated at over $9,500,000.

In New York efforts are being made to attract business in Mexican State bonds of the old and new issue. The latter are quoted at 25@26. They are reported active in London and Amsterdam, the buyers believing a speedy settlement of the debt is intended. The resumption of diplomatic relations between England and Mexico contributes to such a settlement. The bonds have eighteen 3 per cent coupons attached, and the accumulated interest represents more than double their market price.

Of the $8,000,000 first and second preferred income bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company all but $400,000 of the first preferred have been exchanged for the consolidated 5 per cent bonds. But the trouble is that the whole arrangement may yet be upset by the courts.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National Bk	120	Chicago City 3-65s, 1902	100
Hide & Leather N. B.	137½	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	94½
Home Nat. Bank	130	Cook County 7s, 1885	105
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	160	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	195	Cook County 5s, 1899	107½
Nat. Bank of America	140	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105½
Nat. Bank of Illinois	142½	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	106
Chicago City 7s, 1884	102	N. C. C. R. 1 m 6s, 1900	110
Chicago City 7s, 1887	104	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1888	108	West D. R. co. 5-20 6s	105½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	114	†West D. R. reg 6s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	109½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	121	M. U. T. C. 6s, 1911	82
Chicago City 6s, 1895	122½	†C. & C. C. & D. C. com.	34½
Chicago City 6s, 1898	125½	†C. & C. C. & D. C. pfd.	82
Chicago City 6s, 1899	127	Chamber of Com.	73
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	†Chicago City Ry	235
Chicago City 6s, 1896	111	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	152½
Chicago City 6s, 1898	113½	Inter-State In. Ex.	37½
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105½	No. Chicago City Ry.	200
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103½	No. Chicago R. M. Co.	90

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

3000 CM&SPRRC&P6s. 108¾	19 A. T. & S. F. b10. 79½
5000 N.C.C.R. 5-20 6s. 104	10 do. 79⅝
1000 CM&SPRRMP6s. 99	100 N Y C & StLRb15. 12
100 A. T. & S. F. b10. 79½	

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was active and strong today, and values generally are ⅛ to ½ per cent better than at the close on Saturday. There was an advance in the Gould stocks, accompanied by strong bull talk reported as coming from Mr. Gould. It was noticed, however, that the stocks he was reported as bulling were not the ones which advanced. There was a good deal of talk about an increased dividend on Western Union, but people in a position to know said Missouri Pacific could pay 8 per cent better than Western Union 7, and the fact that the former was not increased to 8 was evidence that the latter would not be advanced to 7. The most active stocks during the forenoon were Lackawanna, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, and Erie. Sales of all other stocks were smaller than those above mentioned. Among the specialties Bloomington & Western advanced from 30¾ to 33, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis common advanced from 11¼ to 12¼.

After 12:30 o'clock the stock market was stronger but quiet, and prices advanced ¼@¾, the latter on Wabash preferred, to 48⅝. The highest prices of the day were made by several stocks about 2 o'clock. The most active were Lackawanna, Wabash preferred, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northwestern, and Northern Pacific. Stocks were active and strong in the last hour, and the highest prices of the day were made. The advance over 2 o'clock prices was ⅛ to ⅜ on the active stocks. In the final dealings a part of the advance was lost, but the market closed only a fraction below the highest prices of the day, and was from ⅛ to 1⅞ above the closing of Saturday, the latter on Lackawanna and Wabash preferred.

Money on call to borrowers, on pledge of stock collateral was active at 6@8 per cent, closing offered at 6 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@6 per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile paper are nominally unchanged. The Government bond market was quiet and weak. Fours declined ⅜ and recovered ⅛; 3s rose and reacted ⅛; 4½s declined ⅛; sales on call of $30,000 4s coupon at 119¾; $20,000 do do at 119; $10,000 do do at 119⅛.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

Description.	First	High	Low.	Last Mar5	Last Mar3
Canada Southern	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	66⅝
Central Pacific	81	81¾	80¾	81¾	80⅞
C., B. & Q.	117¾	118¼	117¾	118¼	117⅝
C., C., C. & I.	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	......
Ches. & O 1st pfd	22	22	22	22	......
do 2d pfd	31	31	31	31	......
Cleve. & Pitts	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	......
Den. & Rio G.	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44⅜
Del. & Hudson	107⅞	108	107¾	107¾	107½
D., L. & W.	123⅝	125¼	123	125¼	123⅜
Erie	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	36⅞
do seconds	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	96⅛
East T. & G. pfd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	......
H. & St. J. pfd	83	83	83	83	......
I., B. & W.	31¼	32¼	31¼	32¼	30¾
Ill. Central	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	......
Jersey Central	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	71⅝
Kan. & Texas	30¾	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30¾
Lake Erie & W.	28	29⅛	28	29⅛	28⅜
Lake Shore	109	110	109	109⅞	109⅜
Louis. & Nash.	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54⅜	54
Manhattan	47	47⅞	47	47⅞	46¼
Met. El. bonds	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Mich. Central	94⅛	95⅛	94	95⅛	94
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	43	44⅜	43	44⅜	......
M. & St. L.	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	26⅛
do pfd	60	60	60	60	......
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	16	16	......
Morris & Essex	122⅛	122¼	122⅛	122¼	......
Missouri Pacific	101	102	100⅝	101⅞	101
Nash. & Chat.	59⅞	60	59⅞	60	60
New York Cen.	126⅞	127⅝	126⅞	127⅛	126¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
do pfd	26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛	......
Nor. & W. pfd	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	40¼
Northern Pacific	49⅛	49⅞	49	49⅞	49⅛
do pfd	86⅞	87⅛	86	87⅛	86⅜
Northwestern	132⅞	133⅜	132⅞	133⅜	132¾
do pfd	146⅛	147	146⅛	147	146½
Ohio Central	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
Ont. & Western	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25
Or. Trans-Con	85	85⅞	84	85⅞	84⅞
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	41
Peoria, D. & E.	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22½	......
Reading	54⅛	54⅞	54	54⅛	54⅛
Rich. & D	52⅛	53⅞	52⅛	53⅞	......
Roch. & Pitts	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜
Rock Island	123	123⅞	123	123⅞	122¾
St. Paul	101⅛	101⅞	100⅞	101⅜	101⅛
do pfd	120	120	120	120	......
St. Paul & O.	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛
do pfd	108	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	107⅜
St. Paul, M. & M.	145	145	144⅛	144⅛	145
Texas Pacific	39	40⅜	39	40⅜	39⅛
Union Pacific	94	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	93⅞
Wabash	29⅛	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	28⅞
do pfd	47⅛	49⅛	47⅛	49⅛	47⅛
Western Union	82⅞	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛	82⅜

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	73	Tenn. 6s, new (asked)	42
Missouri 6s	110½	Virginia 6s	33
St. Joseph (asked)	110	Virginia 6s, con	52½
Tennessee 6s, old	40	Virginia 6s, df'd	12

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	104⅛	4s	119½
5s, extended	103⅞	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	112⅞		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	113⅝	U. P. land grants	109
Erie seconds	96⅞	U. P. s f	114½
L & W (offd)	101	Tex. Pac. land grants	66⅞
Union Pacific firsts	113⅝	Tex. Pac., R. G.	92⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	United States	59
American	89	Fargo	122

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 5.—[Special.]—The local money market is dull and steady, with continued firmness—a natural result of a scarcity of money and low reserves in banks. Everything, however, seems to adapt itself readily to the changed circumstances. Those who need money obtain it on fairly reasonable terms, and those who can do without it withdraw from the market till a more convenient season. The banks are still discounting generally on the basis of 6 per cent, making the usual concessions to those whose claims are recognized, and advancing the rate when it is proper or expedient. Call loans were at about 7 per cent, with but little doing. The dealers in outside paper still find purchasers at rates ranging from 5 per cent for prime paper to 6@7 per cent on general business notes. At the clearing-house today the rate to borrowing banks was steady at 7 per cent, and New York funds sold at a discount of from 17 to 25 cents on $1,000. The gross exchanges today were $12,268,279, and the balances $1,506,137.

The bank statement for the last week was a favorable one under the circumstances, the banks having reduced the burden of the liabilities to a point at which they can be carried more comfortably.

The stock market showed a firmer tone than on Saturday, but was still very dull. The feeling was improved, but a hesitancy to buy was still very manifest among the outsiders. The bulk of the transactions was confined to a few specialties, and although the tendency as a rule was upward, the advance recorded, with a single exception (Wisconsin Central), did not exceed a fraction.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—From the *Post*: Total gross exchanges at the leading clearing-houses of the United States for the week ended March 3, together with the percentage of increase or decrease compared with the week ended March 4, 1882:

New York	$763,188,161	dec.	29.9
Boston	70,983,668	dec.	5.0
Chicago	55,039,058	inc.	0.7
St. Louis	17,611,528	dec.	0.9
Cincinnati	19,200,000	inc.	1.7
New Orleans	11,731,002	inc.	28.4
Baltimore	15,395,945	inc.	8.0
San Francisco	12,407,820	dec.	9.6
Pittsburg	8,682,840	inc.	12.5
Louisville	9,715,313	inc.	22.7
Milwaukee	6,834,000	dec.	9.8
Kansas City	5,247,300	inc.	84.8
Providence	4,489,400	dec.	1.7
Indianapolis	2,040,300	dec.	12.5
Hartford	2,071,598	inc.	7.1
Cleveland	1,822,659	dec.	21.8
Memphis	1,192,888	inc.	32.5
New Haven	1,251,507	inc.	1.0
Portland	828,785	dec.	2.3
Columbus	1,062,358	dec.	15.9
Peoria	1,042,062	inc.	16.7
Lowell	985,464	inc.	101.1
Worcester	946,540	inc.	10.1
Syracuse	396,537	dec.	6.2
Total	$1,010,163,063	dec.	24.1
Outside of New York	249,974,902	inc.	1.5

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 5—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 7-16; consols, account, 102 11-16. Four-and-a-halfs, 116. Illinois Central, 148¾; Pennsylvania Central, 63¾; New York Central, 131¼; Erie, 38¾; Reading, 28.

Bar silver is quoted at 51⅛d per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £100,000.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes, 82f 32½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Sight exchange on New York $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Mining stocks dull. Robinson Consolidated, 97 to 93, closing at 96; Sonora Consolidated active, 40 to 50, closing at 46; Sierra Grande, 290; Chrysolite, 145; Alice, 300 and 310; Bodie, 185; Navajo, 400; and Independence, 52 and 50; sales for the day, 58,301 shares.

Cariboo	1¾	Quicksilver pfd	46
Central Arizona	¾	Robinson	1
Excelsior	1	Silver Cliff	¾
Homestake	15	Standard	5⅞
Little Pittsburg	1	Sutro	⅛
Ontario	20¾	South Pacific	5
Quicksilver	9		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2½	Pewabic	7½
Calumet & H.	241	Quincy	49½
Catalpa	75	Osceola	30
Franklin	12	Huron	1½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	5-16	Martin White	1
Belcher	½	Mexican	3⅝
Best & B.	4⅝	Ophir	3⅞
Bodie	1⅝	Potosi	1¼
California	3-32	Sierra Nevada	4
Con. Virginia	19-32	Union Con.	5¼
Eureka Con	9⅝	Wales	7-16
Exchequer	¼	Yellow Jacket	1⅝
Gould & Curry	3	Navajo	3⅝
Grand Prize	⅛	Independence	⅞
Hale & Norcross	3⅝	North Belle Isle	½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

North State st, between Michigan and Kinzie, e f, 25x44 ft, improved, dated Jan. 1 (William Knoke to Ella Koltzan)	$7,000
Ridgway av, 125 ft s of Prince, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 7, 1882 (I. R. Harvey to Lyman Allen)	250
West Twenty-second st, between Trumbull and St. Louis avs, s f, 189 feet to alley, dated Feb. 12 (D. H. Preston to William H. Jacobs)	1,500
Ada st, 166 ft n of West Indiana, e f, 25x103¾ ft, dated March 3 (Mary Bickerdike to Isaak Larsen)	1,200
James st, 120 ft e of Mosprat, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1882 (John Dickson to Thomas Langdon)	550
Park av, e of California, s f, 24x84 ft, dated Jan. 23 (L. R. Treat to O. J. Treat)	500
West Eighteenth st, 75 ft w of Brown, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 1 (Wilhelm Magarin to Edward Boettcher)	2,900
West Congress st, 249 ft w of Loomis, s f, 25x171⅝ ft, dated Feb. 14 (F. E. and J. C. Hyde to George Birkhoff Jr.)	2,700
Same property as the above, dated March 2 (George Birkhoff Jr. to Peter W. New)	3,000
West Congress st, 274 ft w of Loomis, s f, 25x171⅝ ft, dated Feb. 24 (Matthew Ladin to Henry Furst)	2,500
North av, 75 ft e of Talman, n f, 25x115 ft, dated Feb. 6 (E. V. and W. H. Vogt to Jacob Schaffer)	650
Wabash av, 287½ ft n e of South Water st, n w f, undivided 1-5 of 24x100 ft, dated March 3 (Master in Chancery to Nellie E. Church)	1,987
Walnut st, 125 ft w of Wood, s f, 25x105 ft, dated Jan. 25 (same party to James R. Ashley)	2,300
Wentworth av, 456 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 1 (F. P. Whipple to George W. Smale)	1,300
Michigan av, s w cor of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 42x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (James D. Smith to James R. Zearing)	11,250
Lake av, n of and near Egan, s w f, 50 ft to railroad, dated Feb. 20 (Horace R. Hobart to Sarah E. Griest)	7,250
Clybourn av, 124 ft n w of Concord st, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 5 (A. M. and H. Willms to Elizabeth Schuster)	2,800
State st, 124 ft n of Thirty-fourth, w f, 25x178½ ft, dated March 3 (Thomas W. Phillips to George D. Holton)	2,000
West Polk st, 219 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 5 (S. W. Rawson to Jesse Flood)	650
Webster av, s w cor of Fremont st, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated March 5 (Harvey C. Brown to Mary Mundt)	6,250
The premises No. 47 Hamilton av, dated Oct. 14, 1882 (Edwin Wimpenney to Frank H. Collier)	2,000
Stewart av, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, w f, 120x100 ft, dated Feb. 28 (John Gunzenhauser to Thomas D. Mossler)	3,800
North Wells st, 198 ft s of Schiller, w f, 24x162 ft, dated March 5 (Henrich Best to Godfrey Schmid)	2,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Paulina st, 327½ ft s of Wrightwood av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 22, 1882 (C. W. Fullerton to J. Werner)	$350
Commercial st, 411 ft n w of Paulina, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 28 (Same party to Frederick Feilhaber)	900
Gehrke av, 375 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1 (George Brauckman to Wilhelm Peterich)	650
Diversey av, 146 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 75x124 ft, dated Feb. 24 (Isaac Coddick to Christian Bartels)	3,000
Ashland av, 187½ ft s of Dunning st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 3 (Dorothea Bornhoeft to F. Krase)	900
Ashland av, 42 ft n of Sunnyside, e f, 50x165 ft, dated March 31 (E. C. and A. M. Compton to Mary P. Morton)	3,500
Deming court, 200 ft e of Orchard st, n f, 100 ft to alley dated Feb. 9 (Frederick Deming to Christian F. Collot)	5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, 320 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 20x170 ft, dated March 2 (F. C. Gibbs to Mary A. Swan)	$1,000
Undivided ½ of Lots 32 and 33, in Block 3, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated Jan. 30 (Porter & Sykes to J. C. Price)	500
Madison av, s w cor of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 45x106 ft, improved, dated Feb. 28 (Master in Chancery to Patrick Cooney)	788
Fortieth court, 214 ft e of Wallace st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 11 (C. J. Hambleton et al. to James McKay)	400
Dreyer st, 231½ ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x121 ft, dated Feb. 10 (W. and L. Friemann to Susanna Pfaff)	1,000
Forty-third st, 197 ft w of Drexel boulevard, s f, 22½x169 ft, dated Sept. 5, 1882 (Cook County to Charles R. Allen)	1,062
Hyde Park av, 115 ft s of Oakwood, e f, 33x200 ft, dated March 3 (M. J. and G. H. Barry to Frederick A. Hibbard)	4,620

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hoffman av, 175 ft n of Greenwood, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 1 (Emily A. Harvey to John McKean)	$800

OUTSIDE SALE.

Lots 2 to 7 and Lot 26 in Block 79, also Lots 16 to 21 in Block 80, in Cornell, with all buildings, dated March 5 (Chicago Linseed-Oil Company to Philander C. Hanford)	$129,781

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday, but irregular in tone. Provisions were weak, with only a shade of strength at the outset. Wheat was strong early in the day, and rather weak later. Corn was strong early and continued firm, while oats wiggled badly, closing higher. The day was fine, and most people expected a break in grain, only to be disappointed, while the decline came in hog product, where few, if any, seemed to be looking for it.

Provisions were generally rather slow, and slowly on the decline most of the session. Pork fell off 7½c, lard 5c, and short ribs 7½c, though the supply of hogs was rather light, and there were no discouraging advices from the other side of the Atlantic. The market on 'Change closed at the lowest prices of the session, at $18.52½ for May pork, $11.57½ for May lard, and $9.97½ for May ribs. There were a few buying orders in hand at the outset, which caused a slight advance, and then the market fell off, with no effort either to sustain or to depress prices, but with a little more lard on sale than had been looked for. The demand for meats was said to be fair, with a rather large outgo on the purchases of last week. The reported stocks of lard here and at other points are much smaller in the aggregate than a year ago, but they show a considerable increase for last month, and some parties quoted that fact as a reason for lower prices, seeing that there is a good promise for the summer run of hogs. On the afternoon call pork and lard were easier and short ribs weak, the latter breaking to $9.90 for May.

Flour was unusually dull, but with no reported change in prices. Holders were strong, in view of the advance in wheat, while foreign buyers held off, with probably reduced limits, and some intimations that orders had been received on this side not to forward some lots that had been bought for export. The home trade was about equally disposed to stand off. Bran and other coarse millstuffs were firm, with only a moderate supply.

Wheat was more active and stronger. The market advanced 1@1⅛c, and closed ½@⅝c above the latest prices of Saturday, at $1.09 for March and $1.14⅝ bid for May. The British markets were quoted dull and steady, but prices started up here on a buying demand from St. Louis and other points in the West, with reports of cold rains in the Southwest. This demand was satisfied by about 11 o'clock, and the market then eased off a little, but again improved with some purchasing on account of parties at the seaboard. The reports from the country were generally favorable to the growing crop, special telegrams noting the prospect as especially fine in the southern counties of Illinois, and the news came from good authority that wheat-seeding is already in progress in Southern Dakota, while it was also estimated by New York that the visible supply increased about 1,000,000 bu during last week. About the only consolation the bulls had was a report that the winter wheat has been badly injured over a large part of Indiana, and the rain news above referred to; but the market was firm all the same. The car-lot offerings of No. 2 red and spring sold ½c higher, in sympathy with futures, while there was little change in the lower grades. On the afternoon call the market was easier, May closing at $1.14½.

Corn was active and strong, advancing 1c, and closing ⅝c above the latest prices of Saturday, at 58⅝c for March and 62⅞c bid for May. The British markets were reported quiet, and our receipts were larger, but contained only a small proportion of the speculative grades, while there was a sharp shipping demand for the lower grades, which advanced them ⅜c on an increased volume of offerings. It was also noted that a good deal of corn in cribs along the Wabash was swept away by the floods, and is now on its way to feed the fishes in the ocean unless gobbled up en route. There was a good deal of speculative buying on country account, and some for New York, the trading being mostly for May, which hung around 63c most of the day, as if that point contained a loadstone. It was remarked as a sign of the speculative strength in corn that No. 2 for May is selling 9c above the current price for fresh receipts of new mixed, nearly all of which is expected to grade No. 2 in summer.

Oats opened active and firmer in sympathy with corn, the early deliveries advancing 1@1¼c and the later futures gaining ½@⅝c. The market weakened with the larger grain about noon, and closed with a gain of 1c on spot, March, and April, ⅜c on May and June, with July at about the latest figures of Saturday. Spot sold in a small way at 43¼@43½c, and July at 43⅝@44c. The trading was largely confined to April and May. Samples in demand and higher.

Rye was firm and higher for spot, No. 2 selling at 66½@66⅞c, with seller the month salable at 65¼c, and April at 66¼@66½c. May was quiet, selling at 71¼c. Samples about at Saturday's prices.

Barley was quiet, with a weaker feeling both for store lots and in the sample market. No. 2 spot was quotable at 80c, and No. 3 at 51c, with April freely offered at 52c.

Trade with the dry goods and millinery houses is improving, and the spring demand promises well. Groceries and similar lines of goods were quiet and steady. Oils were unchanged, the sales being as large as usual at this time of year. Butter continues dull, and the market is liberally stocked, especially with the lower and medium grades. Coal remains quiet.

In green fruits there was no new features, prices holding about the same as at the close of last week. Eggs steady at 18@19c per doz. A good trade is reported in metals and tinners' ware, country orders coming in freely. Hides, grease, and tallow moving firmly. Potatoes in good demand and steady, with receipts fully equal to the demands of the trade. In seeds timothy was firmer, with fair sales at $1.65@1.68 for prime. Flaxseed was irregular, selling at $1.31@1.33 on track. Clover-seed was steady at $7.65@7.70 for prime new and $7.00 for prime old. Hay dull and steady, with heavy receipts. Dressed hogs quiet and firm at $7.00@8.00 for light to heavy.

Private advices from Europe yesterday noted depression in the grain markets there.

They literally have a briny deep in some of the meat cellars in Cincinnati. Some folks are reported to have emptied salt barrels into the cellars during the flood, and trusted to Providence for its proper distribution.

The Board of Trade will vote next Monday for two members of the Board of Real-Estate Managers, to serve for two years. Messrs. Irwin and Counselman, whose terms have expired, are named for reëlection.

Corn is ten inches high already in Western Georgia.

Another attempt was made yesterday to abolish the pending difficulty between the Board of Trade and the railroads, but nothing was accomplished. The matter will be considered today by the Directors of the Board. It is understood that they have received a communication from the other party, but the contents of the paper were not made known on 'Change.

Suppose that the railroad agents become members of the board and a particular line wrongs a shipper, the act not being, however, that of the representative here. Could the board discipline such party? Its memberships being held by individuals one would think not.

In the seed crowd yesterday there was a pretty well authenticated report of a heavy transaction in timothy seed in the shape of a contract to fill an order for 29 cars of that seed at $1.69 per bu for an operator who is supposed to be largely short for March.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Spot	$18.20	$......@......	$18.07½
March	18.20	18.10 @18.22½	18.07½
April	18.37½	18.27½@18.42½	18.25
May	18.60	18.47½@18.65	18.47½
June	18.72½	18.65 @18.75	18.62½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
Spot	$11.32½	$......@......	$11.25
March	11.32½	11.30 @11.40	11.25
April	11.47½	11.40 @11.52½	11.37½
May	11.62½	11.52½@11.67½	11.52½
June	11.70	11.60 @11.72½	11.60
July	11.72½	11.67½@11.77½	11.65

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
S. ribs, p'rt cur'd	*9.85	$......@......	$ *9.70
Do March	*9.85	......@......	*9.70
Do April	*9.95	@ 9.87½	*9.80
Do May	10.05	9.90 @10.10	9.90
Do June	10.15	10.05 @10.20	10.02½
Do July	10.25	10.12½@10.30	10.15

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 red, spot	$1.10½	$....@ 1.11	$1.11
No. 3 winter	1.04	1.04 @ 1.05	1.04
No. 2 spring	1.08⅞	....@ 1.09½	1.09½
No. 3 spring	93	....@ 94	....
March	1.08⅝	1.09 @ 1.09⅝	1.08⅞
April	1.09⅝	1.09⅝@ 1.10⅝	1.09⅞
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅜@ 1.15⅜	1.14⅞
June	1.14⅝	1.14⅞@ 1.15⅝	1.14⅝

CORN.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 spot	57¾	58¼@ 59	58⅜
High mixed	57⅞	58¼@ 59	58⅞
Rejected	50⅝	51 @ 51⅜	51¼
New mixed	*53¼	54 @ 54¼	*54
March	57⅞	58⅞@ 58⅝	58⅝
April	58⅝	58⅞@ 59⅜	59⅛
May	62⅛	62⅜@ 63⅛	62⅞
June	62	62⅜@ 63	62⅞

OATS.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 white	....	....@	....
No. 2 mixed	42⅝	43¼@ 43⅜	43⅜
Rejected	....	....@	....
March	42⅜	42⅞@ 43⅝	43⅜
April	42⅜	42⅞@ 43⅞	*43⅜
May	44	44⅛@ 45	44⅜
June	43⅝	44 @ 44⅝	44⅛

RYE.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2	65¾	66½@ 66⅞	66½
Rejected	....	....@	....
March	65	....@	65
May	71¼	71 @ 71¼	*71

BARLEY.

	Closed Saturday.	Range Monday.	Closed Monday.
No. 2 spot	80	....@	80
No. 3 spot	52	....@	51
No. 3 March	52	....@	51

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$7.20	@ 7.25
Long clears, loose	9.50	@ 9.60
Short clears, loose	10.00	@10.05
Green hams (16@15 lbs)	10.50	@10.60
Sweet pickled hams (16@15 lbs)	11.00	@11.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.75	@11.00
Bacon, short clears	11.25	@11.50
Bacon, hams	13.00	@13.25
Mess beef	11.50	@11.75
Beef hams	20.50	@21.00
Winter flours	6.10	@ 6.15
Patents	7.60	@ 7.85
Minnesota, bakers'	4.85	@ 5.85
Supers	2.50	@ 3.50
Buckwheat	6.00	@ 6.75
Rye flour	3.90	@ 4.10

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	17,626	16,152	670	16,670
Wheat, bu	20,988	10,453	5,811	9,845
Corn, bu	252,841	42,417	255,394	73,389
Oats, bu	114,319	52,873	106,855	23,724
Rye, bu	9,359	1,942	873	4,002
Barley, bu	41,735	17,921	47,076	10,680
Grass seed, lbs	419,550	388,569	17,460	523,794
Flaxseed, lbs	155,000	517,910	....	407,411
Broom-corn, lbs	94,000	32,000	40,000	39,953
Cured meats, lbs	675,100	198,420	338,010	2,028,973
Canned meats, cases	....	....	575	....
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	23,307	....
Beef, tcs	....	....	4	65
Beef, brls	....	....	9	9
Pork, brls	225	402	608	1,594
Lard, lbs	291,800	180,590	55,950	890,899
Cheese, lbs	143,597	....	26,830	....
Butter, lbs	107,669	129,240	3,695	124,800
Dressed hogs, No.	398	230	....	563
Live hogs, No.	7,569	5,604	4,394	6,387
Cattle, No.	2,289	1,823	1,357	2,571
Sheep, No.	2,730	1,599	2,323	275
Hides, lbs	285,364	107,430	28,800	166,680
Wool, lbs	64,785	126,986	12,085	166,091
Coal, tons	6,807	7,796	2,877	491
Lumber, m. ft	190	1,132	2,222	2,557
Shingles, m	445	140	....	367
Salt, brls	....	1,210	3,238	2,863

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars red wheat, 17 cars other grades winter, 35 cars No. 2 spring, 34 cars other grades do (92 wheat); 36 cars contract corn, 232 cars new mixed, 312 cars other grades (580 corn); 74 cars contract oats, 73 cars other grades (147 oats); 31 cars contract rye, 8 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 77 cars No. 3 do; 11 cars lower grades (89 barley). Total, 947 cars, or about 500,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,601 bu wheat, 32,906 bu corn, 3,863 bu oats, 15,000 bu barley.

Rail rates were quoted steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs of grain and 65c on provisions to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 202,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 62,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 120,000 bu.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named for the week ending March 3, 1883, and same time the three preceding years:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	202,000	32,000
Milwaukee	156,000	11,000
St. Louis	145,000	202,000
Toledo	497,000	60,000
Detroit	298,000	97,000
Philadelphia	138,000	83,000
Baltimore	260,000	104,000
New York	425,000	383,000
Total	2,121,000	972,000
Same week 1882	649,000	1,144,000
Same week 1881	1,346,000	1,955,000
Same week 1880	1,448,000	1,441,000

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending March 3, 1883.	Since Jan. 1, 1883.	Week ending March 4, 1882.	Jan. 1 to March 4, 1882.
Flour, brls	207,751	1,964,898	115,207	931,359
Wheat, bu	451,039	7,033,205	688,900	5,408,582
Corn, bu	1,827,445	9,392,524	701,000	9,454,670
Oats, bu	953	17,678	2,931	46,198
Rye, bu	....	172,142	....	178,019
Barley, bu	704	820	....	6,077
Pork, brls	4,119	47,448	4,124	53,991
Lard, lbs	5,737,346	49,293,166	4,038,219	52,947,579
Bacon, lbs	8,554,081	106,080,244	8,621,222	101,268,841

The following shows the receipts of the various articles of produce in Chicago from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 1,030,565 brls; wheat, 1,667,919 bu; corn, 10,643,356 bu; oats, 3,984,331 bu; rye, 410,917 bu; barley, 1,930,053 bu; flaxseed, 16,333,900 bu; hog meats, 33,804,255 lbs; lard, 16,293,942 lbs; butter, 6,633,263 lbs; hogs, 1,245,661; cattle, 298,589; sheep, 158,205; hides, 11,378,598 lbs; wool, 3,661,807 lbs; coal, 361,231 tons; lumber, 18,830,000 ft; salt, 52,533 brls.

A Sanfrancisco correspondent of a Toledo firm wrote Feb. 24: Since the cold rains of last week we have had a pleasant change of weather—a warm, genial atmosphere—growing weather. The farmer has of late become quite jubilant over his improved crop prospects. We have now had about two inches more of rain than to same date last year, and the season now betokens a fruitful year, not only of cereals, but of fruits of all kinds.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 175 brls springs on p. t.; 175 brls winters on p. t.; 500 sacks low grades on p. t. Total about 900 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 5 cars bran at $15.25@15.50 on track and $15.50@16.50 (latter sacks included) free on board; 17 cars middlings at $15.75@18.00 (latter sacks included) free on board; 2 cars barley screenings at $14.50@15.50 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 6 cars No. 2 red at $1.11; 5 cars and 6,800 bu No. 3 winter at $1.04@1.05; 1 car by sample at 93c for rejected on track; 6 cars do at 85@93c for rejected and $1.14 for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 9,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 10 cars No. 2 at $1.09½; 8 cars No. 3 at 94c; 6 cars by sample at 84c for rejected and 95@97c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars do at 94c for rejected and 98c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 14,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 95,000 bu seller April at $1.09⅝@1.09¾; 515,000 bu seller May at $1.14⅝@1.14⅞.

CORN—On 'Change, 35 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed (new and old receipts) at 58⅝@59c; 32 cars rejected at 51@51½c; 31 cars and 35,000 bu new mixed at 54@54¼c; 16 cars new high mixed at 54½@54¾c; 46 cars by sample at 43@47c for no grade, 52½@53c for rejected, and 48c for ears on track; 320 cars do at 42@47c for no grade, 51@54c for rejected (the latter at country point), 55½@56c for new mixed, and 56@56½c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 294,000 bu.

Call sales: 65,000 bu seller March at 58⅝@58⅞c; 45,000 bu seller April at 58½c; 265,000 bu seller May at 62⅞@63c; 15,000 bu seller June at 62⅞c; 10,000 bu seller July at 63⅛c.

OATS—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 2 at 43⅛@43¼c; 19 cars by sample at 43½c for rejected, 44½@45c for rejected white, 44@44½c for No. 2, and 45@45½c for No. 2 white on track; 109 cars do at 43@44c for rejected, 44@47c for rejected white, 43¾@45c for No. 2, and 44½@47 for No. 2 white free on board. Total about 97,000 bu.

Call sales: 20,000 bu seller March at 43⅜c; 65,000 bu seller May at 44⅝@44⅞c; 5,000 bu seller June at 44⅛c; 5,000 bu seller July at 43⅞c.

RYE—On 'Change, 7 cars No. 2 at 66½@66⅞c; 4 cars by sample at 58c for rejected on track; 5 cars do at 58@59c for rejected; and 66⅜c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 9,000 bu.

Call sales: 15,000 bu seller May at 71@71¼c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 27 cars by sample at 46c for No. 5, 50c for No. 4, and 54@70c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars do at 50c for No. 4, 54@58c for No. 3, and 80c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 18,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 10,500 brls seller March at $18.12½@18.22½; 9,500 brls seller April at $18.30@18.42½; 18,500 brls seller May at $18.50@18.65; 500 brls seller June at $18.70@18.75; 250 brls seller July at $18.85; 1,000 brls seller the year at $16.75. Total, 40,250 brls.

Call sales: 250 brls seller March at $18.10; 1,250 brls seller April at $18.27½; 7,750 brls seller May at $18.47½@18.50; 2,250 brls seller June at $18.65; 500 brls seller the year at $16.75.

LARD—On 'Change, 1,000 tcs seller March at $11.30@11.40; 4,250 tcs seller April at $11.42½@11.52½; 17,000 tcs seller May at $11.57½@11.67½; 2,250 tcs seller June at $11.62½@11.72½; 3,000 tcs seller July at $11.67½@11.77½. Total 27,500 tcs.

Call sales: 5,0 tcs seller April at $11.40; 9,250 tcs seller May at $11.52½@11.55; 2,750 tcs seller June at $11.60@11.62½.

MEATS—On 'Change, [illegible] lbs short ribs seller April at $9.87½; 2,550,000 lbs seller May at $9.97½@10.10; 400,000 lbs seller June at $10.12½@10.20; [illegible] lbs seller July at $10.25@10.30; 25,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 7⅛c; 25,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 7⅛c.

Call sales: 700,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $9.90@9.97½; 150,000 lbs seller June at $10.05; 100,000 lbs seller July at $10.12½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade at steady prices:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7¼
Green, self-working	6 @6¾
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Was quoted dull and weak, the finer table grades barely holding their own, and the poor qualities are slow, with full stocks on the market:

Creamery, fancy	38@39	Roll, choice	18@22
Do, fair to choice	32@37	Roll, poor to good	13@16
Dairy, choice	28@31	Packing stock	13@14
Dairy, fair to good	24@26	Inferior	10@12
Common grades	21@23	Grease	8@ 9

CHEESE—Was in fair request and steady:

Full cream, Cheddar	13½@14
Full cream	11½@12½
Flat, slightly skimmed	8½@ 9½
Skim, common to fair	6½@ 7½
Low grades	2 @ 5

COAL—Was quiet and steady. Stocks of some grades are much reduced. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$6.52	$7.50
Do, grate	6.38	7.50
Do, range	6.78	7.75
Do, nut	6.96	7.75
Erie	5.50	6.50@7.00
Youghiogheny, pure	4.50	6.50
Pittsburg	4.25	6.00
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.25	4.40
Hocking Valley	4.00	5.50
Indiana block	3.40	5.00
Wilmington	3.00	4.50
Minonk	2.75	4.00

COOPERAGE—Dull at 80@85c for pork barrels and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm, with sales of 2 cars and odd lots at $7.90@7.95 for light and heavy.

EGGS—Were steady at 18@19c per dozen for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue in moderate demand. Cherries and blackberries are quoted stronger, and other goods generally firm:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fard	$6½@ 7
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7⅛@ 7⅝
Raisins, layers	2.00 @2.10
Raisins, London, layers	2.50 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.00 @2.05
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	17½@ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	36 @ 37
Blackberries	10 @ 10½
Pitted cherries	28

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	7 @ 15

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5⅜@ 6¼

GREEN FRUITS—Dealers report a moderate demand, with prices holding steady:

Oranges, Messina and Valencia, per box	$3.50@ 7.50
Lemons, per box	2.50@ 3.50
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@14.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	4.00@ 5.00

GROCERIES—A quiet, steady market was reported. Granulated sugar is marked a shade lower, otherwise the list is not altered. Prices of some lines are so low merchants say they cannot well be lower, and think an advance will soon follow a revival of trade:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5⅜@ 6⅜

COFFEE.

Java	18 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26½
Maracaibo	11 @13¾
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@15
Mexican, fair to good	10⅜@11⅛
Rio, fancy	11⅛@11⅞
Rio, prime to choice	9⅝@10⅜
Rio, fair to good	9 @10
Rio, common	8 @ 8½
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9½@ 9¾
Powdered	9⅝@ 9⅞
Granulated, standard	9⅜
Granulated, not standard	9¼
A standard	9
A No. 2	8¾@ 8⅞
C No. 1	8⅝
C No. 2	8½
C No. 3	8⅜
Yellow	7 @ 8
New Orleans, O K	6½@ 7
New Orleans, clarified	7 @ 7¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @42
Sugar	42 @55
Blackstrap	23 @24
New Orleans molasses	45 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	28 @30
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs, No. 1	90 @94
Nutmegs, No. 2	70 @75

HAY—dull at Saturday's prices:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@11.00
Mixed	8.50@10.00
Upland prairie	8.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	5.50@ 7.00

HIDES—Light hides are going out fairly, with other descriptions rather slow:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at quotations:

Pacific Coast	$1.05@1.10
New York choice	1.05@1.10
Prime New York	95@1.00
New Wisconsin	90@1.00
Olds	90@1.00
Wisconsin, good to common	40@ 60
Olds	25@ 30

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—A good trade at steady prices:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	27@ 29
Bar-tin	29
Solder	14@ 18½
Bar-lead	6¾
Lead-pipe	6
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.60
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	2.40@ 2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13¾
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Steady at $3.50 rates.

OILS—Were in the usual early spring demand at unchanged prices:

Carbon, Elaine	$20½	Lard, No. 2	$67
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Linseed, raw	54
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Linseed, boiled	57
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Sperm	1.40
		Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	13¾	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	16½	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12¾	Straits	52
Lard, current make	90	Turpentine	55
Lard, No. 1	80	Miners', white	60

POTATOES—In moderate demand and steady, at 72@75c for the better kind and 65@68c for common. Sweet potatoes scarce, the better grades selling at $3.50@4.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Was steady, dressed turkeys selling at 15@18c per lb, chickens at 12@13c, geese at 7@10c, and ducks at 14c. Live geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz; live ducks, $3.50@4.50 per doz.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Fine salt, Saginaw, per brl	$1.00
New York, fine	1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.60
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—There was a firmer feeling in timothy-seed, with trading active at $1.65@1.68 for prime seed. Clover-seed was firm at $7.65@7.70 for prime new, with old at about $7.00. Flaxseed quiet and firm at $1.31@1.33 on track. Sales were reported of 5 cars and 3,400 bags timothy-seed at $1.62@1.80 spot (the latter recleaned) and $1.69 for the month; 455 bags clover-seed at $7.00@7.80; 12 cars flaxseed at $1.31@1.33 on track.

John Shaw & Co.'s (London) circular, Feb. 19: "A quiet but firm feeling has during the last few days characterized the trade for farm seeds. Most of the large country houses have now secured their first supplies, and other firms apparently prefer to postpone their purchases until the consumptive demand is upon them. Meantime every description exhibits extreme steadiness, and some recently published reports, carefully gathered from all the growing districts, agree in describing stocks and crops as everywhere alike short. For perennial and Italian rye grasses holders are asking more money. For feeding linseed the tendency has also been markedly upwards. Rape seed, too, is dearer."

TALLOW—Was easy at 8c for prime city, 7¾c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras, in creamery	$35	....
Butter, firsts, in creamery	....	34
Butter, packing-stock	10	10½
Butter, roll, fresh receipts	10	14
Butter, roll, choice	14	16½
Cheese, no trading.		
Eggs, firsts, fresh	17¾	18
Eggs, firsts, seller March	16½	17½
Eggs, firsts, seller April	13½	14½
Eggs, firsts, seller May	13½	14¼
Eggs, firsts, seller year	13	14
Potatoes, choice early rose	75	77
Potatoes, rose and peachblows	75	....
Potatoes, snowflake	69	74
Beans, choice navy's	2.30	2.35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—The estimated receipts of cattle during the forty-eight hours ending at 5 p. m. yesterday were 7,500 head, against 4,750 for the same time last week. Total official last week, 31,584; shipped same time, 18,518 head. There was an undertone of weakness in the trade, owing mainly to the liberal character of the receipts, and the range of values was about the same as on last Friday, the feeling among holders being less firm than on Saturday. In a quiet way there was, nevertheless, a liberal aggregate amount of business transacted, as Eastern advices were rather encouraging, and the principal buyers for seaboard and intermediate points were in good attendance and purchased freely. Nothing of the shipping cattle kind in decent flesh sold at under $5.00 per 100 lbs, and fair to fully prime fat droves ranged generally at $5.25@6.12½. A few extra car-loads, averaging 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, crossed the scales at $6.15@6.25, and in one instance $6.35 was realized for 63 head, averaging 1,516 lbs. Common light or butchers' steers were quotable at $4.60@4.90, and the stocker and feeder trade, as usual on Monday, was quiet on the basis of former rates, sales under this head ranging at $3.90@4.90 for averages of 700 to 1,000 lbs. Good to choice thrifty feeders, averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, found buyers in a few cases at $5.00@5.25.

In the market for cows and mixed butchers' stock the demand and supply were very evenly balanced, and former prices were current, though the feeling was easy in sympathy with the weakness developed in fat cattle. There was a quiet but steady closing of the trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.30@ 6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.85@ 6.10
Good Beeves — Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.50@ 5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@ 5.35
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@ 4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	1,516	$6.35	10 cows	1,007	$3.75
37	1,108	4.70	12 cows	942	3.85
9 bulls	1,496	4.30	24 cows	1,003	3.90
19	1,045	5.12½	11 cows	1,113	4.00
36	1,218	5.40	52	1,465	6.10
18 stockers	850	4.35	15	937	4.40
20	1,084	4.85	38	1,278	5.75
70	1,282	5.55	21	1,201	5.25
52	1,251	5.87½	22 mixed	1,050	4.00
18	1,068	4.85	18 cows	1,082	4.37½
17	1,034	4.90	37 mixed	1,108	4.70
80	1,180	5.00	15 cows	908	2.80
19	1,012	5.00	9 cows	936	2.87
18	1,009	5.10	17	1,302	5.55
17	1,099	5.10	86	1,307	5.87½
69	1,160	5.15	47	1,231	5.60
19	1,142	5.20	18	1,345	5.90
26	1,148	5.25	85	1,262	5.85
10	1,223	5.25	18	1,296	5.85
18	1,256	5.37½	16	1,368	5.75
38	1,208	5.30	18	1,289	5.80
17	1,286	5.30	17	1,407	5.75
32	1,160	5.35	17	1,376	5.87½
49	1,235	5.35	17	1,322	5.90
40	1,133	5.35	67	1,338	5.90
96	1,176	5.40	45	1,360	6.00
19	1,226	5.40	34	1,454	6.00
62	1,243	5.45	14	1,500	6.00
18	1,186	5.45	120	1,471	6.10
55	1,508	5.50	91	1,368	6.12½
28	1,286	5.50	86	1,342	6.12½
24 rough	1,555	5.50	15	1,518	6.15
22	1,304	5.50	53	1,432	6.15
17 stockers	701	3.90	17	1,449	6.25
30 stockers	625	4.00	21 stockers	848	4.30
18 stockers	721	4.20	18 feeders	994	4.80
26 stockers	825	4.25	17 feeders	1,004	4.90
10 cows	890	2.85	21 feeders	951	4.85
15 mixed	720	3.00	30	986	4.65
11 cows	938	3.00	15	1,013	4.87½
15 cows	816	3.25	40	977	4.90
19 cows	997	3.50	20	1,053	4.90
11 cows	961	3.75	13	982	5.00

HOGS—Estimated receipts during Sunday and yesterday, 12,000 head; same time last week, 8,968. Total last week, 88,987; shipped, 33,235. The average quality, as is usually the case on Monday, was quite common, and although there was a fair attendance of buyers competition for the offerings was not active, and the market was of a somewhat irregular character. Prices were uneven, ruling steady and strong for good to choice grades, and weak and downward in tendency for common light and mixed packing lots. There was no quotable change as compared with Saturday's figures, however, and the pens were well cleared of all the merchantable stock. We quote common mixed to fair heavy at $6.40@6.90 per 100 lbs; good to choice smooth heavy packing and shipping at $7.00@7.65; poor to prime light at $6.40@7.20; and skips and culls at $5.00@6.30, as to quality. The bulk of the heavy changed hands at $6.90@7.50 and most of the light went at $6.65@6.95.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
119	232	$6.75	67	159	$6.65	41	251	$6.90
14	128	5.50	83	152	5.60	69	234	6.70
16	144	6.50	143	267	7.00	68	174	6.70
18	143	5.80	46	285	7.00	43	181	6.75
34	197	6.35	68	234	7.05	42	172	6.75
21	227	6.35	53	301	7.10	68	185	6.75
28	231	6.40	56	309	7.10	71	168	6.80
41	217	6.40	59	232	7.12½	69	180	6.80
33	241	6.45	36	269	7.15	67	181	6.85
27	236	6.50	59	286	7.15	84	190	6.85
32	234	6.50	49	268	7.15	129	162	6.90
48	242	6.55	29	237	7.15	122	169	6.90
107	208	6.60	62	264	7.20	141	188	6.90
37	218	6.60	69	242	7.20	48	183	6.95
62	209	6.65	52	291	7.20	68	173	6.95
54	232	6.65	28	132	6.20	63	197	7.00
31	258	6.65	37	128	6.10	75	194	7.00
72	218	6.65	41	130	5.90	51	277	7.30
44	242	6.70	19	137	5.85	109	278	7.35
61	246	6.70	22	248	6.75	62	284	7.35
38	251	6.75	67	228	6.75	61	304	7.35
34	129	6.25	84	251	6.75	44	297	7.40
57	136	6.30	68	253	6.80	61	322	7.40
24	167	6.35	69	218	6.80	42	294	7.45
54	151	6.40	76	229	6.80	31	287	7.45
53	179	6.40	87	233	6.80	54	297	7.50
28	174	6.45	67	241	6.85	50	308	7.50
30	143	6.50	42	268	6.85	41	304	7.50
38	174	6.50	132	267	6.85	44	339	7.55
68	181	6.50	41	246	6.85	43	354	7.60
69	142	6.60	87	232	6.90	25	279	7.60
52	171	6.60	61	229	6.87½	25	365	7.60
45	141	6.60	57	241	6.90	99	358	7.65
107	156	6.65						

SHEEP—Received during the last two days, 2,930 head; same time last week, 3,735. Total last week, 22,324 head; shipped, 14,675. A fair local and shipping demand prevailed and the market was without special new features, prices ranging about the same as at the close of last week. Fair to choice, averaging 95 to 125 lbs, sold generally at $5.00@6.00 and poor to medium were quotable at $3.25@4.50.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	76	$4.00	116	89	$4.75	85	98	$5.25
95	91	5.25	353 Neb.	95	5.00	109	97	5.30
10	89	4.35	356 Neb.	95	5.00	85	106	5.75
160	89	4.50	50	101	5.25	122	121	5.75
86	97	4.50	85	97	5.25	86	109	5.80
85	94	4.60	89	115	5.25	73	125	6.00

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,400; demand fair; market firm to a shade advance; extra steers, $6.00@6.35; good shippers, $5.50@5.80; fair to medium, $5.25@5.50; light butchers', $4.60@5.10; oxen, $4.65@5.25; mixed butchers', $4.45@4.70; no choice cows or heifers; fat bulls, $4.40@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800; market steady; good demand; fair to good Western sheep, $5.25@5.75; choice to fancy, $5.85@6.50; common, $4.50@5.00; Western lambs, $6.25@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; market dull for light grades; butchers' and heavy grades in good demand; a shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $7.20@7.25; light do, $6.85@7.10; good butchers' and mediums, $7.40@7.60; good heavy, $7.65@7.75; pigs, $6.65@6.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 4,220 head, making 11,680 head for the week; demand sharp; market active and firm; ½c higher; common to prime steers, $5.50@7.25 per cwt. live weight; good droves averaged $6.40 per cwt. live weight; exporters used 85 car-loads at $6.00@6.85 per cwt; shipments for the week, 790 live cattle, 9,600 quarters beef, 945 live sheep, 2,745 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,700 head, making 32,350 head for the week; firm; $5.12½@7.25 for poor to prime sheep; extra export wethers, $7.40@7.50; best yearlings sold at $8.00 per cwt.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,980 head, making 27,800 head for the week; steady; live hogs, $7.10@7.60; a car-load of fair Western sold at $7.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 800 head; shipping steers a little slow, but all other grades pretty active and firm; exports, $6.10@6.30; heavy shipping, $5.50@6.00; light, $4.90@5.40; good butcher steers, $4.25@5.00; good cows and heifers, $4.25@4.80; common, $3.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,800 head; steady; common to medium, $4.50; fair to good, $4.75@5.50; choice to fancy, $5.75@6.25.

HOGS—Higher; light, $6.85@7.85; packing, $6.90@7.25; heavy, $7.20@7.35; receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 3,400 head.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—BEEF CATTLE—Market fairly active and ½c higher, with quality better; very best, $6.25@6.50; first quality, $5.00@6.00; medium, $4.50@4.75; ordinary, $3.00@4.00; most sales at $5.00@5.25. Receipts, 774 head.

SWINE—In light supply, with only a fair demand; quotations, $9.25@10.50. Receipts, 3,867 head.

SHEEP—Quotations, $4.00@7.00. Receipts, 3,373 head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,622 head; market fairly active; prices 10@20c higher than last week; best grades in demand.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,035 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $7.60@7.90; Yorkers, $7.15@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; market fair at last week's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 770 head; firm; native steers, 1,220@1,500 lbs, $4.85@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.40@4.65; cows, $2.90@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 800 head; steady; light, $6.65@6.90; medium, $6.85@7.00; heavy, $7.05@7.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; quiet; good to choice, $4.00@4.40.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.00@7.20; packing and butchers', $6.85@7.40; receipts, 1,693 head; shipments, 330 head.

LUMBER.

Dealers generally report a light shipping demand, while the city trade is fair for the season. We quote dry lumber as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 2@3 inch	$48.00@50.00
Same, ¼@⅝	46.00
A select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	37.00
B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	30.00
2x4 B select	23.00
First and second clear and finishing	41.00
Third clear	40.00
B select	30.00
A stock boards, 12 inch, 12@16 ft	30.00
B stock boards, same length	25.00
C stock boards	19.00
D stock boards	13.00
A 16-inch stock, 12 inch, 14@16 ft	47.00
A box, 13 inch and upwards	41.00
B box, 13 inch and upwards	31.00
C box, 13 inch and upwards	19.00
A dressed flooring, 6 inch	34.00
B dressed flooring, 6 inch	24.00
C dressed flooring, 6 inch	17.50
Fencing flooring, 6 inch	15.50
10 foot fencing flooring	14.00
Clear and A, 4 inch	38.00
B flooring, 4 inch	24.00
C flooring, 4 inch	17.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12@16 ft	22.50
A siding	21.50
B siding	19.00
Fencing siding	13.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18@20 ft	13.00
Common boards, 12@14 ft	13.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	15.00
No. 2 boards, 12@18 ft	12.50
First quality fencing	13.50
No. 2 fencing, 12@18 ft	12.50
Four-inch common fencing, 12@16 ft	[illegible]
First and second clear 6-in. flooring strips	35.00
A siding strips	23.00
A flooring strips	31.50
B flooring strips	25.00
C flooring strips	19.00
Pickets, flat, common	12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, good	13.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	21.00
Pickets, 1⅝ in. square, D. & H., selected	25
2-in. battons, O. G. or beveled, per 100 lin. ft.	[illegible]
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	14.00
All 2-in. joist and scantling, 16 ft	13.00
Timber, 4x4 and 8x8, inclusive, 12, 14, and 16 ft	13.50
2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12—18 ft	15.00
18 ft, 2x4, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive	15.00
2x4, 4x4, 20@30 ft	15.00@22.00
2-inch cull plank	10.00
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard A	2.90

Discount for cash in ten days, 2 per cent; thirty days, 1 per cent.

[The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer*, March 2.]—The news from the pineries, taken altogether, indicates that there will be from 75 to 80 per cent of the expected cut realized on all the waters of the Mississippi including the Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa, St. Croix, and Upper Mississippi regions. Some of these localities will fall far below these figures and others get in the full estimates. The Lake Superior region will hardly do as well, but all will have logs enough to run on nearly the entire season even if warm weather should set in and suspend logging operations.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear steady at 53s. Pork—Prime mess Eastern steady at 88s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 39s.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat the last week, Atlantic ports, 29,004 qrs; Pacific, 11,000; other sources, 12,000; receipts of corn, 20,250.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 11@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d; white, 9s 3d@

9s 6d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 7d@9s 10d. Corn—5s 7d for new, 6s 9d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 83s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Evening.—COTTON—In moderate inquiry at 5 9-16@5 11-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 83s.

LONDON, March 5.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7¼@8¼d.

LINSEED OIL—22s 15d@23s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 33s 3d.

ANTWERP, March 5.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—European markets.—Wheat quiet but steady; California club, 9s 6d@9s 9d. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat slow. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Country markets—English and French quiet; fair average quality red winter red wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 46s 9d. PARIS—Flour and wheat rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm. Off coast—Wheat and corn not much doing. To arrive—Wheat and corn not much doing; in moderate demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. MARK LANE—Wheat dull. Corn steady. Pork steady at 1s advance. Lard, 58s. Long clear sides, 50s 6d; short clear sides, 52s 6d. Beef, 12s extra India mess. Tallow, 44s. Cheese, 66s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Speculation in No. 2 red wheat exhibited considerable life and buoyancy, and prices worked up about ¼@⅜c per bu. A decline occurred of about ¼c per bu, leaving off about steady but dull. Graded white has been scarce and held more confidently, but dull. Spring wheat neglected and nominal; No. 1 red, $1.27¼, closing at $1.27½ in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.23¼@1.24 afloat and delivered, and $1.22¾@1.22¾ in store and elevator, mostly at $1.22¾@1.22¾, closing at $1.22¾ in elevator; do steamer grade at $1.19¾@1.19¾; No. 3 red at $1.19½@1.19¾; No. 1 white at $1.16¼ in elevator and $1.17½ delivered, closing at $1.16¾, against $1.16¼ on Saturday; No. 2 red wheat futures: March, $1.22¾@1.22⅞, closing at $1.22¾; April, $1.24¼@1.24⅝, closing at $1.24⅝ bid; May, $1.25¾@1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾; June, $1.26¾@1.27¼, closing at $1.27; No. 1 white, March, closing at $1.13½ bid; April closing at $1.15 bid. Corn—A fairly active movement has been reported for prompt and forward delivery, at, however, irregular prices, advancing early in the day about ¼@⅜c a bu, but subsequently weakening again, and in the option list receding about ¼@⅜c a bu. The business for prompt delivery was in good part for export, though home trade purchases were also on a more liberal scale at current figures, especially on the lower grades. No. 2, embracing new crop regular inspection, at 72¾@73c, mostly at 73c in elevator, closing at 73c asked, and afloat at 73¾@74c, and delivered at 74@74½c, closing at 74c bid delivered from elevator, and do old crop in elevator quoted at 74½@75c, and do delivered about 76@76½c; futures: No. 2 corn, March, 72¾@73c, closing at 73c asked; April, 73¾@73¾c, closing at 73¾c bid; May, 73@73⅜c, closing at 73c bid; June, 73@73¾c, closing at 73c; July, 73¾@74c, closing at 73¾c asked; steamer mixed March closing at 70c; April, 69¾c bid. Oats advanced as much as ½@1¼c a bu on reduced offerings, and a fairly active demand, chiefly from the speculative sources, closing firmly, including No. 1 white, new rule, quoted at 58c bid; none offering; No. 2 white, new rule, at 54¼@55½c, mostly 55¾@56¼c, closing at 56¼c, and old rule nominal; No. 3 white, 54¾@55c, chiefly at 55c, closing at 54¾@55c, No. 2, new rule, 53¾@53¾c, mostly at 53@53¾c, closing at 53¾c, old rule 54¼@54¾c; No. 2, 2,000 bu at 52¾c. Futures: No. 2 oats, March, 52¾@52¾c; closing at 52¾c asked; April, 53@53¾c, closing at 53¾c; May, 52¾@53¾c, closing at 53¾c; June, 52¾@53¾c, closing at 53¾c. Rye, inactive at former prices; prime State afloat quoted at 78c bid and 79c asked; car-lots at 72@75c. Barley—A moderate inquiry has been reported on a firm basis as to values. Barley malt lightly dealt in, but quoted firm at $1.05@1.20 for Canada, cash and time; 85@95c for Western, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been unsettled, hardening slightly at the outset, but reacting again near the close. Western steam lard receded in sympathy with the renewed depression at the West. At current quotations the movement has been moderately active, mostly in the speculative interest. A moderately active inquiry has been noted for Western mess pork for early delivery, leaving off at $19.25@19.50 for new packing, as to brands; sales were made of 750 brls new mess on private terms; other kinds have been rather more sought after, with city family mess quoted at $18.75@19.50 and extra prime at $15.25@15.75, and prime mess at $18.00@18.25; clear backs at $22.00; extra prime, $15.25@16.00; and in the option line Western mess pork has been quoted higher, but inactive, including March at $19.20@19.30; April options at $19.30@19.40; May options at $19.40@19.50. Cut meats attracted more attention, including pickled shoulders in bulk, 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@12¼c; smoked hams, 12¾@13¼c; smoked shoulders, 9c; pickled bellies, 9¾c. Western steam lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, leaving off at $11.55 for contract grade; futures: Western steam lard, March, $11.48@11.57c, closing $11.48; April, $11.57@11.67, closing $11.57; May, $11.68@11.78, closing $11.69; June, $11.73@11.80, closing $11.73; July, $11.75@11.86, closing $11.75; August closing $11.77 bid; September closing $11.77 bid; year closing $10.95 bid.

TALLOW—Weaker and less active, with prime quoted at 8@8 1-16.

SUGARS—Raw firm and in fair demand at 7c for fair refining muscovado. Refined in light request, with cut-loaf quoted at 9¼@9¾c; crushed, 9¼@9¾c; granulated, 9c; standard A, 8¾@8¾c; off A, 8¾@8¾c; white extra C, 8@8¾c; yellow extra C, 7¾@8c; C, 7¾@7¾c; yellow, 7@7¼c.

FREIGHTS—A freer movement has been reported on berth and charter contracts, and generally on the basis of former quotations. The inquiry in the berth freight line has been mostly for accommodation for grain (almost wholly corn) by steam for British ports, and in the way of tonnage for charter chiefly for vessels for petroleum, lumber, coal, ice, etc. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour at 1s 10½d@2s 3d, as to routes: local, 2s 3d; provisions, through and local, at 18s 9d@27s 6d; local, 25s; room for grain at 5½d.

NEW YORK, March 5.—COTTON—Quiet; futures steady; March, 10.21c; April, 10.33c; May, 10.44c; June, 10.57c; July, 10.70c; August, 10.82c; September, 10.51c; October, 10.24c; November, 10.14c; December, 10.15c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 28,000 brls; exports, 6,000 brls. Common to good extras, $4.10@4.50; extra Ohio, $4.10@7.25; St. Louis, $4.10@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash easier; options opened ⅛@⅜c higher, afterwards weaker, reacted ⅜@⅝c, closing dull and unsettled; receipts, 132,000 bu; exports, 38,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded winter red, $1.09@1.27; steamer No. 3 red, $1.19½@1.19¾; steamer No. 2 red, $1.19½@1.19¾; No. 2 red, $1.22¾@1.23¾; ungraded white, $1.12@1.34; steamer No. 3 do, 95c; steamer No. 2 do, $1.02@1.02½; No. 2 white, $1.08; No. 1 do, sales 8,000 bu at $1.16¼@1.16¾; No. 2 red, March, sales 144,000 bu at $1.22¾@1.22⅞, closing at $1.22¾; April, sales 936,000 bu at $1.24¼@1.24⅝, closing at $1.24¾; May, sales 1,656,000 bu at $1.25¾@1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾; June, sales, 304,000 bu at $1.26½@1.27¼, closing at $1.26⅞.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee stronger. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 96¾c.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 51@51½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm.

LARD—Heavy; prime steam, $11.55@11.57½; March, $11.48@11.57; April, $11.57@11.67; May, $11.68@11.78; June, $11.73@11.80; July, $11.77@11.83; August, $11.76@11.79.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; 16@41c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Dull.

Others unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—FLOUR—Quiet; Howard street and Western superfine, $3.50@4.25; extra, $4.37@5.00; family, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.21 asked; March, $1.20@1.21; April, $1.22¾@1.23; May, $1.24¾@1.25¼. Corn—Western steady; dull; mixed, spot, 69¾c asked; March, 69½c bid; April, 69¾@70c; May, 70@70½c; June, 69¾c asked; steamer, 65@66½c. Oats quiet; steady; Western white, 51@54c; mixed, 49@51c; Pennsylvania, 50@54c. Rye quiet at 73@75c.

HAY—Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with good demand. Mess pork, $20.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $8.75@11.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $9.75; clear rib sides, $12.00. Hams, $14.00@15.00. Lard—Refined, $13.25.

BUTTER—Lower; dull; Western packed, 17@23c; roll, 15@20c.

EGGS—Lower at 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¾@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8@9¾c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18½@1.19.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼c; flour, 1-9c; grain, 6¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,480 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 114,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—FLOUR—Firmer and better; family, $4.70@4.80; choice, $5.20@5.30; fancy, $5.35@5.60.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, advanced, but closed off and weak; No. 2 red, $1.13 cash; $1.13@1.13¼ March; $1.15½@1.15¾, closing at $1.14¾ April; $1.17@1.17¾, closing at $1.17½ May; $1.16¼@1.16¾ June; $1.09¾@1.10 July; No. 3 red, $1.07¾@1.08. Corn opened higher, but closed lower; active for May; 55¾@56¼c March; 57¼@57¾c, closing 56¾c April; 58@58¾c, closing at 58¾c May; 58¾@58¾@58¾c June. Oats higher; 43@44c cash; 43c March; 43¾@43¾c April; 44@45c, closing at 44¾c May. Rye dull at 59c bid. Barley steady at 60@80c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.25.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 34@38c; dairy, 24@30c.

EGGS—Lower, at 14c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; jobbing at $18.37½@18.40. Bulk meats slow; long clear, $9.90; short ribs, $10.00; short clear, $10.50. Bacon quiet; long clear, $10.65@10.75; short ribs, $10.80@10.87½; short clear, $11.20@11.25. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 123,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat strong and higher; $1.13¾ March; $1.15¾ April; $1.17¾ May; $1.16¾ bid June; $1.10 July. Oats steady; 43¾c bid March; 43c April; 44¾c May. Corn firmer; 56¾c March; 57@57¼c April; 58½c May.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn was firmer today, with a good fair business doing at full quotations; the receipts are more liberal, and it is only the strong advices from the West that keep prices firm; steamer mixed, 76c; steamer yellow, 77@78c; No. 2 mixed, 77c; good no grade, 70@74c, as to condition and color. Oats—The demand was good, with moderate offerings, and under strong advices from the West prices advanced ½@1c; No. 1 white, 60c; No. 2 white, 57½@58c; No. 3 white, 56½c; No. 1 mixed nominal at 57c; No. 2 mixed nominal at 55@56c.

FLOUR—Firm, but quiet, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm, with no change in prices; mess, $19.00@19.50 per brl; prime mess, $18.50@19.00; prime, $16.00@16.50. Lard—There is no change to note, the demand ruling quiet, with prices steady at 11¾c per lb for Western refined. Hams quiet at 11¼@12c. Live hogs steady at 7¾@7¾c, and dressed hogs at 8¾@9c per lb. Beef quiet, with no change in prices; extra mess, $12.50@13.00 per brl; extra plate, $15.00@15.50. Fresh beef dull and lower to sell; steers, 8@8¾c; hinds, 10@10½c; fores, 6@6¾c per lb.

BUTTER—Dull movement, with large stock of lower grades and prices in buyers' favor; extra fresh Western creamery, 33@35c; fair to good do, 25@33c; Western dairy nominal at 18@22c; fresh ladle, 18@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,564 brls; corn, 62,925 bu; oats, 23,575 bu; wheat, 11,100 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; Minnesota extras, $6.00@6.62½; Pennsylvania family, $5.00; Ohio, $6.00@6.40; winter patents, $6.50@7.25; spring do, $7.25@8.00. Rye flour scarce and firm at $4.00@4.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, reacted, closing barely steady; No. 1 red, $1.24@1.25; No. 2 red, March, $1.21¾@1.21¾; April, $1.23¼@1.23½; May, $1.25¾@1.25¾; June, $1.25½@1.26¼. Corn—Options higher; closed firm; car lots, steamer and sail, stronger; lower grades dull; rejected, 67@69½c; No. 3 yellow, 64c; steamer, 67½c; sail mixed and yellow, 70½c; sail mixed, March, 70¾@71¼c; April, 70¾@71c; May, 70¾@71c; June, 70¾@71c. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 53c; white, 55¾@57c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef—Mess, $16.00; India mess, f. o. b., $26.50; new mess pork, $19.50@20.00; prime mess, $18.00@18.50. Hams, smoked, 13½@14c. Lard firm; city refined, $12.00; steam, $11.65@11.70.

BUTTER—Dull and easy; 11@38c.

EGGS—Quiet at 19@20c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 3@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 7¾@7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 17,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 39,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; high grades, $5.37½@6.37½.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand at full prices; white and mixed, 68c; yellow, 70c. Oats in fair demand; 53½@54c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; offered at $3.25.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary, $15.00@16.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@20.00; fancy, $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $19.25. Lard in fair demand; refined tierce, $11.75@11.87½; keg, $12.37½. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, packed, 7¾c; clear rib and long clear, 10¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 8¾@9c; clear rib and long clear, 11¾c@11¾. Hams—Sugar-cured active and firm; choice canvased, 13@14c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7@10¼c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common, 6¼@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@6¾c; prime to choice, 7@7¼c; yellow clarified, 7@8¼c; choice and white clarified, 8¼c. Molasses quiet; jobbing common, 25@30c; centrifugal, 25@45c; fair, 35c; prime to choice, 42@50c. Rice steady, with a good demand; ordinary to prime, 5@6½c.

BRAN—In fair demand; $1.25.

COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, 41@43c; do summer yellow refined, 48@50c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat tame; No. 2 hard, $1.15; No. 2, $1.08¾; March, $1.07¾; April, $1.08¾; May, $1.14¾; No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 78c. Corn stronger and higher; No. 2, 59c. Oats steady; No. 2, 43½c; white, 44½@45c. Rye higher; No. 1, 62c; No. 2, 60c. Barley stronger and quiet; No. 2 spring nominal; No. 3 spring extra, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $18.45 cash and March; $18.65 May. Lard—Prime steam, $11.50 cash and March; $11.65 May.

HOGS—Steady at $6.40@6.90; dressed hogs nominal at $7.75@7.90.

CHEESE—Quiet.

EGGS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—COTTON—Quiet at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; family, $4.90@5.10; fancy, $5.30@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.11@1.11¾ spot; $1.15¾@1.16 May. Corn easier; 55¾@56¼c spot; 57¾@58c April; 60c May. Oats strong; 46@47c. Rye dull and lower; 66@67c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall, 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $18.50@18.75. Lard in fair demand; $11.10. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders, 7¾c; clear ribs, $9.90. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, $10.90; clear, $11.25.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

BUTTER—Excessively dull; choice Western Reserve, 25c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 52@53c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Active but not quotably higher; extra family, $3.75@4.00; A No. 1, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $6.25@6.50; good to fancy family brands, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter, $1.12@1.14. Corn strong; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed, 54@55c. Oats strong; No. 2, 47c; mixed Western, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm; new mess pork, $19.00; bulk shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12¾c. Lard quiet, but firm; choice kettle-rendered, $12.25.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1.14.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 2 red, spot or March, $1.13¼; April, $1.16¾; May, $1.18; July, $1.14. Corn steady and unchanged; high mixed, 60¾c; No. 2, spot or March, 60c; May, 63¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, 46c asked.

Afternoon call—Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot, $1.12¾ bid; March, $1.12¾c bid; April, $1.15¾; May, $1.17¾; June, $1.17¾ bid; July, $1.13¾ bid. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 59¾c bid; March, 59¾c; April, 61c bid; May, 62¾c bid. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 5.—GRAIN—Corn—New active; high mixed, 56@57c; mixed, 55@56c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 45½@46c. Rye dull; No. 2, 61@62c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,250 bu; corn, 144,500 bu; oats, 54,100 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 4,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 9,400 bu; oats, 80,700 bu; rye, 15,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—FLOUR—$4.50@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 1 white cash and March, $1.10; April, $1.12¾ asked; May, $1.14¾ asked; No. 2 red, $1.13¾; No. 2 white, nominal; receipts, 65,000 bu; shipments, 23,000 bu. Corn firm; No. 2, 60c bid. Oats firm; No. 2, 45c; No. 2 white, 47c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; strong and better; No. 2 red, fall, 96c cash; 97¾c bid April; $1.00 May. Corn—Receipts, 45,000 bu; shipments, 79,000 bu; firmer; 46¾@46¾c cash; 48c April; 49¾c May. Oats slow; 34c bid cash; no options.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn quiet and steady; 20 cars sample at 63@64c. Oats quiet; 2 cars white at 50c on track; 1 car mixed at 49c on track. Rye neglected. Barley firm; 6 cars No. 2 rowed State at 79c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red winter, $1.09¾. Corn dull and nominal; mixed, 54c. Oats firmer; mixed, 44½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; new high mixed, 67c; new No. 2, 66c.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 5.—PETROLEUM—Active but weak; opened at 96¼c; highest, 96¾c; lowest, 95¾c; closing, 95¾c; sales, 2,014,000 brls; total shipments Saturday and Sunday, 71,232 brls; charters, 26,190 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 5.—PETROLEUM—Fluctuations today, 95¾c to 97c; transactions, about 2,000,000 brls; closed about 96c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 5.—PETROLEUM—Steady; United certificates closed at 96c; refined, 7¾@7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 5.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 96¾c; highest, 97c; lowest, 95¾; closed, 95¾c; shipments, 3d and 4th, 71,231; charters, 3d, 26,190; runs, 3d and 4th, 89,267.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 5.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 2,806 bales; gross, 2,875; exports to Great Britain, 2,098; Continent, 3,771; sales, 537; stock, 68,620.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 12,330 bales; gross, 12,855; exports to Great Britain, 12,365; Continent, 6,240; coastwise, 1,323; sales, 4,000; stock, 332,690.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 9¾c; receipts, 3,685 bales; shipments, 1,950; stock, 79,000; sales, 1,200.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 9¾c; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 600; stock, 59,300.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ELGIN, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—Despite the predictions of watchers of this market who have been maintaining that butter would hold its own for several weeks yet, the product took a big drop today, all sales being made at 35c. Last week the price was 40c. The unlooked-for drop created a little panic, and there were sold 118,087 pounds. Cheese, the ruling price of which was 8¾c last week, sold off from 9 to 10c today, and 8,108 boxes were disposed of.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A good number of orders, in execution of which a very fair volume of business was reached; market not active, but a much larger volume of trade is in movement than the character of the demand would indicate; Pepperell, 42-inch bleached and 46-inch brown cottons, advanced to 11c, and 46-inch bleached and 48-inch brown cottons to 12c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 48c.

GIVEN AN UNWELCOME POSTMASTER.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 2.—The citizens of this place were taken completely by surprise this morning when they read in the newspapers the fact that one Merwin N. Jones had been appointed Postmaster at Yonkers. The people generally desired the present Acting-Postmaster, Mr. S. C. Van Tassel, to be retained, and the Republican Central Committee had unanimously indorsed him, but this action seems to have been ignored. The inquiry, "Who is Mr. Jones?" has been heard on the streets here all day, and, to a great extent, remains unanswered. All that can be ascertained about him is that he lives in the Town of Yonkers, over by the Bronx River, near Mount Vernon, on the New York & Harlem Railroad. He has no affiliations with Yonkers, does not receive his mail at the Yonkers Post-Office, nor take the trains from here to his office in New York, for it is said he is a lawyer practicing in that city. It was ascertained that he was an aspirant for the Postmastership of Mount Vernon, but, failing to get that, he sought the Yonkers office. The citizens stamp this as an outrage on them, and it has been suggested that a public meeting be called to take some suitable action in the matter. Not half a dozen citizens could be found this afternoon who had ever heard of Mr. Jones before.

SOUTHERN SHIFTLESSNESS.

As an example of Southern shiftlessness, a lady traveling in North Carolina tells, in a letter quoted in the Troy *Times*, of the manner in which the daily work of a house among the mountains was carried on: "There seemed to be only one household appliance—a tin basin. It was first used for milking; next the biscuits were mixed in it; then it came into play as a wash-basin; afterwards the baby was washed in it; then it was used for cooking hominy; and, finally, the dishes were washed in it. It had served the diverse ends of dairy, kitchen, and nursery!"

Don't trifle with a cold when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it.

THE COURTS.

A Suit to Recover Damages for Being Sued.

First National Bank Taxes—Judgments, Divorces, Etc.

A Suit by a Dry-Goods Firm for Injury to Their Commercial Credit.

A suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by the dry-goods firm of Montgomery Ward & Co. against Fay & Conkey, and Bradford Hancock Receiver, and the law firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory, to recover $25,000 for alleged damages caused to their good name by the commencement of a suit against them. Plaintiffs claim that at the time of the Fay & Conkey failure they had $2,600 belonging to the bankrupt grocery-house. This sum was garnisheed by J. W. Duffy. Subsequently Bradford Hancock was appointed Receiver of Fay & Conkey, and his attorneys, Flower, Remy & Gregory, called on plaintiffs to surrender the $2,600. The plaintiffs were ready to give it up, if they were indemnified against any loss, but declined to accept the personal security of Mr. Remy. A suit was then begun against plaintiffs by Bradford Hancock to recover the money, and the announcement of the commencement of the suit seems to have made it necessary for plaintiff to explain matters with their bank and persons from whom they obtained credit. They claim that the defendants brought the suit without any justification, knowing all the facts, and should be held responsible for the damages that have been caused to their commercial credit.

The First National Bank's Tax Case.

The motion for a temporary injunction in the case of the First National Bank against C. J. Adams, South-Town Collector, came up for argument late yesterday afternoon before Judge Moran. This was a bill filed by the newly-organized First National Bank to prevent the collection of about $39,000 taxes on its shares of stock, on the ground that, according to the uniform rule heretofore employed by the Town Assessors, the shares would not be worth anything, as its assets, after subtracting the debts and real estate and 8 per cent of the bills receivable, would be less than nothing. Mr. E. O. Brown, on behalf of the bank, made the opening arguments, and the case was then continued until this morning.

Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross.

An order was made yesterday by Judge Blodgett in the case of Andrew Tainter against Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, allowing the Marshal to turn over to E. G. Newell, the Receiver appointed by the State court, all pianos, or organs, or other property levied on by the Marshal, and for which Newell might effect sales, but subject to the prior lien of Tainter's claim. The proceeds of any sales are to be credited on Tainter's judgment until it is paid, when the judgment is to be satisfied.

Divorces.

Minnie Thompson filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against George W. Thompson asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Louis Gaertner asked for a decree from Louisa Gaertner, on the ground of desertion.

Charles F. Maldner charges his wife, Lizzie H. Maldner, with desertion, adultery, and threats to poison, and gives these as reasons why it is rather unpleasant to attempt longer to live with her.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Elizabeth Wall from John Wall, on the ground of desertion.

Items.

Judge Bunn is engaged in hearing the case of the United States against John R. Morris, a saloonkeeper, indicted for signing an affidavit at the November election in 1882 to enable Charles Lacy to vote at the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward, when he was a non-resident of the ward and not entitled to vote. A number of experts were examined on the question of the genuineness of Morris' signature to the affidavit. The trial will be continued today.

The contempt case of James Riley came up before Judge Barnum yesterday morning, and was continued until tomorrow to give the party time to prove his defense. Riley had signed the bond in the appeal case of Joseph Edwards against Samuel J. Doggett, swearing he owned the house and lot No. 664 West Ohio street, and that it was unincumbered, when, in fact, the title was in himself and wife, and was subject to two trust deeds.

Judge Anthony is engaged in hearing the case of Kittella Howard against Simon Heller to recover damages for alleged slander in accusing her of exchanging an old parasol for a new one at his store on Blue Island avenue. On a former trial she recovered $700.

United States Courts.

Emelius Thomas filed a petition yesterday against the Town of Momence for a mandamus to compel it to pay a judgment for $1,064 and costs.

State Courts.

John McGinley commenced a suit for $5,000 yesterday against Antioch College.

Frederick Lange sued Josephine Lambert for $1,500.

James Napier brought suit for $2,500 against John A. Lomax.

Henry C. Closson commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Harry S. McCartney, administrator of the estate of Simon P. O'Neil, deceased, began a suit for $5,000 damages against the Pennsylvania Company.

The Continental Life-Insurance Company began an action against Seth Gage to recover $10,000 damages for alleged breach of covenant.

Bradner, Smith & Co. sued Charles J. Johnson for $1,000.

The Miami Valley Paper Company began a suit for $5,000 against the George H. Taylor Company.

Antonio Equi brought suit for $2,000 damages against Seth F. Hanchett and M. W. Kerwin.

F. F. Cole sued Wagner, Goodwillie & Co. for $1,200.

Probate Court.

In the estate of G. W. F. Kallar, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Robert Tarrant under bond for $27,000.

In the estate of William Brown, deceased, the will was proven and letters were issued to Alexander Brown under bond for $18,000.

In the estate of Peter Cahill, deceased, the will was proven and letters were issued to Margaret Cahill under bond for $7,000.

In the estate of Amanda E. Schuster, deceased, the will was proven and letters issued to Paul Schuster under bond for $14,000.

In the estate of Michael Bayner, deceased, the will was proven and letters were issued to Mary Bayner under bond for $40,000.

In the estate of Otto W. Schulz, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Lizzie M. O. Kurth under bond for $10,000.

The Criminal Court.

In Judge Tuley's court yesterday morning only fourteen of the grand jurors for the March term responded to their names. The Sheriff said he served subpœnas on all but two, and these two—T. E. Shandrew, of Englewood, and F. H. Kline, of Rogers Park—he could not find. Those who failed to respond were William Schneider, John G. Neumeister, Samuel E. Barrett, James McHale, Samuel Engel, and W. A. Cave. The Judge ordered a special venire for nine grand jurors and dismissed those present until Monday morning next, when the twenty-three will be impaneled.

On motion of defendant's counsel, the case of Ben Eyster, charged with manslaughter, was continued until next term.

In the case of Adolph Unger, charged with perjury in Judge Jameson's court, bail was fixed at $1,500.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Motion for injunction in the case of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company vs. the City of Chicago.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE BUNN—251, 252, 89, 101, 102, 167, 1, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 34, 36, and 40. No. 249, United States vs. J. R. Morris, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—1 to 10, inclusive, on new calendar.

JUDGE GARY—231 to 261, inclusive. A passed case on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No. 8,329, Howard vs. Heller, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 3,032, 5,348, 5,440, 5,464, and 5,534. No. 5,316, Berois vs. Hayes, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9. A passed case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—68, 72, 74, 79, and 89. No. 45, Rooney vs. Burke, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 416, 458, 459, 460, 466, 469, and 470. No. 424, Lewis vs. Barnes, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—586, 617, 622, 625, and 626. No. 562, Stiuka vs. Zirngibl, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—15, 58, and 59. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3,740 on trial, and Nos. 3,731, 3,732, 3,733, 3,746, 192, 349, 769, and 943.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 22, 92, 271, 66, 114, 82, 107, 117, 135, 194, and 489.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—The Dougherty murder case.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dempsey Reese vs. George W. Hoffman, $3,300.—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. George L. Sheppard, Jacob Knopp, and Charles Neurenther, $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—E. A. Robinson vs. Carrie C. Rosenfeld, $123.12.—Israel P. Rumsey vs. Samuel Holderman, $3,643.44.

JUDGE SMITH.—H. F. Hunting vs. Marseilles Paper Company, $691.88.—Isaiah Block et al. vs. Joseph Schmidt, Julius Gellhufe, Henry Bovneman, and Matthew Hupka, $394.01.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Vaclav Horracek vs. Thomas Morawec, $192.06.

JOHNS WAS KILLED.

That Was the Only Point Established in the Dougherty-Johns Murder Trial Yesterday—Witnesses Decline to Answer Important Questions Because They Are under Indictment.

The trial of Eugene Dougherty for the murder of Nicholas Johns was resumed in the Criminal Court before Judge Williamson yesterday morning. Mr. Mullett—the husband of the woman who testified last Friday to seeing Rowley with a pistol in his hand rushing by her house on the morning of the murder—produced a physician's certificate that Mrs. Mullett was too ill to appear in court. Mr. Mills asked that the physician, Dr. Vennor, be subpœnaed to be present at 2 p. m., and the subpœna was issued.

Mrs. Walsh, the wife of the keeper of the restaurant where the murder occurred, testified to serving four men with coffee on the morning of the 17th of August. She said she saw Rowley knock Johns, the waiter, down, and also saw Dougherty draw a revolver, which her husband told him to put up. She also saw a revolver in Rowley's hands. She could not tell which fired the shot.

John Reardon, a barkeeper in Cooper's saloon, was asked by Mr. O'Brien if he had

GIVEN A REVOLVER TO ROWLEY

the night preceding the murder, and he said he did not. He never owned a revolver. One was shown him, but he said he never saw it before.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCormack testified that she was a sister of Francis Hall (one of the original defendants), and she called on James Bradley on behalf of her brother. Mr. Bradley told her he did not know any of the parties who came to his house on the night the burglary was committed, and could not swear to their identity.

Mrs. Walsh was recalled, and testified that Dougherty left a black felt hat in the restaurant. Rowley had on a light suit and wore a straw hat.

Charles Slater, one of the original defendants, and who was discharged at the close of the prosecution's case, testified as to the occurrences on the night of the murder. After visiting several places during the night Rowley invited Dougherty, Hall, and the witness to take some breakfast about 7 o'clock in the morning. He then detailed what took place in the restaurant up to the time Rowley shoved the waiter and knocked him down. The witness said that Dougherty went between the waiter and Rowley and said he did not want any fighting. The restaurant-keeper took the chair from the waiter, and the latter ran towards the counter, returning with a club in his hand. All rushed for the door, the witness being the first to get out. After getting out he turned and saw Rowley coming after them with a revolver. Dougherty couldn't find the door, when Rowley ran back, and, putting the revolver over Dougherty's shoulder, fired at the waiter. A few moments afterward Rowley said to Dougherty, at the same time handing him a revolver, "Take this; I've got another, and if the crowd come we can keep them back." The witness said that Rowley remarked, "I'm afraid

I HAVE DONE HIM UP."

The witness said that Kipley promised to take him before the grand jury if he would tell him all he knew. The witness said he would not trust Kipley. The witness denied being at the burglary of Bradley's house at 3 o'clock on the morning of the murder, but would not say where he was at that time, as there was another charge pending against him.

On the cross-examination witness said he was Joe Slater's brother, and that Joe was married to Dougherty's sister. He knew Tom Dougherty quite well, and had lived in his house.

Mr. Mills again asked the witness where he was at 3 o'clock on the morning of the murder, and he refused to answer because of the other charge against him. He said he never told Robert Williams that he was to testify in the case. In reply to one of the jurors the witness said that Rowley and Dougherty were close together when the former fired the shot. Dougherty had his face partly in the restaurant and partly outside.

The prisoner, Eugene Dougherty, then took the stand. He said he remembered going to the restaurant with Rowley, Slater, and Hale, and knew there was a row, but didn't know the details. He had a revolver when in the restaurant, but after coming out he threw it away, as he did not want it found on him after the shooting occurred. When he threw it away Rowley gave him another, saying, "Take this." The witness said he had had no trouble with the waiter. Rowley had a fuss, knocked the waiter down, and when the latter went for Rowley with a club Rowley fired at him over the witness' shoulder. The witness denied having any conversations with the officers such as the latter testified to.

On the cross-examination the witness declined to answer whether he had ever lived in Kane or Will County. The State's-Attorney asked him if he had done a day's work in nearly four years, and the witness said he had a few days before his arrest. He declined to answer as to whether that was all, or whether he had ever been known by any other name than Eugene and Andy Dougherty.

HE DREW THE REVOLVER,

he said, in the restaurant when he thought his life was in danger, but did not know whether it was loaded. He did not return Rowley's revolver because he did not know that he had it. It was nearly two months after the murder when his sister informed him that Robert Williams saw the occurrence. His brother informed him that he and Williams had gotten up a story for the defense which Williams would give on the witness-stand. The witness again declined to tell where he lived from 1876 up to the time of the murder.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the witness was questioned by Mr. O'Brien on the redirect. Dougherty said he wore at the time of the murder a soft felt hat and dark clothes and that Rowley had a light suit and Panama hat. He said he declined to answer the State's-Attorney's questions because he (the witness) was indicted for burglary. He did not see French in the restaurant on the morning of Aug. 17.

Charles Slater was recalled, and testified that Rowley wore a manilla-straw hat, black pants, and light coat. The diagram of the premises was exhibited to the witness, and several of the jurors questioned him as to the positions of the several people mentioned in the testimony on the morning of the murder. The witness did this unhesitatingly, and described the positions of Rowley, Doughtery, and himself when the shot was fired.

Then William Rowley was brought in from the jail, and he described the positions occupied by the parties when Doughtery shot the waiter. The witness said he did not see the shot fired, but saw the smoking revolver in Doughtery's hand as he came out the door. The witness wore, he said, a black hat, and not a straw one, that morning.

Mr. O'Brien said the defense would here rest their case.

The witnesses for the State on the rebuttal were not in the court-room, and a delay of half an hour occurred before the case was resumed.

Edward Williams, an old man, testified that he was the father of Robert Williams, who testified for the defense. The witness said he heard his son and Tom Doughtery talk about the case. He heard Robert say to Tom that they must

TELL THE SAME STORY,

and that they had it all fixed to place the guilt on Rowley. He also heard them say that they had fixed a woman and her husband. They talked it over frequently, and went out a great deal together. He heard his son say at one time that he and Tom Dougherty would divide the money that was to fix the witnesses. The witness understood that his son was living at Dougherty's. He knew Mrs. Joseph Slater, and saw her first at his wife's wake.

On the cross-examination the witness said he had had his son arrested on account of some furniture which both claimed. The witness admitted having told his son-in-law, Tom Brennan, about the conversations, and it was made clear to the court that Brennan told the State's-Attorney, and the latter saw old man Williams at his house.

Thomas Brennan testified that he heard last fall that Robert Williams was going to be a witness in the case, and Williams told him he knew nothing about the affair, but was going to testify to a lot. The witness said he advised him against doing it. Williams said to him

THERE WAS MONEY IN IT.

At another time he met Williams on Pierce street, and Williams said he had $30 or $40, and he was going to use it for Dougherty's benefit, with whom he had a job together. Witness said he had spoken to Williams about this matter fully a hundred times. He volunteered his statement to the State's-Attorney because he did not want an innocent man to suffer, and he felt a great wrong was being done. Williams also said a man and his wife were fixed, but the witness didn't know whether it was the Walshes or the Mulletts reference was made to.

No other witnesses being ready, the case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

RAISING A STREET SKYWARDS.

EASTPORT, Me., March 2.—The gilt ball on the custom-house flagstaff, 100 feet from the ground, was knocked off at noon today. Several wise men connected with a gas company discovered a leak in the main in Washington street near the custom-house. The ground was frozen hard, and after the wise men had put their heads together they built a large fire on the ground to thaw it, so that they might be able to dig and find the leakage. They succeeded quicker that they anticipated, for in a few seconds there was an explosion, and twenty feet of the street, for its entire width, went 200 feet into the air, and one fragment knocked the ball off the flagstaff. Near where the fire was built was a large gas reservoir with a wood cover. This cover was blown skyward sixty feet, passing over several buildings, and descending through the roof of a shed attached to Grady's sardine factory, more than 100 feet away. Two boys and a man were elevated several feet, but escaped with severe bruises. Windows were broken on all sides, and the custom-house steps and sidewalk were destroyed. The miraculous escape from loss of life is due to the fact that the explosion occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock, while the workmen were absent at dinner. At least twenty tons of earth were lifted into the air, and the street is now impassable.

POOR RICH PEOPLE.

[Boston *Advertiser*.]—"The most unhappy people in New York," said a clever lawyer to me the other day, "are the men who have just about a million dollars. They are expected to entertain handsomely, and $10,000 for a party is more than they can spare from their income."

REMARKABLE!

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20, 1882.

I think it a duty I owe to humanity to say what your remedy has done for me. One year ago I contracted a bad case of blood disease, and not knowing the result of such troubles, I allowed it to run on for some time, but finally applied to the best physician in this city, who treated me for six months. In that time I took over 300 pills of protoiodide of mercury, ¼ grain each, and had run down in weight from 210 to 157 pounds, and was confined to my bed with Mercurial Rheumatism, scarcely able to turn myself in bed. Being a traveling man, some of the fraternity found me in this deplorable condition, and recommended me to try your **SSS** knew of several specific, cases as they that had been cured by its use. I commenced the use of it with very little faith, and in less than three weeks was able to take my place on the road. The sores and copper-colored spots gradually disappeared, and to-day I have not a sore or spot on my person, and my weight is 217 pounds, being more than it ever was. I do not wish you to publish my name, but you may show this letter to any who doubt the merit of S. S. S., for I know it is a sure cure.

Yours truly, J. H. B.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery, Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. S. After persistently taking it two months he was cured. Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter, I can testify that the disease never made its return.

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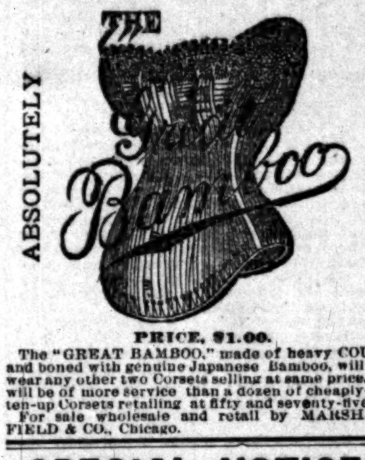

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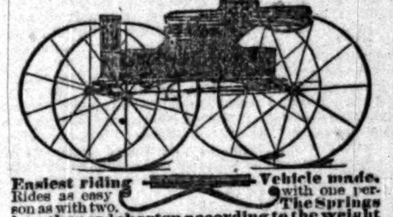

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Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 a m	† 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, }	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. }	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur- } via	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
lington Fast Express } Chenoa	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	‖11:00 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:23 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:35 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	*11:30 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:50 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 7:57 p. m., Chicago time. For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:10 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:20 a m	b 7:30 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:20 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:20 p m
Burlington & Keokuk Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:25 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	b 8:35 a m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	† 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	5:25 p m	* 8:00 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*12:00 m	* 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:00 a m

‡Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 7:20 a m

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
Great Reduction in Rates.
Liverpool or Queenstown to America,
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Send for your friends AT ONCE through our Agents or at Company's Office, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
General Agents for Chicago.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months. Steerage tickets, either way, $20.00. Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.

O. SVENSON,
General Western Agent,
68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

FURN'SSIA, Mch 10, 6 a m | BOLIVIA, March 24, 3 a m
ANCHOIA, M'rh 17, 1 p m | DEVONIA, M'rh 31, 10 a m

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $21. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 46 South Clark-st.

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BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL }
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL } via HALIFAX.
BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL }

Sailing Every Week.

Extra weekly ships from GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, AND GALWAY direct. Superb accommodations. Cabin, $60, $70, and $80. Intermediate, $40. Steerage at lowest rates. LEVE & ALDEN, 114 Washington-st., near Clark.

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Sailing from New York every Saturday for Liverpool and Wednesday for London. Saloon rates, $50 to $70. Return tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal British and Irish ports only $20. Tickets to and from Continental points at cheap rates.

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TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

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PREPARED BY GRILLON,
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Tamar—unlike Pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation.

Sold by All Druggists.

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132 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

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Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

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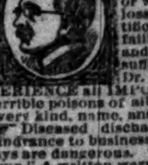

Is still treating with his usual great skill all chronic, nervous, and special cases. Nervous diseases (with or without dreams), or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. ☞ YOUNG MEN and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. AGE and EXPERIENCE all IMPORTANT in these cases. ☞ The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name, and nature completely eradicated. ☞ Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given each patient. ☞ Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous, and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, FREE. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. OFFICE PRIVATE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from EXPOSURE. Hours, 8 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address letters, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 So. Clark-st.

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173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

RAILROADS.

The Southwestern Association Plunged in Railway Grief by a New Complication.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Cutting Rates by Way of Springfield, Mo.

The Michigan Central Making Special Arrangements for Carrying Manitoba Colonists.

Farmers Along the Line of the Rock Island to Be Given Free Transportation for Seed-Corn.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Causes More Trouble to the Southwestern Railway Association.

Considerable indignation has been caused among the officials of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association over the discovery that the St. Louis & San Francisco is again cutting rates on business from Missouri River points and beyond, taking it via the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf and Springfield, Mo. Although this is a roundabout route, yet it is able to divert considerable business from the pool lines by making special concessions to shippers. This line caused considerable trouble to the Southwestern Association roads last year by its cutting of rates, but the matter was finally compromised, the association paying the St. Louis & San Francisco a consideration for keeping out of the Missouri River trade. Lately, however, the St. Louis & San Francisco seems to have become dissatisfied with the old arrangement, and several conferences have been held between General-Manager Rogers, of this road, and Commissioner Midgley, with a view of settling the misunderstanding, but no result was reached. It was understood that the St. Louis & San Francisco would take no aggressive steps until after the next meeting of the Southwestern Association, when this matter was to be considered and steps taken for its settlement. But it seems that the St. Louis & San Francisco has become weary while waiting for the next meeting, and has therefore commenced to cut rates again and reopened its route via Springfield, Mo. Commissioner Midgley is now making efforts to have the cutting of rates stopped until the association can meet and settle the difficulty. It is probable that a meeting of the association will be called for next Tuesday to take up this matter and make arrangements that will prevent a general demoralization. It is quite probable that at this meeting the matter of adjusting the divisions and percentages of the Southwestern Railway Association will also be taken up for consideration. It had been the intention not to hold this meeting until about April 1, but owing to the present complication the readjustment of percentages cannot well be longer deferred. It is quite probable that if the officials of the roads are unable to come to an agreement the whole matter will be referred to the new arbitrator, Mr. George M. Bogue, whose decision is to be accepted by all the lines in interest.

New Colonists' Rates from Canada Southern Points to Manitoba.

The Michigan Central announces the following new colonists' rates from points on its Canada Southern Division to Winnipeg, Manitoba: Windsor, $23.40; Essex Centre, $24.10; Comber, $24; Charing Cross, $24.50; Ridgetown, $24.75; Muirkirk, $24.90; St. Clair Junction, $25.55; St. Thomas, $25.65; Kingsmill, $25.80; Springfield, $25.90; Brownsville, $26; Tilsonburg, $26.10; Hawtry, $26.35; Waterford, $26.60; Villa Nova, $26.70; Hagersville, $26.85; Canfield, $27.15; Welland, $27.80; Stevensville, $27.85; Fort Erie, $28.40; Suspension Bridge, $28.40; Niagara, $28.40; Alvinston, $26.20; Petrolia, $26.60.

Special colonists' trains will be run through on fast time, as occasion may demand, and each of these specials will be accompanied by one of the company's agents through to destination. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage will be carried free on each whole ticket and seventy-five pounds on each half-ticket. On special trains arrangements have been made for checking baggage through to destination in bond, so as to save passengers the trouble of having their baggage examined when crossing the borders. Passengers for points in the United States must have their baggage examined in Detroit.

Assisting Farmers to Secure Good Seed-Corn.

Mr. W. M. Sage, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, has just issued the following circular to the agents at the various stations on his road:

Owing to the unfavorable condition of corn in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, it may be necessary to obtain seed for the ensuing season from the adjoining States. If this is a fact in the vicinity tributary to your station I wish you to consult with responsible grain buyers at your station and ascertain what quantity of corn the farmers wish to buy for planting. The grain-dealers and ourselves being mutually interested in this, our joint object should be to assist the farmers to obtain good seed at as low prices as possible. To accomplish this we suggest that the grain-men take hold of the matter and purchase suitable grain at some advantageous point in Kansas, Nebraska, or Missouri, and furnish the same to farmers at the actual cost price, we on our part transporting such grain over our line free of charge. It must be distinctly understood that no farmer will be permitted to purchase more of this corn than is actually needed for planting; and also that the grain-dealers will furnish you with a list of the names and addresses of farmers to whom they have sold corn, stating the quantity, in order that our freight charges may be refunded to the grain-dealers. Please give this your prompt attention and advise me as soon as possible what quantity of seed is required at your station.

Changes and Appointments in the Freight Department of the Michigan Central.

Mr. Arthur W. Street has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago, in place of Mr. Alexander Mackay, who resigned to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway. Mr. Street has been Assistant General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railway, with headquarters at Detroit, for several years past, and was formerly Chief Clerk in the General Freight Department of this company. He is an able and efficient official, and well qualified in every respect for the duties of his new position.

Mr. C. J. Hupp has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central, with headquarters at Detroit, in place of Mr. Street, promoted. Mr. Hupp has efficiently filled the position of General Agent of this company at Grand Haven for some years past.

Mr. J. T. Schultz, at present agent of the Michigan Central at Battle Creek, takes the place of Mr. Hupp as General Agent at Grand Haven. The successor of the last-named gentleman has not yet been selected.

Schemes on Foot in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 5.—[Special.]—A telegram from Philadelphia today says the Pennsylvania Railroad officials say they have no intention of building a road from Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs, and never had. Their system does not embrace the Iowa field, and they have never expressed themselves officially or otherwise as having any ambition in that direction. The Central Iowa, and Union Pacific, and Wabash also disclaim any paternity of the project. It having been decided at a very late hour Saturday night that the diagonal road from McGregor to Nebraska City would come to Des Moines, the road from here to Marshalltown will be put under contract at once. Surveyors are now locating the line, and it is expected to build 200 miles this year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago brought here yesterday, six car-loads of European emigrants.

Mr. George Lower has been appointed Traveling Land Agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco, with headquarters at Decatur, Ill.

Mr. Charles Hall has been appointed General Southwestern Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, with headquarters at Fort Smith, Ark.

The Chicago Committee of General Passenger Agents of the east-bound roads held its regular weekly meeting at Commissioner Moore's office yesterday, but transacted no business of public interest.

A meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Colorado pool west of the Missouri River will be held in Omaha March 14 to consider changes and rates and transact other important business.

Commissioner Fink has just issued a circular announcing that, by agreement with the trunk lines, on and after Monday, March 5, the basis of east-bound rates to the following Ohio points will be as follows: Arcanum, Troy, Dodson, Brookville, Weavers, and Trotwood, same as Dayton.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads comprising the Ohio River pool was held yesterday at the office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago in this city, to get the pool into better working condition. Owing to the absence of the representatives of some of the roads no action was taken.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway announces that the following new rates take effect this day: From St. Louis, East St. Louis, or Carondelet to Springfield, Mo., first class, 80 cents per 100 pounds; second, 70 cents; third, 60 cents; fourth, 45 cents; fifth, 40 cents; class A, 31 cents; class B, 26 cents; class C and D, 22 cents; coal and coke, 22 cents; lumber, 19½ cents.

The German Imperial Railroad Bureau has been revising the regulations for the transportation of live stock, so as to shorten the time for delivery allowed to the carrier. By the new regulations the carrier is allowed one day for receiving and delivering and one day for every 186 miles (300 kilometres) the live stock is carried. This would allow about six days from Chicago and New York.

Mr. W. J. Mauriac, Assistant Secretary of the Illinois Central Railroad, has just returned from New York, where he went to see what there was in the position of Secretary of the New York Railway Commission, which was offered him a short time ago. Mr. Mauriac, after looking over the field, decided that it would be better for his interests to remain in his present position with the Illinois Central, and therefore declined the proffered honor with thanks.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the fourth week in February, 1883, were $107,605.35, against $100,169.21 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $7,436.14. The gross earnings for the month of February, 1883, were $538,536.90, against $517,896.81 for the corresponding month last year; increase, $20,640.09. From Jan. 1, 1883, to Feb. 28, inclusive, the gross earnings were $1,176,430.89, against $1,103,726.42 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $72,704.47.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk-Line Association, and Colorado Traffic Association, announces the following changes in and additions to the east-bound classification:

Changes—Glucose sirup, C. L., O. R., 7; iron, scrap, C. L., 8; sugar, grape, C. L., O. R., 7.

Additions—Seed, alfalfa, L. C. L., 4; C. L., 5; seed, sorghum, C. L., 4; tin, scrap, minimum weight, 20,000 pounds, C. L., 8; trucks, returned (used in transporting rolling-stock west-bound), minimum weight, 20,000 pounds, 8.

A meeting of General Freight Agents of roads west of Buffalo and Pittsburg will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel tomorrow to rearrange percentages from interior points to seaboard points. Such a change has become necessary on account of a practice indulged in lately by some of the roads to bill business to short points and have it rebilled from those points to destination, which was tantamount to cutting the rates. The meeting is to adopt through rates from interior points to seaboard points that will make short-billing an impossibility.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroads have just issued the following joint circular: "Taking effect March 6, and until further notice, the following rates will be charged on cattle and dressed beef from East Burlington, East Keokuk, Quincy, or East Hannibal to Eastern points:

	Cattle.	Dressed beef.
Boston and interior New England points	65	75
New York and New York points	65	74
Baltimore and Washington	62	71
Albany, Troy, and Buffalo	52	69
Toronto, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburg, and Wheeling	34	40

The *Chronicle*, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Feb. 17, had the following regarding the Chicago Exhibition of Railway Appliances:

Gen. Fairchild, President of the Chicago Exhibition of Railway Appliances, was entertained to lunch yesterday at the Union Club, Newcastle, by Maj. Jones, United States Consul. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Mayor, Mr. Wigham Richardson, Mr. B. C. Browne, Mr. James McLear of Glasgow, and Mr. Lennant. The Chicago Railway Exhibition was the chief topic of conversation, and it was the feeling of the local gentlemen present that it would be a handsome and desirable thing for New Castle to send one of the old "Puffing Billies" to the exhibition. There should, it was thought, be no fear for the safety and return of any such engine sent, as the name of Gen. Fairchild would be a guaranty that every care would be taken of it in transit. We regret to learn that the General is suffering from a somewhat severe cold, aggravated by a rough passage across the Atlantic, and it is hoped that the rest in our midst and the present genial weather will have the effect of rapidly restoring him to his usual health.

"RICHELIEU" ROBINSON.

His Proposition to Annex Ireland to the United States.

Following is the preamble and resolution offered in the House of Representatives today by "Richelieu" Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, There does not exist on the face of the earth today such a blot upon civilization as the English government in Ireland—the people evicted from their ancestral homes and dying on the highways from famine; habeas corpus suspended; trial by jury abolished, and a whole people's lives and liberties left at the mercy of corrupt Judges and perjured informers; strangers arrested without cause and kept in prison without remedy; the people's chosen representatives in prison; newspapers suppressed and editors criminally punished for publishing the truth; foreign bayonets keeping in prison patriotic gentlemen, chosen by the people while so confined as Mayors of their cities and representatives of intelligent constituencies in Parliament; red-handed murderers acknowledging their diabolical crimes, to the perpetration of which they were probably instigated by the minions of government, allowed to escape the punishment which they deserve on condition that they swear away the lives of less guilty men, whom they cajoled into their schemes of assassination, and throw cunningly-concocted suspicions on wholly innocent men; curfew laws enacted in one of the most refined capitals in Europe, and hundreds of innocent and honorable men arrested on suspicion in attempting to make calls of business or pleasure in seasonable hours; hired detectives, equaling the adult male population of the city, dogging the footsteps of its people; the houses of the alien despots and of their bribed Judges, spies, and informers guarded by foreign bayonets to shield them from the wrath of a people reduced to famine and driven to despair and madness by cruelties unparalleled in history; and a subsidized press and perverted machinery of public opinion employed to misrepresent to the world and to libel an oppressed people manfully contending against overpowering adversities for human rights; and

WHEREAS, The people of Ireland are panting for republicanism, and alone among the peoples of Europe keeping alive the American ideas of Washington and Jefferson, that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, who have a right to alter or abolish oppressive Government; and, when a long train of abuses and usurpations evince a design to reduce the people to absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government; and

WHEREAS, They alone among the nations cultivate the grand American sentiment that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God"; and

WHEREAS, Ireland can never be conquered by England nor governed by her, except through butchery and blood, with which humanity has been shocked for seven centuries of unparalleled oppression, duplicity, and guilt, which must continue till some power shall interfere to cut the ligament of guilt that has so long tied the oppressed and oppressor together for mutual injury and destruction; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of civilized nations to protest against organized barbarism, and to terminate if possible a system of such shocking cruelty as the English Government in Ireland; and

WHEREAS, Ireland was looked upon and appealed to by the patriots of the Revolution as one with them in the revolt against the English Government; that she furnished more troops to the Revolutionary army, and more of its Generals and other officers, and left more of its gallant blood upon our battlefields, than any State in the Union; that peace should not have been agreed upon without including Ireland within the territory of the new Republic, and she should not have been left to be punished by England in revenge for the aid she rendered us, and to struggle alone for the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence until quenched in the blood of Emmet and Fitzgerald; and

WHEREAS, Ireland is nearer to us and more necessary to our National safety than much of our acquired territory; that we need her for the eastern landings of our ocean-ferries and cable-anchorages; that her people and ours are sympathetic and congenial; that a vast majority of our people are of Irish extraction, and scarcely a family in Ireland that has not already one or more of its members honored in American citizenship; that, while Ireland is a burden to England and a blot upon her name, in our Union she would rival New York and be second to no State in the Union in wealth, intelligence, and culture; and

WHEREAS, Our country's greatest achievements have been the conquest, purchase, and annexation of the Territories of Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, all of which would be rivaled, if not eclipsed, by the restoration of the lost Pleiade to the sisterhood of her love; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to open communications with the Government of Great Britain, to obtain its consent to the restoration of Ireland to the United States, by purchase or otherwise, as in the case of Louisiana, Alaska, and other portions of our territory.

While waiting for a cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation of some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of it at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences.

CHICAGO LUMBERMEN.

The Annual Meeting of the Exchange Inaugurated by a Presidential Lunch.

Attention Called to the Fact that Measurers and Tally-Boys Must Have Certificates.

The Sales of Lumber, Shingles, Etc., in Chicago During the Last Year Aggregated $50,000,000.

Strong Ground Taken in Favor of High License and the Independent Movement in Local Politics.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its annual meeting yesterday, which was preceded by a lunch, of which Kirby, Carpenter & Co. were the hosts. When this had been disposed of votes of thanks were given to the hosts of the occasion, very complimentary things being said of Mr. A. A. Carpenter, one of the firm and the retiring President.

Following came the reports of the officers. The retiring President, A. A. Carpenter, called special attention to

THE INSPECTION OF LUMBER,

and in doing so he said: "Do Chief Inspectors understand that no measurement and inspection of cargo lumber in this market is binding between buyer and seller when any person is engaged as measurer or tally-boy upon such cargo without a certificate from this exchange? In such case if either buyer or seller refuses to abide the result of such measurement and inspection he cannot be compelled to do so, and the Chief Inspector in such case is liable for all consequent loss and damage. It seems to me if they fully understand this they will not dare to take the risk of employing any but those who have the requisite authority from this exchange, and that when the members of this exchange realize the fact that the only effective way to compel all persons engaged in inspecting, measuring, and tallying cargo lumber in this market is found in requiring them to pass the necessary examination and have certificates from this exchange showing them to be fit and competent persons for the work they will make sure that no lumber is put on their docks measured and tallied by persons without such certificate. We are under obligations as lumbermen and men having this matter in charge to see to it that all persons shipping lumber to this market for sale by the cargo shall be guaranteed to the greatest possible extent honest and correct results in this regard."

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

showed that the balance on hand at the beginning of the year was $253.48; receipts, $4,462.01; total, $4,715.49; paid out, $4,757.89; amount overdrawn, $42.40.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY,

Mr. G. W. Hotchkiss, showed that the influence of the association had largely extended during the year, so that it was felt not only in Chicago and the United States, but wherever the English language is spoken, and as well in non-English-speaking countries, the correspondence of the year having brought him into communication with Germany, Austria, Norway, and Denmark, from which nations information has been sought from the exchange upon matters connected with forestry and machinery. Visitors have been entertained from all parts of the United States, from Canada, England, Scotland, and France, while representatives of the Panama Ship Canal Company have been guided in their researches by information obtained at the office of the exchange.

Concerning the

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE,

the report says:

"The total receipts of forest products at Chicago during the year 1882 aggregated 2,116,341,000 feet of lumber and 954,549,000 shingles, to which adding the stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1882—viz.: 560,416,842 feet of lumber and 260,906,494 shingles—gave a total of resources for the year aggregating 2,676,757,842 feet of lumber and 1,215,455,494 shingles, of which there remained on hand at the close of the year 702,214,187 feet of lumber (including hardwood stocks) and 305,697,350 shingles, leaving as the dispositions and sales of the year the enormous volume of 1,974,543,655 feet of lumber and 909,758,144 shingles, of a value of not far from $50,000,000. In addition to this there were receipts of 59,737,000 lath, 2,462,866 cedar posts, 3,644,711 railroad-ties, 67,092 cords of wood, 22,160 cords of bark, 24,255 cords of slabs, and 250,867 telegraph-poles, aggregating in value about $3,750,000, or a grand aggregate in the value of forest products for the year of $54,000,000, making due allowance for receipts by rail of which no record was available to me and which are the subject of estimate."

The membership of the exchange during the year had increased from 121 to 149.

"THE HARDWOOD TRADE

of the city," the report said, "has borne its full share of the increased receipts of lumber during the year, and a fair proportion of those engaged in this branch have shown a disposition to aid in its statistical endeavors as well as in its membership. The importance of this branch of the trade of this city is shown in the fact that of the total lumber receipts of the year fully 300,000,000 feet was of hardwood, which, being included in the figures of receipts and shipments, the monthly stock on hand becomes a vital factor in determining the status of pine shipments, as any estimates which do not include an average of not far from 30,000,000 feet per month, sometimes running to 36,000,000 feet, carried by the hardwood yards must be manifestly incorrect. It has been difficult to engage the active coöperation of all the hardwood dealers in the matter of detailed monthly reports from the lack of appreciation on the part of some of them of the important place occupied by their statistics, which, if correctly reported, would be found of great benefit to them in the intelligent conduct of their business, as well as of advantage to the dealers in pine in drawing the monthly balance sheet of stocks.

"During the year a code of rules for the inspection and grading of hardwood lumber has been perfected by the Committee on Hardwoods of this exchange, and given official sanction by the Board of Directors, by this means becoming a standard—the first ever established in this country, and which, I am constrained to believe from the many demands made from all over the country for copies, has already become of general acceptance by those who deal in this rapidly-increasing branch of the lumber business. The Hardwoods Committee are entitled to the encomiums which their judicious work has called forth."

The report mentioned

THE ONLY DEATH

which has occurred in the exchange during the year—that of Mr. Nelson Ludington on Jan. 15.

The report continued on the subject of

THE INSPECTION OF LUMBER,

saying that is one of the gravest questions which can occupy the attention of the Inspection Committee of the coming year. A large number of the inspectors are banded in an Inspectors' Union, which refuses to admit to its membership some of the most competent and reliable of the men who hold certificates from the exchange, and refuse to work for Chief Inspectors who employ non-union men, thus practically depriving these men, whose experience for many years entitles their work to the confidence of employers, of all chance of pursuing their accustomed avocation. The report suggested the appointment of a committee to fully investigate this subject, and such action by the exchange as will suffice to secure due respect to its enactments as regards inspectors.

On the subject of the

MONTHLY PRICE-LIST MEETINGS

the report said that they were the only element of discord during the last year, and asserted that it would be highly desirable during the coming year to adjust upon a more uniform and reliable basis the matter of fixing prices for lumber based upon the principle of actual values as determined by the laws of supply and demand.

CONCERNING THE FINANCES

of the exchange Mr. Hotchkiss reported that he had been obliged to borrow $450 of A. G. Van Schaick, and that the net indebtedness would be about $142. He hoped, however, to economize during the year, so as to make up that amount without increasing the initiation fee or yearly dues.

"THE ONLY NOTABLE CHARITY,"

said the report, "which has engaged the sympathies of the lumbermen as a body during the year has been that occasioned by the recent floods in the Ohio River, and the mine disaster at Braidwood, Ill. At the last lunch meeting a subscription amounting to $1,370 was made, and is being distributed under the judicious direction of a special committee."

Pending the election of the officers, votes of thanks were extended to those retiring, a special vote being tendered to Mr. G. W. Hotchkiss, the Secretary, the praise of the efficiency of whose labors was in every one's mouth.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Mr. Thad Dean offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Arbitration Committee of this exchange examine the subject impartially.

1. As to whether the lumbermen pay their full share of city taxes.

2. Whether they cause any extraordinary expense to the City Government.

3. Whether they enjoy any privileges in consequence of which it might seem fair for the city to require them to purchase a license.

Resolved, That in the investigation of this subject they employ such legal aid as they may think necessary; that they give to the city the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and report to this exchange on the 27th inst. what action the lumbermen should take in view of the recent license placed upon their business by the City Government.

MINORS AND DRUNKARDS.

Mr. J. H. Swan presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this exchange recommend the Citizens' League to the consideration of those who favor the execution of the laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

Mr. W. H. Conden offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association views with great satisfaction an effort that is being made by many of our fellow-citizens to raise the administration of the municipal affairs of our city above the slough of party politics, and to secure as city officials men who believe in nonpartisan policemen, police magistrates, and public servants who possess more important claims upon this community than those of primaries and packing the conventions of any party, and that we bid the movement godspeed.

There was a little general speechmaking and story-telling in which Ald. Dean, as usual, distinguished himself. During the course of it ex-Ald. Ballard made remarks concerning the citizens' movement in view of the coming election. He said the campaign wanted a principle which would unite a number of factions, and one which would have a very simple platform. He had been a voter for nearly forty years, and had voted for every reform ticket and citizens' ticket that came along, and nine times out of ten that ticket had been floored because the platform which it represented covered too much ground. He thought that the only plank which was needed in the platform for this year was a straight $500 license for all saloons.

Messrs. Swan and Henry spoke in the same strain.

The exchange voted to consider at the next meeting a change in the method of fixing price lists, and a proposition to increase the annual dues.

The meeting adjourned, having

ELECTED THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:

Directors—W. E. Kelly, J. S. Vredenburg, J. R. Ketcham, B. L. Anderson, A. C. Soper, P. G. Dodge, S. K. Martin, Thomas Morris, I. R. Hamilton, James Charmley, John McLaren.

Committee on Arbitration—M. D. Hull, I. Durgin, W. Scott Keith, Thad Dean, J. B. Thompson.

Committee of Appeals—A. A. Carpenter, A. T. Lay, H. M. Holden, J. H. Snow, A. A. Bigelow.

TWO HEROES.

How Jere Dunn and Jim Elliott Appear to a New York Editor.

[New York *Times*.]—The recent Chicago tragedy that filled Mr. Elliott with mourning and bullets, and subjected Mr. Dunn to the inconvenience of a night in the station-house, is full of interest to the rising generation. Elliott and Dunn are recognized by all readers and lovers of dime-novels as true heroes, and there are thousands of boys who will take a keener interest in the story of Elliott's death than they would in almost any other imaginable event, except, perhaps, a fight between Sullivan and Mace.

The late Mr. Elliott was in every way a man deserving of the highest juvenile admiration. He was a prize-fighter, and, although there are some writers of dime novels who hold that a bandit is on the whole nobler than a prize-fighter, there can be no question that the latter is necessarily a true hero. Mr. Elliott was, moreover, a man of much versatility. He was eminent as a thief, a burglar, and a highway-robber, and he had once murdered a policeman. There are few prominent jails in which Mr. Elliott did not, at one time or another, take up his abode; but, like other gentlemen of his class, Executive clemency usually shortened his residence in prison. In short, Mr. Elliott had risen to the very front rank in his profession, and his was a career of which no boy of spirit could read without an earnest desire to follow his example.

Mr. Dunn is in his way almost as celebrated as Mr. Elliott. He is a prominent murderer and a well-known professional gambler. He has never pursued prize-fighting as a profession, but he has labored in behalf of the cause by arranging prize-fights and training fighters.

When these two great men, Dunn and Elliott, quarreled, it was understood that blood would flow. Each one avowed his determination of murdering the other, it being well understood that neither had any reason to fear the gallows, that unpleasant instrument of vengeance being reserved exclusively for negroes and Italians. When they met the ensuing battle was fought with the utmost skill. They not only shot at one another with a splendid carelessness as to how many of the spectators might be killed, but they clinched and pounded one another with magnificent energy. As is well known, Mr. Dunn escaped with his life for the reason that Mr. Elliott's bullet struck him in the forehead, which proved impenetrable. Mr. Elliott was more wisely shot in the abdomen, and died gloriously upon the battlefield. His was a death which fitly crowned his noble life. Dime-novels teach us that to die "with our boots on" is the only way in which a true hero should consent to leave the world. Elliott has gone without a stain upon his memory, unless it may be the fact that he never robbed a railway train; and Dunn has added to his laurels, and when acquitted by a Chicago jury—as he undoubtedly will be—he will more than ever deserve the admiration and emulation of the young.

Of course there are old-fashioned people who fancy that Dunn and Elliott were vulgar villains and who only regret that both of them were not killed. The day of such prejudiced and pusillanimous opinions has, however, passed away. Dunn and Elliott were precisely the sort of men of whom our boys read with delight. Dime novels have taught them that to be a prize-fighter or a murderer is infinitely more worthy of a lad of spirit than to be a clergyman, a lawyer, or an honest merchant. They do not look with prejudice upon theft, even of the most vulgar variety, for the dime-novel writers maintain that it is "smart" to steal, and dishonorable only when one steals from one's fellow-thief. There is nothing in the career of either Elliott or Dunn which excites the slightest disapprobation on the part of our boys. At least such is the result which prolonged reading of dime novels ought logically to produce in the minds of juvenile readers, and that it does actually produce precisely this effect upon many of them is daily proved by the records of our police courts.

While one villian like Elliott dies by the pistol of another, the dime-novel writers are daily training scores to take their place. There are at least a dozen so-called "libraries" pouring out every week fresh stories which teach the theory and practice of crime. These are read by almost every boy who knows how to read. It is idle to suppose that boys can constantly read without injury books in which thieves and murderers are held up to their admiration. The particular class of evil books upon which the Society for the Suppression of Vice makes war never had at any time any but a secret and necessarily limited circulation, and, infamous as they were, it is doubtful if they were an evil as dangerous and as wide-reaching in its effects as is the universally read dime-novel literature. Years ago the probability that any boy of decent parentage would become a Dunn or an Elliott was extremely remote. Today the strongest educating influences to which our boys are subjected tend directly to make them like the ruffians whom they learn to admire.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Assemblyman Roosevelt's Assault upon "the Wealthy Criminal Class."

In the New York Assembly March 2 a veto was received from Gov. Cleveland of the bill reducing fares on the New York elevated railroads to five cents. The bill and veto were made a special order for March 6, after considerable heated discussion. The most remarkable speech was that made by Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, who said:

I think we should not hastily pass this bill over the Governor's veto. I have to say with shame that when I voted for this bill I did not act as I think I ought to have acted, and as I generally have acted on the floor of this House. For the only time that I ever voted here otherwise than in the way I thought I honestly ought to, I did so act on this occasion. I have to confess that I weakly yielded, partly in a vindictive spirit toward the infernal thieves and conscienceless swindlers who have the elevated railroads in charge, and partly to the popular voice of New York.

For the managers of the elevated railroads I have as little feeling as any man here. If it were possible I would willingly pass a bill of attainder on Jay Gould and all of Jay Gould's associates. I realize that they have done the most incalculable wrong to this community with their hired stock-jobbing newspapers, with their corruption of past Legislatures. Nevertheless, I think we ought never to have passed this bill in the beginning, and that we ought on no account to pass it over the Governor's veto, and certainly not until we have had a fair chance to look at it calmly in the light of reason. I question very seriously if the bill is constitutional, and if the bill is constitutional, I think it is at any rate breaking the plighted faith of the State. It is not a question of doing right to them. They are merely common thieves. Take the resolution, or rather the petition, handed up by the Directors of the railway, signed first by Gould and in the last place by his son. I would pay more attention to a petition signed by Barney Aaron, Owney Geoghegan, and Billy McGlory than I would to that paper, for I regard these men as furnishing part of that most dangerous of all dangerous orders—the wealthy criminal class.

Nevertheless, it is not a question of doing justice to them; it is a question of doing justice to ourselves. It is a question of standing by what we honestly think is right, even if so doing we antagonize the feeling of our constituents. We have heard a great deal about the people demanding the passage of this bill. Now, anything the people demand that is right it is most clearly and most emphatically the duty of this Legislature to do; but we should never yield to what they demand if it is wrong. In a matter of such importance, in a matter where I know that very many of my associates feel that we weakly yielded to what was the popular clamor: that we did not do what was right; did not vote according to the rights of the question; but, on the contrary, merely according to what we considered our constituents wished us to do, regardless of the rights involved; I say that on such a question we ought to defer the argument until some day when we may act coolly in considering this very important measure, and acting on the broad ground of right and justice, if the people disapprove our conduct, let us make up our minds to retire to private life with the consciousness that we have acted as our better sense dictated. I would rather go out of politics having the feeling that I had done what was right than stay in with the approval of all men, knowing in my heart that I had acted as I ought not to.

SOUTHERN SCENES.

The Home of a Noted Authoress, and Its Many Attractions.

How Market-Gardening Near Mobile Is Conducted and Proves Profitable.

A Trip Down the Bay and a View of the City's Magnificent Residences.

Interesting Facts and Figures for the Horticulturist and Farmer.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—As foreshadowed in my last letter from New Orleans, a party of the Northern horticulturists to the number of 114 left that city yesterday morning in charge of Mr. R. W. Gillespie, the Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Road, on whose invitation the visit to this city was made. The Louisville & Nashville (formerly Mobile & New Orleans Road) furnished free transportation to the entire party, and will return in the same manner those who do not go North from this city. The route from New Orleans is familiar to many readers of THE TRIBUNE, but not to the larger part, and a brief description of the characteristics of the country traversed may interest many.

Leaving New Orleans the road plunges at once into the cypress and palmetto swamps which encircle the city, with no habitable or cultivated ground except occasionally a narrow strip along the border of a bayou where the ground is slightly elevated above the surface of the water. These at length give way to the open gulf marsh, covered with coarse reeds and with water at each rise of the tide. These are traversed by numerous bayous, one of which, the outlet of Lake Ponchartrain, is of such size and depth as to allow the passage of vessels of deep draught. Upon this the Government has erected a fortification, Fort McComb, to protect New Orleans from possible attack in the rear by war vessels passing into the lake.

It seemed to be entirely unoccupied and is a striking landmark on the bosom of the immense sea-marsh. Strange as it seems, we found in many places quite large areas of this marsh, a trifle higher than the general level, inclosed by fences, though it is as difficult to see any reason for fencing it as for fencing the graveyard in Jim Fisk's native town. It is related that some ladies once called on Fisk to ask for a donation to fence the graveyard in his native village. He said he didn't see any need of it. That those who were in couldn't get out, and those who were out didn't want to get in. The marsh after a time gives way to pine flats elevated a little above the water and covered with a growth of the Southern pine, running up tall, straight, and limbless to a considerable hight, but not attaining any considerable size, the most of it being too small for sawing into lumber. It is, however, being extensively cut and utilized for piles and railroad ties, being saturated in coal-tar as a preservative. At one point on the line there were quite extensive works where this process was being performed. These pine flats are covered with a coarse grass and afford grazing to stock the entire year. A good deal of the country was under fence and being grazed by cattle and sheep, of which the latter seemed quite numerous, with an occasional flock of goats. As about the only expense of keeping stock under such conditions is the salt they need, the profit ought to be as large as that of the business described by the Dutchman. Said he: "If you wants to make money you goes into the saloon business. You sells a glass of beer for five cent; dere's four cent clear profit." At two or three points where the road touches arms of the gulf there have sprung up quite pretentious places of resort, with large hotels and all the appliances of a seaside resort. St. Louis Bay, Mississippi City, and Ocean Springs are the principal of these. Jeff Davis resides at Beauvois on the line of this road on a place presented to him by a lady who greatly admires and venerates him. The *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans on the morning of our leaving that city said that it was expected that he would meet the excursion at that station, and no little flutter of curiosity was excited in the minds of many, especially of the lady members of the party. But Beauvois Station was reached and passed, and the great unrepentant and unreconstructed failed to materialize.

The soil of these pine flats is thin and poor, and little or no attempts are made at cultivation, except in the gardens of the towns named. As we approach Mobile, however, the land rises into a rolling pine country, affording drainage and a better quality of soil, which is used for farming and gardening purposes, mainly the latter.

MARKET GARDENS NEAR MOBILE.

The excursion reached Mobile at 12:30 o'clock, and found rooms and entertainment already engaged at the Battle House. At 3 p. m. over thirty carriages, provided by the officials of the Mobile & Ohio Road, drew up at the hotel and entire party was taken for a drive through the city and to the vegetable gardens in the country adjoining. A large area of land adjoining the city is now devoted to the growth of vegetables for the Northern markets, for which the soil seems peculiarly adapted. It is a very fine sandy loam underlaid with a stiff clay. The latter is almost impervious to water, necessitating the same system of ridge culture that is necessary on the alluvial lands about New Orleans in order to get rid of the water. What these lands really need is thorough tile drainage. This would free them rapidly of the surplus water, make them warmer and more productive, more easily worked, and, by admitting of flat culture as at the North, would greatly lessen the cost of cultivation. But I could not learn that this system of drainage has in any instance been introduced. Time did not admit of a personal examination of many of the vegetable farms on our afternoon's ride, and so but a single stop was made for this purpose at Capt. Horner's place, three miles from the city, where the methods employed will serve as an illustration of all the Captain's farms. About sixty acres are in vegetables for the Northern markets, of which the principal crops are cabbage, sweet potatoes, beets, cucumbers, and tomatoes, all common staple vegetables, requiring no extraordinary skill in growing or care in shipping and handling. The cabbages are planted at intervals from December on. Part of the crop on this place is now being cut and shipped, and other fields will come on in succession from now till May. Irish potatoes are planted from the last of January, and on some fields now stand six inches high. Beets are out all winter. A field of Capt. Horner's, which the visitors declared "couldn't be beat," will be ready for shipment in a few weeks. Cucumbers and tomatoes are started in hot-beds, transferred to cold frames, and only planted out in the field after all danger of frost is over. Land like that of Capt. Horner's, only three miles from the business part of the city, is now worth about $100 per acre, but is appreciating in value as the gardening business develops. But land equally as good for gardening purposes is obtainable a little farther up the road, and near stations, at one-tenth the cost, or even less.

The chief advantage that the Mobile grower has is in being able to obtain manure from the city stables, for which he pays 50 cents per load, while the country grower will have to depend upon the cow pea turned under as a green manure or commercial fertilizers to keep his ground up in good condition.

MR. WILSON'S PLACE.

While at Capt. Horer's place an invitation was received from Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to visit their place, but a short distance away, which invitation was accepted by the whole party. The place of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson realizes the ideal of an elegant and luxurious home in a climate where Nature is uncommonly kind. The house is of the large roomy Southern style, with wide verandas, the wide hall after the Southern fashion extending through the middle, and spacious rooms on either hand. Shaded by majestic wide-spreading live oaks, the house stands back at a distance from the street and is reached by a stately avenue of liveoaks whose branches intertwine overhead, while in the conservatories and outside grounds is almost a wilderness of the choicest shrubbery and flowers, which with us can only be grown under glass, but here attain almost tree-like dimensions in the open air, with only slight protection for a little time in midwinter. There was a camellia-house 200 feet in length filled on either side with camellias and other rare flowering plants. The camellias had attained a hight of eight to twelve feet, being trained similar to our Norway spruce, branching from the ground. Outside of the house was one of still larger growth, fully sixteen feet in hight, a perfectly symmetrical mass of foliage and bloom, although the ground underneath was thickly carpeted with flowers that had fallen. Mr. Wilson assured us that this was the finest specimen to be found in the entire South. In his accomplished wife we were introduced to the well-known writer, Augusta J. Evans, whose works, "Beulah," "Vashti," "St Elmo," and other tales of Southern life have delighted readers everywhere. She received her guests—over 100 in number—with a grace of manner that charmed and captivated all, giving to each as introduced a handshake—after the Southern fashion—and a pleasant word. I expect that some of the lady readers of THE TRIBUNE will want to know how she looked and how she was dressed. But here I am most sadly deficient, never being able to recall what a lady wears unless it is something so strange as to attract special attention, and I have but little better gifts in describing looks and personal appearance. In this case the picture carried away in my mind is that of refined and delicate features set in a frame of soft brown curls falling to the shoulders; dark, pleasant, expressive eyes, a figure hardly up to medium size for a lady, and a delicate appearance, as if the mental structure rather overbalanced the physical. Her dress seemed so in perfect harmony with herself that I therefore concluded she was well dressed, since there was nothing to attract the attention from her to it. Her home is just such a one as she has often pictured in her works as the ideal Southern home, and which is supposed to be a creation of the imagination rather than a reality. It is not allowed to speak or write of a lady's age. Augusta J. Evans is no longer young, but she certainly has no grounds for any feeling of spite against Father Time for any diminution of her personal charms, heightened as they are by such graces of manner.

A lunch of cake, wine, and strawberries was served. The wine, which was made by the hands of our hostess, was pronounced by better judges than the writer to be of unusual excellence.

MOBILE'S ATTRACTIONS AND SOME RESOLUTIONS.

Leaving this hospitable and luxurious home we were driven through the best residence portion of the city and to the cemeteries, the trip finally ending with a drive on the bay road, which follows the shore of the bay for several miles, forming a very fine driveway. The road-bed is of shell, and always in fine condition.

As this carriage drive furnished the excursion with its best and principal view of the city, it is in place here to say that the entire party was charmed with Mobile. The ground it occupies is elevated, sloping gradually to the bay. Its streets are broad and lined with stately trees, of which the liveoak predominates. The private residence lots are large and roomy, affording space for abundant shade and floral ornamentation, and there are an unusually large number of fine private residences with well-kept grounds. Before the War a great many rich planters in the interior had their homes in this city, where they spent a portion of the year for the sake of the society and the education of their children. This accounts for the unusually high average in style of the private residences. Many of these have, in the vicissitudes of the changing times, changed owners, but they are still here and carefully kept. When it is taken into account that shrubbery and flowers grown at the North only in conservatories are here hardy in the open air, and that the average annual rainfall is fifty-six inches, it will be seen that Nature is very kind to those who have a taste for beautifying their homes. As a place of permanent or temporary residence in the South during the winter months I have seen none that to my mind offers so many attractions as Mobile.

Wednesday morning opened bright and cool, though not unpleasantly so. At 10 o'clock our excursionists embarked on a special train provided by the Wabash & Ohio Road for a visit to their machine shops and some vegetable farms a few miles up the line of the road. The final stop was made at Mr. C. Pritchard's place four miles from town, who farms 100 acres in vegetables and has in connection with it stables and a mile track for training trotting and running horses. He has some forty head of finely bred animals now in training, several of which were exhibited upon the track for the benefit of the excursionists. But I am less familiar with this department of horticulture than any other, and so failed to enthuse as many of our party did.

Taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the grand stand for oratorical exhibition, President Earl called upon one of the party for an offhand speech, expressive of the sentiments entertained by the excursionists of the hospitality of which we were being made the recipients. This he instantly complied with by drawing from his coattail pocket a roll of manuscript and reading therefrom a few unpremeditated remarks, closing with resolutions appropriate to the occasion. He was followed by the editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, whose name has escaped me, Mr. Smith of Wisconsin, and one or two others. An appropriate response was made by Maj. Gillespie on behalf of the Mobile & Ohio Road, when an invitation to refreshments was extended by Mr. Pritchard. As these were largely of the liquid order, many politely declined the invitation, but others overcame their scruples rather than give offense where genuine hospitality only was intended. The cars were again entered and a run made to the machine-shops of the company, a few miles further up the road, which were duly inspected and found to be very complete in all their appointments. The return trip brought us back to the hotel in time for dinner.

A STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

The next thing on the program was a steamboat excursion twenty miles down the bay and return, the hour for starting being 3 o'clock. It is but proper to state that this was arranged by the excursionists, and afforded us the first opportunity of paying for anything we had enjoyed since leaving New Orleans. The trip was delightful, the water being smooth, and the run made along the east shore of the bay, which, unlike most of the coast-line in the South, is bald and bluffy, and is dotted by hotels and private residences, some of which are of quite a pretentious character. The objective point, Great Point Clear, has a large hotel and is a popular place of resort for Mobile people during the heat of summer. It projects for some distance into the bay, giving the gulf breeze from every point of the compass except east. Our return trip was made under the silent stars. The city was reached in due time, a late supper taken, and the excursionists are now awaiting the train which is to take them to Cairo on their homeward trip. That portion of the party which returned to New Orleans instead of going directly north left for that city at 4 p. m., and were thus deprived of the pleasure of the sail down the bay. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in addition to furnishing free transportation to Cairo to those remaining, some fifty in number, had telegraphed to their eating-houses on the line to get up the best meals possible regardless of expense and serve them free of charge to the excursionists.

We have now followed the fortunes of the excursion which left Chicago on the evening of the 19th to New Orleans, through the sessions of the meetings of the Horticultural Society, and thence to this beautiful city of Mobile, where two most delightful days have been spent, and think the readers of THE TRIBUNE can afford to trust Providence and the railroads for their safe return home from this point, and so shall close this narrative of their journeyings. But justice to them and to the entire attendance at the horticultural convention in New Orleans demands that this at least be said: that seldom has it happened that so large a number of persons from remote localities have been brought together in a convention, holding sessions of four days, associating together in hotels and afterward in supplemented excursions as in this case, and all the elements proved so perfectly harmonious. Not a single thing has happened to disturb the most perfect harmony or prove an element of discord in the smallest degree. The explanation is found in the fact that rarely are so large a number of men and women brought together in a common cause who embody in their characters and mental habits so high an average grade. The calling of horticulture itself is a refining and ennobling one, and draws to it those choice spirits who have a love for nature and all things beautiful.

A few words more about the business of growing and shipping vegetables from this place: The following statement of shipments, obtained from one of the railroad officials, will show the development of this industry: In 1878 the total shipments were but thirty-three car-loads. In 1879 they were sixty cars; in 1880, 125; in 1881, 200; in 1882, 350, and, from the amount of ground now in crops, it is believed this season's crop cannot fall short of from 600 to 700 car-loads. Capt. Homer, whose place was visited yesterday, and who is one of the oldest gardeners in this vicinity, makes this statement of the average cost and net profits per acre on the common run of vegetables such as he cultivates: Cost, including fertilizers, seed, and labor, $100 per acre; value of products over freight, packages, commissions, etc., $200, leaving an average net profit of $100 per acre, though often on some crops paying much higher profits. It is a curious fact in relation to this trade that no sooner have their shipments from the South ceased than they turn right about and begin to import the same class of products from the North, cabbage, peas, string-beans, berries, peaches, tomatoes, apples, pears, etc., their climate not permitting summer crops of these vegetables, though a full crop of Irish potatoes is sometimes grown. But the consumptive demand in the South is much less than at the North, there being fewer large cities, and the balance of trade remains largely in their favor.

FROM MOBILE TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 1.—I am tempted for once to adopt the manner of most female letter-writers and add a postscript. In our trip up from Mobile today we found that the orders of the officials of the road to their eating-stations had been obeyed to the letter, the most sumptuous repasts awaiting us for both breakfast and dinner, which in each instance called for three rousing cheers and a tiger for the Mobile & Ohio Road. The country passed over, especially the prairie region of Mississippi, called forth the most enthusiastic admiration for its great natural beauty, as well as its apparent fertility of soil. All along the route the fields were full of men and teams, busily employed in preparing the ground for planting. I was informed by an official of the road who accompanied us that some of the best lands along the line of the road could be purchased for from $10 to $15 per acre. These lands will not only grow cotton and corn, but all of the small grains, clover and other grasses adapting them to stock-growing, while they are in the very heart of the best fruit-growing territory in the Union. It cannot be long before they will attract the attention of energetic Northern farmers, who would soon with their capital, energy, and experience make this one of the richest sections of the country, as it already is one of the most highly favored in climate and other natural advantages.

O. C. GIBBS.

THE MONMOUTH MONUMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The Monmouth Battle Monument Association met here today and adopted a design for the monument which is to be erected on the battle-ground near Freehold. The corner-stone was laid some years ago, and since then ex-Gov. Parker and other leading citizens have been making strenuous efforts for the success of the undertaking. Police-Justice Maurice J. Power, of New York, who was at the meeting, explained a design which he had submitted in competition to the association, and which, after a careful examination, was adopted. The shaft is to be of New England granite and 100 feet high. The contract is to be awarded in thirty days, and the shaft must be finished by May 1, 1884. It is to cost $35,000. The amount subscribed and paid in is $40,000. The Legislature appropriated $10,000, Congress $20,000, and $10,000 was raised by general subscription.

A Fine Hair Dressing.

Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, and is also a preparation unequaled for the eradication of dandruff.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their purity and great strength.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

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RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bones, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defects and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"*False and True.*"

"*Radway on Irritable Urethra.*"

"*Radway on Scrofula.*"

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

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There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.